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ENGLISH PLACE-NAME SOCIETY. VOLUME VII

GENERAL EDITORS
A. MAWER *and* F. M. STENTON

THE PLACE-NAMES OF SUSSEX

PART II

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ENGLISH PLACE-NAME SOCIETY. VOLUME VII

THE PLACE-NAMES OF SUSSEX

By

A. MAWER *and* F. M. STENTON

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF

J. E. B. GOVER

PART II

THE RAPES OF LEWES, PEVENSEY AND HASTINGS

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ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA

VOL. VII (SUSSEX), PART II

pp. 308, 312, s.n. YOUNSMERE, FALMER, BALMER and STANMER. For the possible earlier existence of meres at these places, though, except for Falmer, there is little or no trace of them now, *v.* 'Brighton's Lost River,' by E. A. Martin (*South-Eastern Naturalist*, 1915, pp. 39–50).

p. 316, MOUNT HARRY. Mr Salzman suggests with a good deal of likelihood that this modern-looking name may be identical with one of the lost heathen 'Harrow' Downs mentioned s.n. Harrow Hill *supra* 165.

p. 318. LEWES was a borough and extra-hundredal and should not have been included in Swanborough Hundred.

p. 322. SOUTHOVER is sometimes treated as a half-hundred (*v.* 1327 SR).

pp. 340, 342, BUXSHALLS and PAXHILL. These two names have given great difficulty, and the distribution of the forms is by no means certain. The sequence of forms *bacanscylf* to *Backshells* clearly refers to the same place, but as in the Lambeth Court Rolls the *Backshell* family are shown as holding the land now known as *Buxshalls*, Miss Holgate would apply the whole *bacanscylf-Backshells* series of forms to *Buxshalls*. If that is right the place to which the series of forms *bocgeselle* to *Bokeselle* belongs must be lost, even though *Buxshalls* is the exact modern phonological equivalent of these early names. Miss Holgate suggests that the name may really have survived in the place called *Buxcells* or *Buckshells* (1597 SRS 34, 238) in the manor of Plumpton Boscage as representing Lindfield Bardolf which lies around Plummerden Lane. The name *Paxhill* is not on record before the 18th cent. It is apparently a deliberate corruption of earlier *Backshell*. Just when or why it took place we cannot say. Whatever the exact solution of these difficult problems may be it does not affect the interpretation of *bocgeselle* or *bacanscylf* as given in the text.

p. 374, s.n. FRANT. Through the kindness of Mr H. M. E. Malden we are able to add forms for a few other names in Frant, unfortunately omitted in the text. The forms unless otherwise stated are derived from the Frant Court Rolls (1526–1660). BELL'S YEW GREEN is variously spelled *Belsyoe*, *Belsewes*, *Bellisewe*, *Belsewe*. It is said to be a corruption of OF *bels lieux*. BENHALL MILL is *Ben(e)hale*, *Beanehale*, *v.* bean, healh. COKER'S DOWN (6″) is *Colkers*, *Colcars*. ELY GRANGE is always *Elly*. NAP WOOD, cf. *Knap(p) gate* as the name of one of the gates into it. Another example of cnæpp. ROWDEN FM (6″) is *Ru downe* in a will of 1547, of William Sleche, hence 'rough hill,' *v.* ruh, dun. RUSHLYE is always *Rishly*, *v.* rysc, leah. SLEECHES CROSS: Wm *Sleech* owned land hard by in 1547.

p. 492, n. KEWHURST. This house was a signal station prior to 1858. The name of the estate to which it belonged was then *Cowhurst*, pronounced locally *Coohurst*. A later occupant changed it to *Kewhurst* as more aristocratic! (M. S. H.) This makes it clear that *Kewhurst*, though it may be identical in site with *Keyworth*, has nothing to do with it in name.

p. 507, s.n. FAIRLIGHT. Mr Ray notes also *Nepsams* in Fairlight (1539 SRS 19), now lost, with earlier pers. names *Efflesham* (1296, 1327 SR, 1410 *Add*), *Neplesham* (1332 SR), *Nesslesham* (sic) (1339 Coll. Top. and Gen. 7, 118), *Nepsham* (1491 *Hastings Corpn. Records*), and the place-name *Nefflesham* (1325 *Journal Brit. Arch. Assocn.* 1846). The etymology is obscure. For the fluctuating *n*, cf. Novington *infra* 305.

p. 511, s.n. CLEEVE AXE. Mr Ray suggests, with much probability, that we have another example of a name containing this element *exe* in Platnix Fm in Westfield. The farm stands on the slope of a hill. He further suggests that Platnix may be identical with the *Glepenexe* of the Subsidy Roll, which was apparently a place in Westfield, for John de *Glepenexe* paid tax in the borgh of *Inlegh*. If so the corruption of the name is as strange as that of Glossom to Blossom *infra*, but it is quite possible as it is difficult to see what element could possibly explain the *Plat-* of *Platnix*.

p. 527, s.n. GLASSEYE. Mr Ray has shown that the DB manor of *Glesham*, later *Glossoms*, often associated with Gate Fm *infra* 528, in the name *Gate and Glossoms* survives in the place that is marked on the 6″ map as '*Blossoms Place* (site of),' hard by Gate Fm. There is an ancient moat here, marked on the 1″ map. Blossoms Place and Glasseye Fm are a mile and a half apart, apparently with no topographical feature in common.

p. 534, s.n. HASTINGS. Baldslow is outside the borough, even as at present extended. To Mr Ray, who sends us this note, we are also indebted for the following valuable forms for Hastings street- and minor-names, derived from the Corporation records: BARLEY LANE takes its name from John *Barley* (1625). THE BEACH is 'The stone beach' from 1588 onwards. COURTHOUSE STREET takes its name from *le Courthous* (1456) and is called *le Courthouse lane* (1611). THE CREEK is *le Creek* (1595). CROFT ROAD is *Marlepet lane* (1621). FISHMARKET is *Fishmarkett Place* (1671). HALTON is *le Halton* (1624). MINNIS ROCK, *le menewes* (p. 536) is the correct reading, but in 1595 we have *le menneys*. PRIORY STREET takes its name from the priory of the Holy Trinity. THE RECULVERS is *Gulphes* (1624). SALTERS LANE is *Salters Corner* (1610), *Salteres Lane* (1668). TACKLEWAY is *le Tackleway* (1595). WINDING LANE is *Windingland* (1634).

p. 535, GENSING. Zachrisson, in *Festskrift til Finnur Jónsson* 325, suggests that this, like all OE names in *-esing*, contains a stream-name, derived in this case from OE *gānian*, 'to gape.' The topography of Gensing makes such a suggestion very unlikely. Gensing manor-house, our only authority for the site of Gensing, lies high up on a hill-side. There is no stream now in the valley below and there never could have been more than a tiny ditch in it (*ex inf.* Mr J. E. Ray). If *Genesing* is a river-name it is also difficult to see how one can interpret *Genesinges*. Others of the presumed *esing*-streams in the same paper are equally doubtful. We do not know where *Frumesingleah* was. It was certainly not by a stream near Bexley, but many miles away, somewhere up in the Weald. The *Cymesing* of BCS 797 can hardly be the Nail Bourne for it is one of the bounds of Sibertswold, which does not touch the Nail Bourne. That area was already separated from Nail Bourne by ancient units of land, the present parishes of Denton, Wootton and Barham in Old English times (cf. BCS 296, 381). Nail Bourne is called *winterburna* in BCS 467, *burne* in BCS 869, and gave name to Bishopsbourne as *æt Burnan* in BCS 319. If *Cymesing* is not Nail Bourne it cannot be a stream-name at all for there is no other stream in the neighbourhood. There are one or two OE names in *-esing* in OE charters which do clearly refer to rivers, but we are not justified in assuming from them that all *esing*-names must be stream-names.

p. 536, s.n. RYE. The great estate in East Sussex held in 1066 by the abbot of Fécamp is described in DB under the name *Rameslie*. It included the manor of Brede, extensive property in Winchelsea and Rye, and appurtenant burgesses in Hastings. The name *Rameslie* does not now survive, and its exact site is unknown. It was not the older name of Brede, which is not mentioned in DB, for *Rameslie* and Brede were originally distinct. A charter of Canute (EHR 33, 343) expressly distinguishes the land called

Bretda from that called *Rammesleah*. The charter grants the latter with its port to Fécamp. The port in question cannot be Winchelsea for the charter goes on to grant toll in Winchelsea to the same house. It is hard to avoid the conclusion that the port is Rye, which presumably represents the *novum burgum* held by Fécamp within the manor of *Rameslie* in 1086 (DB). The history of *Rammesleah* and its port is carried still further back by a charter of Ethelred II (1005) (*Cartulary of Eynsham*, i, 19–28 and KCD 714) in which the king refers to the estate called *Rameslege* and the port belonging to it, bequeathed by a certain Wulfyn to the ealdorman Æþelmær her kinsman. A postscript to the boundaries of this charter speaks of the land as *Hrammeslege* and the port as *þa hyðe* (i.e. the hythe) belonging to it. It would seem therefore that we can in this way carry back the history of Rye at least to the beginning of the 11th cent. This identification is further strengthened when we note that *Rameslie* is in DB assessed for 100 salt-pans. Such could hardly be found except on the coast.

SUSSEX

RAPE OF LEWES

Lewes 1086 DB, *rapo de Lewes* 1212 Fees 72

XXII. BUTTINGHILL HUNDRED

Botingelle 1086 DB, *Bottinghull* 1248 *Ass*, 1397 IpmR
Buttynghull 1262 *Ass*, *-helle* 1428 FA, *Buttynge(h)ulle* 1279 *Ass*, 1332 SR, *Butynghull* 1316 FA
Buntingehull 1279 *Ass*, *Buntinghall* 1476 IpmR, *Buntyngeshull* 1366 Pat

The name is no longer on the map but the site is well known. It is on the western side of the London and Brighton road at the point where it is crossed by the road from Ditchling to Hurstpierpoint (SAC 58, 6). 'Butta's hill,' *v.* hyll, with ing used as a connective element. The pers. name *Butta* is not on record but may be inferred from Buttington (Montgomery), *Buttingtun* ASC *s.a.* 894, and *Buttincgraf* (Wo), BCS 219. It is presumably originally a descriptive name, associated with the obscure *butt*, 'thick end' (NED sb. 3), with diminutive *buttock*. The second *n* in some of the later forms is intrusive.

Ardingly[1]

ARDINGLY [a·diŋ'lai] 125 G 3
Herdingele(ye), *-legh* t. Wm 2 *Lewes*, 1240 FF, 1279 QW, *Herdingheleia* 1121 AC
Erdingelega, *-e* 1107–18 AC, 1205 FF, *Erdingel'* 1262 *Ass*
Hardingelegh 1248 *Ass*, *-lega* 1305–47 *Lewes*, *Hardynglegh* 1472 Pat
Ardingeleg 1254 Pat, *Ardinglie* 1521 *Bishop's Visitation*
Erdinglegh, *-ley(e)* 1256 *Ass*, 1284 Loder 6, *Erdyngleye* 1509 LP

[1] For Ardingly and adjacent parishes we are specially indebted to the kindness of Miss M. S. Holgate, who has supplied many historical and topographical details.

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Erthingelegh 1315 *Ass*, *-ynge-* 1317 FF, 1327 SR, 1405 Cicestr, *Earthingley* 1535 VE
Erthynglegh 1377 Pat, 1441 BM, *-lyghe* 1411 *SR*
Herdinglegh 1417 Pat
Arthingley 1546 *MinAcct*, *-lye* 1575 *Add*

This is probably *Eardingalēage*, 'clearing of Earda's people' (*v.* ing, leah), *Earda* being a well-recognised pet-form for OE names in *Eard-*. OE *Hearda* is also possible, a similar pet-form for an OE name in *Heard-*.

Awell Barn (6″) is *Awell* 1526 SAC 44, 125, *Awewell* 1570 ParReg, *v.* æwielle. Appropriately enough it is close to 'Fountains' Hill, locally 'Fountain Hill.'

Berry Fm (6″) is *the Berry* c. 1600 (SRS 17, 199), *Berrylands* (t. Eliz ChancP), and is to be associated with the family of William *atte Bery* (1327 SR), *atte Bury* (1346 FF), *v.* burh. We do not know what this *burh* was. It may be the same as that which gave rise to the adjacent Burstow *infra*.

Bolney Fm (6″) is *Ballesdye* 1591 (*Ipm*), *Bauldeigh* 1665 (*Hearth Tax*) and *Baldney al. Bolne* 1727 (*Estate Map*). No certain conclusion as to the etymology is possible. It may be that it contains the same pers. name *Beald(a)* found in Balcombe *infra* 255.

Bursteye Fm (6″), locally *Burstye*

Byrechenestye, *Byrchenestye* 1287 *Ass* (p), 1296 SR (p), *Birchensteye* 1315 *Ass* (p)
Burchesetye 1308 *Banco* (p), *Bursty*, *Burchensty* 1588 ParReg
Birchenstie al. Birstie 1614 *Ipm*, 1619 SRS 14, 29

'Path overgrown with birches,' *v.* biercen, stig.

Burstow Hill (6″) probably takes its name from the John de *Burgstowe* (of Burstow in Surrey), who in 1249 (Misc) was a party to the fixing of the bounds of Worth Chace.

Fullingmill Cottages (6″) stand on the site of the *molendin' ffulretta* of 1309 (*Banco*). This mill must have been originally named from the dirty stream on which it stood, *v.* ful, riþ.

Hapstead is *Hapset* 1560 ParReg. Miss Holgate suggests that this name may have arisen through the holding of Robert de *Hemsted*, assessor for Lindfield and Burley in 1332 (SR). He held a virgate of land from Wm *atte Stone*, which may be the 'stone' of Stoneland *infra* 272 in West Hoathly or Stone in Framfield, the headquarters of the *Hempstead* family. The name in that case is manorial in origin.

Hickpots (6″) is *Hickepot*, *Hickpotes* (1561 ParReg) and is probably derived from the family of Humfrey de *Hykeport* (1279 *Ass*). It is impossible to say if this is a local name. Compounds of port (presuming this to be an English name) except with a descriptive element are very rare.

Hornsland Wood (6″) is *Horneland* 1546 SRS 14, 48, 1558 SRS 3, 3, and probably gave name to Andrew de *Horne* (1332 SR), *v.* horn. It is in a corner of the parish.

Lywood Ho

Liode 1559, 1561 ParReg, *Lyhode* 1573 Will
Lyod, *Lyoth*, *Leyhoth* 1564–89 ParReg

This may possibly be the *hothe* or heath-land belonging to the family of Henry de *la Lehe* (1271 *Ass*), Ralph *atte Legh* (1290 *Banco*), William *ater Leghe* (1327 SR). For the element *hothe*, *v.* West Hoathly *infra* 270.

Pipstye[1] (not on map)

Pipestye 1253 Horsfield ii. 19, *Pypestye* 1273 *Ass* (p)
Pyppestye 1296 SRS 10, 104 (p), *Pippesty* 1299 Ipm
Puppesti 1299 Cl

'Pyppa's path,' *v.* stig. For this pers. name *v.* Pepwell (PN Wo 245).

River's Fm and Wood are *Riversland* 1592 SRS 14, 148, *Rivers wood* c. 1600 SRS 17, 199. Cf. also *Reveres mede* c. 1470 SAC 2, 323. This gave name to Wm *Ryvere* (1372 *Banco*). They stand on a well-marked hill and are derived from OE yfre. Cf. Riverhill and River *supra* 102, 123.

[1] Gt and Little Pipstye are two fields adjoining Fire Wood Slip (M.S.H.).

SAUCELANDS (6″) is *Sawceland al. Sawceryes* 16th (*Ct*), *Sawceland* 1606 (SRS 14, 49) and is to be associated with the family of Thos *ate Sauserye* (1327 SR). There is a similar pers. name in the Kentish *SR* for this date. It was evidently a place where salting was carried on in medieval times.

STRUDGATE FMS is *Stroudgate* 1516 (*Ipm*), *Strodegatelande* 1565 (SRS 13, 26), *Stroodgate* 1571 (Loder), *Strudgat* 1573 (ParReg), and was probably the home of the family of *la Stroude* 1278 (*Ass*). *v.* strod.

TILLINGHURST FM[1]

Tytyngehurst 1296 SR (p), *Tytyngesherst* 1327 SR (p), *Tittinghurst* 1597 *Ct*
Tydingehurst 1340 NI (p)
Tettinghurst 1665 SRS 17, 199

'Titta's wood' or 'wood of Titta's people,' *v.* ing, hyrst. For this unrecorded pers. name, cf. *Tittandun* in Wo (BCS 1282). The change from *t* to *l* is curious and irregular.

WAKEHURST PLACE is *Wakehurst* 1206 FF (p) *et freq* to 1332 SR (p), *Wakherst* 1412 FA. 'Waca's wood,' *v.* hyrst and Wakeham *supra* 43.

HOLLGROVE WOOD (6″), KNOWLE'S FM[2], TOWNHOUSE FM (6″), UPPERLODGE FM[3] and WITHYLAND[4] (6″) were probably the homes of William *atte Holegraue* (1327, 1332 SR), Richard *atte Knolle* (1377 Pat), Alice de *la Toune* (1279 *Ass*) and Thomas *ate Toune* (1327 SR), Walter *atte Logge* (1328 *Ass*), and William *atte Withye* (1296 SR), *v.* holh, graf, cnoll, tun, wiðig. Hollgrove is in a deep hollow.

JORDANS, MARCHANTS BANKS SHAW and PEARMENTS[5] (all 6″) are probably to be associated with the families of *Jorda(i)n(e)* and

[1] This land is an outlier of the manor of Plumpton Boscage. In Plumpton the name still exists in *Tillinghurst* Wood, and gave rise to the pers. name *Tillinghaste* in the 17th cent. As all the early examples in Ardingly are from pers. names, perhaps we should look for the home of the name in Plumpton and take this place to be a colony from it (M.S.H.).

[2] *Knowles, Knowlers* (1579–1622 *Ct*). For *Knowlers*, *v.* Bridger's Pond *supra* 35.

[3] *Loggeland* (1516 *Ipm*).

[4] *Wydyland* (16th *Misc ChancP*), *Withyland* (1665 SRS 17, 199).

[5] *Perymans* (1574 Wills).

Marchant (1570, 1608 etc. ParReg) and John *Piryman* (1296 SR). For added *t* in Pearments, cf. *varmint* for *varmin*.

Avins Fm is *Averns* 1568, 1594, *Avens* 1593 ParReg. Bridleshaw Wood (6″) may stand for *Bridle Road Shaw* with reference to an ancient track which runs alongside it. Cob Lane (6″) *v.* Cob Brook *infra* 271. Copyhold Fm is *the Copyhold* c. 1600 SRS 17, 199. Fire Wood Slip (6″) adjoins the site of the old furnace here (*v. infra*). Fullingmill Fm is *Fullinge Mylle* 1573 Ipm. The Furnace (not on map) is *The Furnace* 1565, *Strudgate fornace* 1577 ParReg, cf. the next name. Hammer Wood (6″) is *The Hamer* 1567 ParReg. This and the previous name are common in the old iron-working parts of Surrey and Sussex. Little London (6″) is probably an attempt at humour, as a good many houses were built here in the 19th cent. (M.S.H.). Pearcelands is *Pierslande* 1565 SRS 3, 26. Standgrove Wood (6″) is *Stonegrove* 1613 SRS 14, 239. Stone Barn Cottages (6″) built near the site of a 14th cent. stone barn, now pulled down and re-erected as a memorial chapel at Buxshalls in Lindfield (M.S.H.). Stonehurst (6″), *v.* Stoneland *infra* 272.

Balcombe

Balcombe [bɔˑkəm] 125 G 2/3

Balecumba t. Wm 2 *Lewes*, 1121 AC, 1189 P, *Balecumb(e)* 1272 RH, 1292 FF, 1327 SR
Belecumbe 1279 *Ass*
Baldecombe 1279 *Ass*, *Baldcomb* 1284 FA
Baulcombe 1639 *Recov*, *Bawcombe* 1688 MarL, *Bolkham* 1715 SRS 17, 49

Probably 'Bealda's valley' (*v.* cumb). The *d* would early be lost from the consonantal combination. For this pers. name *v.* Ballinger (PN Bk 154). The village is on a ridge between two valleys and the reference must be to the valley below.

Brantridge Park

Branteregg 1292 FF (p), *Brantridge* 1628 SRS 14, 43
Brenteregg 1296 SR (p), *Brenter(h)ugge* 1315 SAC 40, 169, 1332 SR (both p)

This is a bold headland of the forest ridge and it is tempting to take it as meaning 'steep ridge.' brant, 'steep,' with a Scottish form *brent*, is a NCy word, but Professor Ekwall notes that the hill-name Brent (D, So) must be a derivative of OE *brant*, 'steep,' only on record in poetry. There may have been later confusion with ME brente, 'burned,' common in woodland areas. See further Ritter 98.

Casteye Wood (6″) and Casty, a house in the village (not on the map), must have been the home of Richard de *Cattestye* (1296 SR in Cuckfield) and Walter de *Cattestye* (1340 NI), and is recorded as *Casty* in 1564 (Rowe). The name means 'cat-path.' *v.* catt, stig.

Naylands (6″) (locally Nayland) is *Neyland* 1313 Cl, *Ne(e)lond* 1542 and 1573 SAC 48, 68 and 74, *Nylands* 1601 SRS 14, 315. The name would seem to be OE egland, with the common affixed *n* (*v.* æt), but the topography is difficult. Naylands lies high, with deep valleys on three sides. Possibly the original settlement was by the river below.

Ryelands Fm is *Ryland quondam Rees* in 1558 (Rowe) and was the home of the family of John *ater Ree* (1296 SR) and Ralph *atte Ree* of Ardingly (1327 SR). *v.* ea. It lies by the Ouse on the bounds of the two parishes. By it in 1823 (G) we have *Tibbles Fm*, pulled down in 1855, a name which probably preserves the name of the family of John *Thebald* (1327 SR).

Westup Fm is *Westupp* in 1566 (Rowe) and *Weskupp* in 1613 (SAC 58, 10). The farm is in the west of the parish. Similarly, in the pers. names in the Subsidy Rolls (SRS 10), we have *Estoppe*, *Northuppe* more than once.

Edmond's Fm[1] (6″), Monk's and Woodward's Fm[2] are to be associated with the families of William *Edmund* (1296 SRS 10, 103), one of the *villani* of Hugo Bardolf, Johannes *Monk* of Worth (1449 *Banco*) and Michael *Wodeward* (1327 SR, 1340 NI).

Blackfold Barn (6″) is *Blakefeud* 1279 *Ass*, *-feld* 1308 SAC 9,

[1] *Edmunds* in 16th cent. (Rowe).
[2] *Woodwardes* in 1566 (SRS 14, 101), *Wooders Fm* in 1823 (G).

239. HIGHLEY MANOR is *Heyley* 1566 SRS 3, 40, *Highleigh* 1584 *Recov*, *High Ligh al. Highley* t. Jas 1 ChancP. *v.* leah. HOOK BARN and SHAW (6″) is *Hooke* 1592 ParReg, and is to be associated with John *atte Hoche* (1332 SR). *v.* hoc. KEMPS FM is *Kempes* in 1558 (SAC 49, 143). SEYRON WOOD (6″) is identical with *Serne* 1417, 1497 Rowe, *Siarne in Balcombe* 1616 SRS 14, 86. SOUTHFIELD GILL (6″) may be associated with the family of John de *Soudeffeld* of Worth (1332 SR) (*v.* Inholms Gill *supra* 203). LITTLE STRUDGATE FM was earlier known as *Cut Throat farm*, *v.* Strudgate *supra* 254.

Bolney

BOLNEY [bouni] 125 J 1

Bolneye 1263, 1280 FF
Boleney, *-ye*, *-e* 1271 *Ass*, 1292 FF, 1296, 1332 SR (p)
Bollenheye, *Bolleneye*, *Bulneye* 1279 *Ass*, *Bollene* 1295 *Ass*
Bolne(e) 1284 FA, 1305 FF, 1327 SR (p), 1377 Pat, 1403 IpmR, 1439 Cicestr
Bolneye al. Bulneye 1325 Ipm, *Bulneye* 1326 Cl
Bounye 1603 ParReg (East Grinstead), *Boney* 1621 *Recov*

Bolney lies comparatively low, in well-watered land, so the second element is clearly eg. The first is the pers. name *Bol(l)a*. Cf. PN BedsHu 13 *s.n.* Bolnhurst and *bollanea* in BCS 144, a Sussex charter.

CHATFIELDS (6″)

Chatefeld 1279 *Lewes* (p)
Chetfeld 1279 *Ass*, *Chettefeld* 1296 SR (p)
'Ceatta's open land,' *v.* feld.

COLWOOD is *Collwoode*, *Collwood streate*, *Colewood gate* in 1617 (SAC 58, 17) and is to be associated with Christian de *Kolewode* (1296 SR). 'Charcoal wood' (*v.* col, wudu), so called (SAC 2, 207) from extensive charcoal works here.

GARSTON'S FM was called *Gassons* in 1823 (G) and was long so called locally. It was the home of Ralph *atte Gerston* (1296 SR) and the name *Ga(r)ston* is frequent in the Parish Register, *v.* gærstun. Mr Salzman points out that it may be the *Garton* (sic) of the Pipe Roll for 1187, held by a family which had land in the neighbouring Twineham.

GRAVENHURST is *Grauenherst* 1313 FF, *Grauehurst* 1327, 1332 SR (all p). This would seem to be from OE *græfan-hyrst*, 'wood of the brushwood-thicket,' *v.* **græfe, hyrst**. Cf. Gravenhunger (PN Sa 106) from the same first element and **hangra**, Gravenhurst (PN BedsHu 151) and Gravenhill (O), c. 1210 BM *Gravenhull*.

HOMEWOOD HOUSE is *Holmewoods* in 1558 (SRS 14, 30) and is to be associated with the pers. names *la Hamwode* (1271 *Ass*), Simon *atte Homwode* (1296 SR). This is the first example of a type of name which is fairly common in Mid and East Sussex. Cf. also Holmwood (Sr), 1243 Misc *Homwude*, and an unidentified *la Hamwode* in Ha (1229 *FF*). It is a compound of OE **ham** and **wudu**. The meaning is not certain. It may be an early use of **ham** or 'home' in the sense 'in the neighbourhood of an estate or mansion,' though this sense has not hitherto been noted earlier than the 17th cent. (NED *s.v. home*). It lies near Bolney itself. Probably we have similar compounds in *Homefeld* in Uckfield 1452 *Ct* and (*le*) *Hom*(*e*)*feld* in Waldron 1453 AD vi, 1487 AD i. An interesting example is *Sayshomwode* 1373 *Lewes* 104 in Hamsey, the home-wood of the Say manor. It stands in contrast to such a name as *le Outwode* (1314 *Ct*).

RICE BRIDGE has not been noted in any early document, but is probably identical with the name of the Suffolk Hundred of Risbridge. The stream here is very small. Was there once a causeway made of brushwood (*v.* **hris**) whereby one could make one's way across the stream? Unfortunately the site of the Suffolk Risbridge is unknown. Risbridge in Goudhurst (K), t. Ed 1 BM *Risbregge*, is on a small stream but Ricebridge in Reigate (Sr), 1332 SR (p) *Rysbrug'*, is over the Mole. Risebridge and Rice Bridge (Ess) are further examples, and we may note also *Rysebregge* (1377 AD vi) in Yalding (K), *Risebriggker* (14th cent.) in Selby (Y) and *Risenbrige* (1200–33) in Parbold (La). The last probably shows the corresponding adj. *hrīsen*, 'made of brushwood[1].' Cf. also *Risenbridge* PN Wo 22.

STAIRBRIDGE FM is *Stayers bridge* in 1601 (Rowe), *Stayerbridge* 1613 SAC 58, 9, *Stayrebridge* 1617 SAC 58, 16, and is to be

[1] For the last series of references we are indebted to Mr P. H. Reaney.

associated with the families of Wm de *Stegher* (1271 *Ass*), John *atte Steghere* (1296 SR). For the possible meaning of such a pers. name, *v.* Steer's Common *supra* 107. It is clear that the association between the elements 'stair' and 'bridge' is here a chance one, so that we need not look for any particular kind of bridge.

Booker's Fm, Butcher's Fm, Cook's Wood, Dalton's Fm (all 6″), Dawe's Fm, Fords Fm (6″), King's Hills Pit, Matthew's Copse, Nye's Hill, Purvey's Fm, Rowland's Cottage, Standensfield Plantation, Tompsetts, and Whiting's Cottages (all 6″) are probably to be associated with the families of Elena *le Bouker* (1327 SR), Thomas *Butcher* (1614 ParReg), *Cook*, *Coke*, *Cuck* (1546 etc. ParReg), *Dolton*, *Dollton* (1683 etc. ParReg), *Daw(e)s* (1710 etc. ParReg), Richard *Fford* (1612 ParReg), Radulphus *le Kyng* (1332 SR), *Matthew* (1680 etc. ParReg), *Nie*, *Nigh*, *Ney*, *Ny* (1606 etc. ParReg), *Purvey*, *Purbey*, *Purvie* (1693 etc. ParReg), *Rowland* (1803 ParReg), Walter de *Standen* of Streat (1327 SR), *Tompset*, *Tomsett* (1666 etc. ParReg), *Wyting*, *Whitting*, *Whiteing* (1560 etc. ParReg).

Brooklands Fm, cf. John *atte Broke* (1296 SR). The Highlands may be identical with *Hyllond* (1473 SAC 46, 179). Mill Cottage (6″), cf. John *ate Melle* (1327 SR). Priorsbush (6″) is *Jeremies Bushes* or *Priors Bushes* in 1665 (SAC 23, 66). Westlands Fm (6″), cf. *Westland Woods* 1649 SAC 49, 89. Wykehurst Park is a modern house built c. 1870 and so named by the owner, a Mr Weekes, who said the ancient spelling of his name was *Wykes* (M.S.H.).

Clayton

Clayton 134 C 2

Glaitone, *-y-* 1073 France, 1274 Pat
Claitune 1086 DB, *Clayton(e)* 1284 FA *et passim*
Cleitun(e) 1107–18 AC, 1219 FF, *Cleiton*, *-y-* 1150 (1253) *Sele et freq* to 1347 Ipm
Claetona 1121 *AD* 464

'Farm on the clay,' *v.* clæg, tun. Part of the parish lies on the gault, a clay-formation.

BURGESS HILL

This is a modern settlement which has grown up since the opening of the Brighton railway in 1846. The name appears as *Burges hill*, *Burgesthill* t. Eliz (Rowe), *Burges Hill al. Hachers* 1597 SAC 47, 157, and is probably to be associated with the family of John *Burgeys* who was taxed under Clayton in the Subsidy Rolls for 1296, 1327 and 1332.

FREEK'S FM is *Friths Fm* in the 18th and 19th cents. (M.S.H.). It is probably *Fryth* (12th *Lewes*) and to be associated with the family of John *atte Ferkche* (1332 SR). It would seem that OE fyrhþe, side by side with the more usual *frith*, developed sporadically to *ferkth* and, with metathesis, to *frekth* or *freek*. For such a stopping of OE continuant *h* or *g* to *k*, cf. Tilkhurst and Tickeridge *infra* 333, 273 and Heckfield (Ha), c. 1300 BM *Hegfeld*, 1316 FA *Heghfeld*. See further Frankbarrow and Frag Barrow *infra* 276, 301.

FRIAR'S OAK FM is *Fryes Oak(e)* in 1615 (SAC 58, 14), *Frieze now called Friars oak* (18th SAC 25, 165). The name is to be associated with the family of Agnes *le Frye* in 1327 (SR). The modern form is due to popular etymology.

HEASELAND, HEASEWOOD FM (both 6″)

boscus de la Hese 1202 Cur, *Hese* 1327 SR (p)

Heseland or Heyswood 1589 SAC 62, 43, *Heaselands al. Fieldes* 1602 SAC 43, 11, *Hayeswood Land* 1629 SAC 60

These names contain the OE hese, 'brushwood, underwood, etc.'

BROOK COTTAGE (6″), cf. William *atte Broke* 1296 SR. COLDHARBOUR FM is a modern name. It was earlier called *Bridgers Land* (M.S.H.). FOWLES (6″) is to be associated with the family of William *le Foghel* (1327 SR). HAMMOND'S FM and MILL can be traced back to 1573 (SAC 36) and probably derive from some early owner. OCKENDEN'S SHAW (6″) is *Okynden lond* c. 1480 ECP. Cf. the same name *infra* 268. It is probably manorial in origin. POVEY'S FM (6″) can be traced back to the 16th cent. and derives from an old Huguenot family *Povey* or *Poovey* (M.S.H.). SCOTCHES FM is first mentioned in 1693 (*Tithe Book*), deriving probably from some former owner.

Crawley

CRAWLEY 125 E 1

Crauleia 1203 SAC 36, 186
Crawele(y) 1248, 1279 *Ass*, *Crawle(y)* 1272 RH, 1316 FA
Crowele 1261 *Ass* (p), *Croule juxta Hyfeld* 1279 *Ass*
Craule 1285, 1298 FF *et freq* to 1482 IpmR

'Crow leah,' i.e. frequented by these birds. *Hyfeld*, i.e. Ifield.

SHELLEY PLAIN (detached part of Crawley parish)

Sulfleg(he) 1279 *Ass*, 1308 Pat (p), *Shulflegh* 1298 *Ass*, *Shulflyghe* 1313 FF (p), *-ley* 1432 IpmR, *Shullegh* 1393 IpmR, *-ley* 1428 FA
Shelleye 1291 Tax, *Shelvelegh* 1298 *Ass*, *Shelflegh* 1317 Ch
Shilleye 1387 Pat, *Schylle* 1404 Cicestr

v. scylf, leah. The farm is on a narrow piece of land sloping down to a valley on each side.

Cuckfield

CUCKFIELD [kukfi·ld] [kukful] 125 J 2

Kukefeld t. Wm 2 *Lewes*, 1262 *Ass*, *Cukefeld* 1220 Seld 1 *et freq* to 1323 SAC 43, 52, *Cukefeud* 1288 FF
Kukufeld t. Wm 2 *Lewes*, *Cucufeld(a)* 1114–22 SAC 40, 177, 1121 AC
Cokefeld' 1232 Ch (p) *et passim* to 1497 Ipm, *Cokefeud* 1279 QW
Cukfeld 1235 FF
Kuckefeld 1238 Pap, *Cukkefeld* 1339 Ipm
Cokkefeld 1272 RH, *Cockfield* 1642 MarL
Cocfeud 1279 *Ass*
Cookfield 1422 SAC 43, 54, *Cookefeld* 1590 *Recov*, *Cowkfeld* 1554 SAC 43, 57

The early spellings *Kuku-*, *Cucu-* suggest that the first element may be simply the ordinary word *cuckoo*, not hitherto recorded before the 13th cent., hence 'cuckoo-haunted open land.'

ANSTY [æn'stai] is *Anstigh* 1313 Orig, *Annstie* 1603 ParReg, *Anstie's crosse* 1617 SAC 58, 16, and gave name to John de

Ondestye 1332 SR, *v.* anstig. The hamlet is situated at the top of a hill and the name may have been applied originally to a track leading up to this.

Barnsnape Fm (6″) is *Brandeslep* 1255 FF, *Bransnape* 1607 ParReg, *Brentsnape* 1618 ParReg. The first element is probably the same as that found in Brantridge *supra* 255. It is difficult to say what the second is unless the earliest form is corrupt and we really have the word *snape* discussed above under Snapelands 28 *supra*.

Bently Fms is *Benetlegh* (1312 Pat), *Bentele* (1336 Pat). *v.* beonet, leah and Bentley 394 *infra*.

Bolnore is *Bulnore* (1559 SAC 41, 207), *Bownoure* (1603 ParReg) and is to be associated with Wm de *Bolnore* of Balcombe (1327 SR). Perhaps 'bull's ora or bank,' referring to the steep hillside here. Alternatively we may have a pers. name *Bula*. Cf. Bouldnor (Wt), *Bulenore* (1346 Ipm).

Broxmead

Broksmegl 1296 SR, *Broxmehele* 1315 SAC 40, 189 (both p)
(*de*) *Brocsmelo* 1308 *Add*, *Broxmele* 1332 SR (both p)
Brokesmell 1547 SAC 41, 206
Brocksmede 1556 SAC 41, 206, *Brooksmead* 1689 SAC 2, 114

Here and in Brooksmarle *infra* 461 and in *smeagelhyrst* in the Ambersham charter (BCS 1114) we have an OE element *smēagel* which, as Professor Ekwall suggests, is clearly related to OE *smūgan*, 'to creep,' *smygel*, 'burrow,' the whole name meaning 'badger-hole,' *v.* brocc. In both cases the unfamiliar second element has developed irregularly. There was also a villata of *Smeghel*(*l*) (1279, 1288 *Ass*), *Smegle* (1296 SR), in the east of the county, which clearly derives from either *smeagel* or *smygel*.

Gravelye Fm (6″) is *Graulie* 1607 ParReg, *Gravely* 1617 SAC 58, 17. The forms are too late to decide whether the first element is OE graf, 'grove' or græf, 'pit, trench.'

Hanlye Fm *(6″)*

Haldelegh 1296, 1327, 1332 SR, 1308 SAC 40, 188 (all p), 1398 *Ct*, 1564 SAC 42, 37
Haldelegh or *Hanlie* 1589 SAC 42, 43

Handlighe al. *Honlye* 1592 SRS 33, 29
Hadley 1607 SAC 42, 47

v. leah. The first element is probably OE *heald* 'sloping, inclined.' There is curious confusion in the later forms.

HAZELDEAN is probably identical with the home of Walter *atte Haselyng* 1327 SR (p) and *Haselinge* 1617 SAC 58, 17. ME *Haseling* from OE *hæseling* is clearly a place-name of the same type as Clavering (Ess, Nf), Thurning (Nth), which Ekwall shows (PN in *-ing*, 9, 15, 16) to be *ing*-derivatives, used in the singular only, of OE clæfre, þyrne. Here we have a similar derivative from another plant-name, OE hæsel. Cf. Bramble Bottom *infra* 418. The name means 'place overgrown with hazels.'

HENMEAD HALL and BEECH FM (6″) close by are *Beeche* 1604, *Henmead al. Beeche* 1606 ParReg. In 1606 the place paid a rent of one *hen* and twelve eggs to Ditchling manor.

HIGH BRIDGE (6″) is *Highbridge* in 1594 (*Rowe*), *Hye bridge* in 1613 (SAC 58, 9). The same bridge is possibly referred to as *Eymannebrigg'* (1272 RH), *Tymannebrugge* (13th (1398) *Ct*,) *Tymanesbregge* (1279 *Ass*), and in the pers. name *Teymannesbrige* (1279 *Ass*). The first element here is probably a compound of OE teag, 'enclosure,' denoting some rural official. 'At Tyman's bridge' became 'At Eyman's bridge.'

HILDERS FM is *Hilleders* in 1603 (ParReg) and may be connected with the family of Wm *atte Hilde* (1296 SR). *Hilder* is a possible pers. name descriptive of one who lived at a hylde or slope, *v.* Bridger's Pond *supra* 35.

HOADSHERF FM is *Hothshorue* 1289 (1398) *Ct* (p), *Hothesrove* 1541 LP, *Hoderscroft* 1589 SAC 42, 44 and 1607 SAC 42, 47, *Hodesherfe* 1603 SAC 42, 46, *Hodshurfe* 1612 ParReg, *Hodesherve* 1617 SAC 58, 17. For the interpretation of this name *v.* Hodshrove *infra* 309.

HOLMSTED PLACE is *Olmestede* 1398 *Ct* (p), *(H)almestede* 1491 *Banco*, *Holmsted* 1557 SAC 43, 9, 1616 SRS 14, 42, *Homsted*, *Homestead* 1604, 1606 ParReg, *Holmsted hammer* 1617 SAC 58, 16, and gave name to William *Holmstede* (1379 *SR*). Probably 'place abounding in holly,' *v.* holegn, stede. For interchange of *al* and *ol*, *v. Modern Philology* 20, 189 ff.

Horsmanshoad (6″) is *Horsemanhodes* 1610 ParReg. For the last element *v.* West Hoathly *infra* 270.

Horsgate is *Daylies al. Horsgate* 1606 ParReg, *le Leye al. Delye* in 1505 Rowe. The history of the earlier name is obscure.

Lovell's Fm is *Lofild* (1586 Rowe), *Lofield* 1629 (SAC 61), *Loffield* 1612 (ParReg), *Lowfield* 1823 (G), and gave name to the families of John de *Loffeld* (1288 *Ass*), and Thos de *Lofeld* (1332 SR), cf. the same name *infra* 297.

Merryfields is *Merifeelds* 1606, *Merrifields* 1611 ParReg. Possibly 'boundary fields,' cf. the same name in Wivelsfield *infra* 306.

Moonhill

la Monhell 1279 *AD* A 15540, *la Monhelle, la Monhyll* 1279 *Lewes*

Moonehill 1603 ParReg

The first element seems to be the ordinary word *moon* (OE *mōna*), but the meaning of the compound is not clear (*v.* hyll). Such names might arise in the same casual way as the numerous Rainbow Fields to be found in the *Tithe Awards*.

Moorfields Fm and Moorhead Cottage (both 6″), cf. Henry *atte Morlonde* (1296 SR), Walter *atte Mor* (1332 SR). *v.* mor.

Naldred Fm (6″) is *Le Nalderetland* 1553 *Deeds Enrolled*, and may have been the home of Walter *ate Naldrette* of Hurstpierpoint (1327 SR), Gilbert *ate Nelrette* of Balcombe (1327 SR), or John *Alderet* (1497 SAC 57, 192). 'At the alder-clump,' *v.* Grevatt's *supra* 17.

Pickwell Fm is *Pekewell* c. 1379, 1400 (Cooper's *Cuckfield* 20, 121), 1403 IpmR and was the home of John de *Pikewell* (1327 SR) who seems to be the same as John de *Pykehulle* (1296 SR). The forms in *well* are perhaps corrupt. The place stands on a slight rise and may mean 'Pica's hill,' *v.* hyll.

Pilstye Fm is *uper Pillstie* in 1599 (ParReg) and gave name to Isabel de *Pylestye* (1296 SR). '*Pila*'s path,' *v.* stig. For the pers. name *v.* Pilmoor (PN NRY 23).

PUCKSROAD (not on map)[1] is *Puckeride* (1570 BM), *Pookryde* (1689 SAC 3, 124) and gave name to Radulphus *Poukerithe* (1327 SR). 'Goblin stream,' *v.* puca, rip. Near by was *Pookeborne bridge* (1582 Rowe).

RAGGETS WOOD (6″), cf. *Raggatfield* 1629 SAC 61, 44. The first element is probably the same as Rogate *supra* 38 with shortening of *a* in the trisyllable.

RIDDENS FM is *Readons* 1589 SAC 42, 44, *Riddens* 1646 SRS 14, 186. In 1398 (*Ct*) John *atte Rudene* (1400 *atte Redene* (*Ct*)) held land here called *Spyndelrudene*. For the second element *v.* Reeding's *infra* 350. Possibly called *spyndel* from its shape.

SIDNEY FM is *Southny* or *Sydny* (1574 Rowe), *Southney* (1606 *Recov*), *Sidny* (1609 ParReg) and gave name to Wm *Bysuthenee* (1296 SR) and Thos *Southene* (1398 *Ct*). 'South of the water,' *v.* ea. The farm is on comparatively high ground just south of the Ouse.

SLOUGH GREEN is *manor of Slowes* (1543 SRS 20, 402), *Slowe Greene* (1607 ParReg) and gave name to John *atte Slo* (1332 SR). *v.* sloh. The place is not low-lying, but the soil is heavy clay.

SUGWORTH FM [sʌgərz]

Suggew(e)rth 1279 *Lewes*, *Ass*, 1327 SR, *-worth* 1296 SR (all p), *Sogeworth* 1434 *Lewes Deeds*
Sugworth 1559 SAC 41, 207, *Sugwood* 1629 SAC 41
Southworth al. Sugworth 1631 SRS 14, 34

This may be a second example of the name Sugworth (PN Berks 108), from the pers. name *Sucga* and worþ, cf. also Sugworthy (D), but as all the earliest forms are from pers. names, perhaps it is manorial, taking its name from some settler from the Berkshire place, and the form should really now be *Sugworths* (cf. the modern pronunciation with final *z*).

THORNDEAN FM is *Thorendenn* 1288 *Ass* (p), *Thorndenne* 1320 Misc. 'Thorny woodland pasture,' *v.* denn.

WASHLAND FM (6″) is *Washland* 1629 SAC 61, 47. The ground here is fairly high but there is a stream near, and the meaning may be 'sheep-wash land.'

[1] A small parcel of land, south of Harvest Hill (Cooper).

Westup Fm is *Westupp(e)* 1279 *Ass*, 1327 SR, *Weysttuppe* 1296 SR, *Westoppe* 1332 SR (all p), *Westupe* 1604 ParReg, *v.* the same name *supra* 256. It lies west of Cuckfield town.

Wortleford (partly in Hurstpierpoint)

Wyrtleford 1291 FF, 1308 *Banco* (both p)
Wryteleford 1292 *Ass* (p), *Writlesford* 1313 Abbr (p)
Wortleford 1613 SAC 58, 10, *Woodleford* 1629 SAC 61

This contains the same pers. name *Wyrtel(a)* found in Ridlington *supra* 101 and in Wartling and Worsham *infra* 483, 494. Note also *Writlesworth* in Steyning (1249 FF).

Wyllies is *Willys* in 1586 (Rowe) and *Wylles* in 1617 (SAC 58, 17) and is probably derived from a pers. name, perhaps from the family called *Willies* of *Willises* (1604 ParReg).

Birchett's Wood, Brook Fm, Hall Fm, Hatchlands (6″)[1], Hook House[2], Knowle's Lodge, Leigh Manor[3], Mill Hall (6″), Mizbrook's Fm[4] (6″), Penland Fm[5], Tyes Place[6], Vinals Fm[7] were probably the homes of Ralph *ate Birchet* (1327 SR), John *atte Broke* (1296 SR), William *atte Halle* (ib.), Richard *atte Hecche* (1327, 1332 SR), Philip de *la Hok'* (1279 *Ass*), Robert *atte Knolle* (1296 SR), Wm de *Legh* (1220 Seld 1) and Ralph *atte Legh* (1296 SR), Reginald *atte Melle* (1327 SR), Walter *ate Mesbroke* (1296 SR), Thomas *atte Pende* (1327 SR), John de *Tye* or *ate Tye* (1279 *Ass*, 1340 NI), Thomas *ate Vynhaghe* (1327 SR). *v.* broc, heall, hæcc, hoc (there is a spur of land here), cnoll, leah, myln, meos, teag and Grevatt's and Pen Hill *supra* 17, 200 and Vinehall *infra* 476.

Abbots Fm, Allen's Fm, Banks Wood, Bests Pit, Bigg's Fm, Blunts Wood (all 6″), Borde Hill[8], Butler's Fm and Butlers-green House, Chaites Wood, Chaloner's House (6″), Chownes, Collin's Fm, Cripp's Fm (6″), Fowler's Fm (6″), Friday Street (not on O.S.), Goldings (6″), Harradines (6″), Harvest-hill, Juppshill Shaw (6″), Lye's Fm, Mackrell's Fm (6″),

[1] *Hatchland* (1578 Rowe).
[2] *Hookhouse* (1603 ParReg).
[3] *manor of Lyes* (1615 SAC 43, 11).
[4] *Misbrookes* (1503 Rowe).
[5] *Penland* (1609 ParReg).
[6] *Tyes* (16th SAC 48, 120).
[7] Now lost, but appears on Greenwood's map (1823).
[8] There is frequent mention of the family of *Borde* or *Boorde* of Cuckfield from 1497 onwards. The place appears as *Boorde Hill* in 1606 ParReg.

PACKHAM'S WOOD, PAIGE'S WOOD (all 6″), PAIN'S PLACE, PARKER'S COTTAGE (6″), PRATT'S WOOD, ROWLAND'S WOOD, TAYLORSBARN FM (all 6″), WARDEN COURT, WEBB'S PARK and WHEELER'S WOOD (6″) are probably to be associated with the families of Thomas *Abott* (1621 SAC 9, 81), Ralph *Aleyn* of Streat (1332 SR), John *Banck* (1379 SAC 40, 198), *Best*, *Beast* (1620 etc. ParReg), John *Bygg* (1296 SR), Samuel *Blunt* (1629 ParReg), John *Boorde*, reeve (1497 SAC 57, 189), Thos *Boteler* (c. 1375 *AD*) (the place is *Butlers greene* 1610 ParReg), John *Chate* (1545 *CtRequests*), Richard *Chaloner* (1379 SAC 40, 198), *Chowne* (1611 etc. ParReg), *Collins* (1616 etc. ParReg), Nicholas *Cripse* (1648 ParReg), John *Fughelere* of Streat Hundred (1296 SR), Walter *Fryday* (1308 SAC 40, 188) (cf. however, Friday Street *infra* 446), Nicholas *Goldyng* (1296 SR), *Harraden*, *Harrowden*, *Hariden*, *Haradine* (1608 etc. ParReg), Alexander *Heruest* (1327 SR) (the place is *Harveshill* 1602, *Harviste Hill* 1604 ParReg), *Jupp*, *Jupe* (1599 etc. ParReg), *Lye*, *Lie* (1593 etc. Wivelsfield ParReg), *Mackerel*, *Mackril* (1646 etc. ParReg), *Packham* (1655 etc. Wivelsfield ParReg), *Page* (1617 etc. Par Reg), William *Payne* (1486 SAC 40, 207), Philip *le Parker* de *Cokefeld* (1305 FF), *Pratt* (1668 etc. ParReg), James *Rowland* (1614 ParReg), William *le Taylur* (1288 *Ass*) (the place is *Talers Barne* 1619 ParReg), Anne *Wardyn* of Cuckfield (1685 SAC 36, 29), *Webb* (1683 etc. ParReg), *Wheeler* (1618 etc. ParReg).

BRIDGE FM and HOUSE is *at Brygge* c. 1550 SRS 16, 76. BROOK STREET is *Brook Strete* 1608 ParReg. COPYHOLD FM is *Copyhould* 1612 ParReg, *Layhaies al. the Copyhold* 1629 SAC 61, 41. COURT HOUSE (6″), cf. *Courtmead* 1566 SAC 41, 90, *Courtlands* 1575 SAC 42, 43. CROUCHLANDS FM (6″) is *Crowchland* 1591 Rowe, *v.* crouche. DUNSTALLS WOOD (6″), cf. *Dunstall Hill* 1617 SAC 58, 17. FURNACEGREEN SHAW (6″), cf. *at the furnis* 1612 ParReg, referring to the ancient iron-works here. HARRY'S WOOD is *Harriswood* 1629 SAC 61, 46. HIGHLANDS COTTAGES (6″) is *High Land or Lee Land* 1592 SRS 14, 132. INHOLMS WOOD (6″) is *Homehill al. Inholmes* 1591 Rowe, *Inums* 1606, *Inhoms al. Homhill* 1611 ParReg, *v.* Inholms Copse *supra* 29. LULLINGS FM is *Lullinges* 1559 SAC 41, 207, deriving probably from some former owner. NORTHLAND FM is *Northlands* 1616 SRS 14, 86. It is at the north end of the parish. NYMANS is *Nymans* 1576 Rowe,

Nimans 1608 ParReg, probably deriving from some former owner, *v.* Introd. xxix. OCKENDEN (6″) is *Okendenes* 1547 SAC 53, 110, *Oakendean* 1692 SAC 2, 115, *Ockenden* 1716 SAC 43, 29. ROWHILL WOOD (6″) is *Southland al. Rowhill* 1587 Rowe. Probably 'rough hill.' SPARKS FM is *Spirkes* 1547 Rowe, *Spyrkes* 1589 SAC 42, 44, 1603 SAC 42, 46, *Speerkeses* 1604 ParReg, possibly deriving from some former owner. STAPLEFIELD is *Stapelfeld* 1315 SAC 40, 189. 'feld marked by a post or staple.' STROOD FM is *land called Stroods* 1752 SRS 29, *v.* strod. TYLER'S GREEN (6″) is *Tylehouse* in 1578 Rowe. The modern form is probably corrupt. WETLANDS WOOD is *Wet Land* 1581 SRS 3, 140. It is not far from the Ouse. WHITEMANS GREEN is *Whitman's Greene* 1604 ParReg and may be identical with *Swetemannegrene* 1520 SAC 57, 195. WOODCROFT is *Woodcrofte* 1615 SAC 58, 13, *v.* croft.

Haywards Heath[1]

HAYWARDS HEATH [hjuːədz hɔːð] 125 J 3

Heyworth 1261 *Ass* (p), 1291 *Ass*, 1296 SAC 40, 189 (p), c. 1296 SAC 25, 29, 1298, 1306 *Banco* (p)

Hayworth(e) 1276 FF, 1359 SAC 34, 260, 1542, 1594 SRS 19, 209, *East Haiworth* 1606 SRS 13, 10, *Great Hayworth* 1610 ParReg

Haywards Hoth 1544 *Ct*, 1608 SRS 13, 12, *Heywards Hoath* 1675 SRS 29, 143

Haywarde 1603 SRS 13, 6, *Great Hayward* 1605 SRS 13, 8, *Great Haward* 1675 SAC 49, 91

Hewards Hethe 1603 ParReg, *Hewards hoth* 1705 *Perambulation*, *Hewwards Heath* 1788 SAC 40, 138

Hayworths Hethe 1607 ParReg, *Hayworthes Hoth* 1609 ParReg

Haywards in Wivelsfield 1621 SRS 14, 164

It is clear that the original nucleus of this name is a place called *Hayworth*, a compound of worð and either hege, 'hedge,' or heg, 'hay.' For the former compound cf. Haworth (WRY) from haga and worð. This became by a natural development *Hayward* or *Heward*. The place-name clearly gave rise to a pers. name but it is impossible to say whether *Hayworths Hethe* is 'the heath which belonged to *Hayworth*' or 'which belonged

[1] A new parish carved out of Cuckfield.

to a man named *Hayworth*.' In some of the forms we have the distinctively East Sussex *hothe* in place of the more usual *heath* *v.* Hoathly *infra* 270.

Boltro Road (6″) is on the site of a place called *Booltrowe* 1606, *Bulltrowe* 1608 (ParReg), referring to a 'bull trough' which formerly stood here. *v.* **bula, trog.**

Scrace Bridge (6″) is *Scrases bridg* in 1594 (Rowe) and is to be connected with the family of *Scras* first mentioned in RH (1272) in Plumpton nearby. In 1544 (*Ct*) John *Skrak* held a tenement 'joyning to haywards hothe.' His tenement, now in ruins, still exists and is quite close to the bridge (M.S.H.).

Trubweek[1] (lost)

Trubewica 1166 Original Carta of the Bishop of Chichester (RBE) (p)

Trubwic 1199 Cur (p), *Trubwyck in Cuckfeld* 1594 SRS 19, 209, *Trubweeke* 1629 SAC 61

Trobewic' 12th *Box* (p), *-wyk* 1276 FF

v. **wic.** The first element is an unrecorded OE *Trub(b)a*, probably a pet-form of *Trumbeorht* or *Trumbeald*.

Wigperry (lost) is *Wyggepyrye* c. 1296 SAC 40, 189 (p), *Wygepirie* 1298, 1306 *Banco* (p), *Wigperrie*, *Wiggperie* 1607, 1608 ParReg. 'Wicga's pear-tree,' *v.* **pyrige.**

Bridgers Mill (6″) is so called in 1595 (Rowe) and is to be associated with the family of *Bridger* (1657 etc. ParReg), cf. Bridger's Pond *supra* 35. Harlands Wood (6″) is *Harlands* in 1666 (*Lewes Deeds*). It lies by the old Lindfield-Cuckfield boundary and so may mean 'boundary-lands,' *v.* **har, land.** Hazelgrove Road (6″) is on the site of a spot called *Hazelgrove* in 1611 (ParReg). The Petlands (6″) is *Petlandes* in 1610 (SAC 50), *Pitland* in 1705 (*Perambulation*), *v.* **pytt.**

[1] Nicholas de *Trubewica* or *Trubwic* of the first two references cannot be definitely placed in the county. Robert de *Trobewic* is associated with persons in Wittering and Bosham and clearly belongs to the same family as Cecilia *Trobbewyke* in the Hundred of Manhood (1296 SR) and Richard *Trubwyk* in Sidlesham (1327, 1332 SR), a family frequently mentioned in documents connected with that parish. It is difficult to be sure where the name originated. It is so uncommon in form that it is unlikely that there were two places of that name in Sussex. As there is no record of *Trubweek* as an actual place-name in West Sussex and we do find it as early as 1276 in Cuckfield, the probability is that the family really originated there.

West Hoathly

WEST HOATHLY 125 F 4

Hadlega 1121 *AD* 464

Hodlega 1155 SAC 1, 135, *Westhodleghe* 1288 *Ass*, 1361 Ipm *Hotheleye juxta Grenested* 1288 *Ass*, *Hothlegh* 1327 SR, *Westhothleg* 1347 *Lewes*, *Westhothle or Westhodelegh* 1509 LP

Westhedeleye 1290 FF

Hoadley 1675 Ogilby

In this name and in a good many others in the eastern half of the county we have as an element an OE *hāð* found also in certain Kentish names as Hothfield, t. Hy 3 Ipm *Hothfeld* and Hoath in Patrixbourne, 1276 BM *La Hothe*. This word is frequently found in ME field-names in Mid and East Sussex, and, both as noun and adjective, in the forms *hoath*(*y*), *hawth*(*y*), is very common in field-names in the Tithe Awards for Mid and East Sussex. It is clear that this word is related to OE hæð, which is a masculine noun in OE, presumably of the *i*-declension. *hæð* and *hāð* alike go back to pre-Germanic **koit*, the root of Latin *cētum* as found in *bu-cētum*, 'pasture-land.' In Gothic the corresponding word *háiþi* is a feminine *io*-stem and so is ON *heiðr*. We have however evidence, very kindly furnished by Dr Mansion, for a form with unmutated vowel in Low Franconian. He points out that in the present-day Flemish dialects there is distinction between *heed*, 'heath,' which is neuter, and *heide*, 'heath,' which is feminine[1]. The latter is the equivalent of the Gothic *háiþi*, with the correct representation of *ai* with umlaut in Dutch as *ei*, while the former shows the same diphthong without umlaut. He suggests that the unumlauted form goes back to an *a*-stem *haiþa*-, of neuter gender, and that the numerous examples of *het Heed*, *den Heet*, *ten Heede* in De Flou's *Woordenboek der Toponymie* are a direct parallel to the English *hoath*-names, the forms *het* (nom. or acc.), *den*, *ten* (dat.) being fairly reliable proofs of the neuter. Good early evidence is difficult to find but Dr Mansion notes that Old Dutch *Hedberga* (*Oud-Gentsche Naamkunde* 204) points to *haiþa*- rather than *haiþiō*-, as also does the form *heetvelde* in 1227.

[1] Cf. further Verwys and Verdam, *Middelnederlandsch Woordenboek*, *s.v. heet*, *heide*, and De Bo, *Westvlaamsch Idioticon*, 2nd ed. 1892, *s.v. heed*, *heide*.

BIRCHGROVE

Bontegrave 1086 DB

Buntesgraua c. 1150 *AD* 15417, *Buntes Grove* 1564 *DLMisc Bk*, *Buntsgrove* 1579 ib.

Bunch Grove 1839 Survey

There is good evidence for an OE pers. name *Bunt*. Buntingford (Herts) is *Buntingford* in 1275 (RH), Benton (D) is *Bontintona* (DB) and *Buntingeton* (1270 *Ass*), there is a *buntingedic* (Wo) in BCS 124 and a derivative name *Buntel* in *buntelespytt* (Ha) in BCS 674. The probabilities are also that we have a further example of this pers. name in Bonsall (Db), DB *Buntes-hale*. This name, perhaps originally in a weak form, would seem to be present in the DB form of Birchgrove. Later, *t* and genitival *s* by a common process developed to [tʃ] or *ch*. Hence, 'Bunt's woodland,' *v.* graf(a).

CHIDDINGLY WOOD (6″)

Citangaleahge 765 (c. 1300) BCS 197

Chytinglegh 1288 *Ass* (p), *-yng-* 1332 SR (p)

Chittinglie, *Little Chittinglye* 1621 SRS 14, 130

'Clearing or woodland of Citta's people,' *v.* leah. For the pers. name *v.* Chithurst *supra* 33. The correct form may possibly be OE *Cittungaleah* with the same *-ung-* form for the more usual *-ing-* noted in PN Wo 152 *s.n.* Oddingley. Cf. *hafocungaleahge* in the same charter. Chiddingly Fm is now called Rookhurst (M.S.H.).

COB BROOK (6″) is to be associated with *Colbemelne* (1308 BM), the *lb* being an error for *bb*, and with Cob Lane leading from Hoathly to Ardingly. The tradition of the 'mill' survives in the local 'Old Mill Shaw.' All alike contain the OE pers. name *Cobba*. For this name *v.* Cobley, PN Wo 362.

GRAVETYE MANOR is *Grauetye* 1279 *Ass* (p), 1327, 1332 SR (p), *Graueytie* 1279 *Ass* (p), *Gravety al. Moate House* 1613 SRS 14, 21, *v.* grafa, teag. The name probably denotes an enclosure in or by a grove or copse.

HAMMINGDEN

Hemelyngdenn 1296 SR (p), *-den* 1332 SR (p)

Hamelynden(ne) 1327 SR (p)

Hamyngden 1597 Rowe, *Hannyngden* 1610 SRS 14, 102

There was an OE pers. name *Hǣmele*, *Hēmele*, a mutated derivative of a *hām*-stem. This might appear in ME as *Hemele*, as in Hemblington (Nf), or in certain dialects (cf. Jordan, *ME Grammar* § 33, n. 1) as *Hamele*, cf. Dankton *supra* 202 and Danehill *infra* 335 and Introd. xxvii. It would seem that such a form prevailed in this name. If so the name means 'Hemele's denn' or swine-pasture, and ing is used as a connective element.

Holly Fm (6″) was known as *Busses* up to the end of the 19th cent., deriving from the family of Robert *le Busse* and Ralph *le Buse* (1277 *Banco*).

Horn Combe is *Hornecumbe*, *Hornycumbe* 1279 *Ass* (p). This may be a compound of OE horn and cumb, referring to the shape of the valley, or to its position in the corner of the parish, but the *y* (if correct) of one of the forms offers difficulty.

Philpots[1] is probably to be associated with the family of John *Philipot* of Horsted Keynes (1327 SR) and John *Philpot* mentioned in the Court Rolls of South Malling (1411).

Pickeridge is *Pyckerage* 1565 SRS 3, 26 and probably gave name to both Richard de *Pigerithe* (1327 SR) and John *atte Pygherygg'* (1332 SR). Probably 'pig-ridge,' *v.* hrycg. In that case the *rithe* is an error of transcription for *riche*.

Selsfield is *Selefeld* 1279, 1288 *Ass*, 1290 FF (all p), *Selefeud* 1279 *Ass* (p), *Selesfeld* 1279 *Ass* (p), *Schelefeld*, *Schelefeud* 1279 *Ass* (p). This is probably a compound of OE sele and feld (*s* being unoriginal), i.e. 'open land marked by a hall.'

Stoneland in this parish (*Stonelandys* in 1546 SRS 20) and Stonehurst (6″) in Ardingly, earlier *Stone Place* (c. 1550 *Malling CtBk*), are parts of an earlier estate, the home of Wm *at(t)e Stone* in 1296 and 1327 (SR). The stone is that known locally as 'Big upon Little' ('Great upon Little' on the 6″ map) on the West Hoathly side of the brook which divides that parish

[1] Miss Holgate notes that in a map of South Malling manor this is called *Philpots al. Barley Lands*, in 1592 (*Pat*) *Barlies* or *Philpots*, and in the *South Malling CtBk* (1461) Thomas *Philpots* held certain lands in Hoathly called *Berlegh*. It adjoins 'the Stone' (*v. supra*) and is to be identified with the *bære leage* of BCS 197, which was next to *wellinga stan*. The old name means 'swine-pasture clearing,' *v.* bære, leah.

from Ardingly. It may be that this is the *wellinga stan* mentioned next after Chiddingly *supra* 271 in BCS 197. If so, that name should be interpreted as 'stone of the dwellers by the stream' (*v.* ing, wielle), a very appropriate name for this particular stone.

TICKERIDGE (6″) is *Tickeridge* 1592 SRS 14, 16, and gave name to Simon de *Tegheregg* (1296 SR), John de *Tegherugge* (1327 SR) of Horsted Keynes, and Richard de *Thegheregge* (1332 SR). This is probably from OE teag and hrycg, hence, 'ridge of land with a tye on it.' For the stopping of ME *gh* to *k*, cf. Freek's *supra* 260 and Hickstead and Tilkhurst *infra* 279, 333.

ASHURST WOOD (6″), BARNLAND WOOD (6″), BROOK HOUSE (6″), COOMBE, THE HOLMS (6″), HOOK FM, HURSTWOOD FM (6″), LANGRIDGE[1], LUDWELL[2] were probably the homes of William de *Ashurst* (1332 SR), Godewyn *atte Berne* (1296 SR), Richard *atte Brok* (ib.), Philip *ate Cumbe* (1327 SR), Adam *atte Holme* (1332 SR), William *atte Hoke* (1296 SR), Geoffrey *up the Hurst* (1332 SR), Michael de *Langeregge* (1327 SR), Osbert de *Ludewelle* (ib.), *v.* æsc, hyrst, bern, broc, cumb, holegn, hoc (there is a spur of land here), lang, hrycg, hlud, wielle.

DUCKELL'S WOOD, JARRET'S SHAW, LUCASLAND[3] (all 6″), SHERRIFF FMS, VINOLS CROSS (6″) and WILDGOOSE WOOD are probably to be associated with the families of John *Dukel* (1296 SR), William and Walter *Jerrad* (c. 1450 ECP 1), David *Lucas* (1611 *DLSpecComm*), William *le Shereve* (1332 SR), John *Vinall* (1653 SAC 24, 199) and John *Wyldegoos* (1442 FF).

COBWEB HOUSE (6″) may be identical with *Cockwebbs al. Fyngfeld* 1612 SRS 14, 129. GOSSES FM (6″) is called *the Gosse* in 1582 SRS 3, 150. *goss* is a common dialect form of *gorse*. GROVELANDS is *Grovelands* in 1613 SRS 14, 239. HIGHBROOK is *Highbrookes* (ib.). MOAT FM (6″) is *the Moathouse al. Little Grauety* 1691 SAC 34, 142. The moat was still visible in 1835. OLD HOUSE was earlier known as *Feldwycks*, deriving from the family of Roger de *Feldwyke* (1296 SR), *v.* feld, wic. RAILFIELD SHAW (6″) is *Railfeild* in 1703 (*Lewes Deeds*). ROCKHURST is a modern house, the name being suggested by the rocks nearby.

[1] *Langaredge* 1609 *AOMB*.
[2] *Lidwell* 1823 G.
[3] *Lucasland* in 1619 (SRS 14, 41).

Sands Cottages (6″) may be the place called *Sandys* in 1594 (SRS 14, 242). Sharpthorne is *Sharpethorne* in 1597 (Rowe). Westlands is *Westland* in 1703 *Lewes Deeds*. It is in the south-west corner of the parish. Whitestone is so spelt in 1795 GY. According to an old inhabitant the house here was formerly a white stone one (M.S.H.).

Hurstpierpoint

Hurstpierpoint, locally *Hurst* 134 B 1

Herst 1086 DB, *Westherst* 1261 *Ass*, *Herst Perepunt* 1279 *Ass*, *Hirste Perpund* 1288 FF

Other forms are without interest except to note that *e*-forms preponderate in the 13th, *u*-forms in the 14th and 15th cents., with very rare *i*-forms. Sometimes the feudal addition is put first, e.g. *Pyrpountesherst* (1359 Pat), *Parpoynthurst* (1439 Cicestr). The name is reduced to *Harstpount* in 1518–29 (ECP 5, 301) and expanded to *Hurst upon ye point* in 1722 (SRS 9, 256).

'Wooded hill,' *v.* hyrst. Robert de *Pierpoint*[1] held the manor already in DB and it is *West* in relation to Herstmonceux *infra* 479.

Danny is *Danye* 1343 SAC 62, 75, *boscum suum de Danye* 1355 Orig, *Danny-Park* 1582 SRS 19, 235, and gave name to Robert de *Denye* (1296 SR). The name is a compound of OE denu or denn and eg, 'well-watered land in the valley,' or 'with a swine-pasture.' The name must have applied to the whole area now covered by Danny Park. Danny itself is on a slope. For the *a*, *v.* Introd. xxvii. This name is identical with Denny (C).

Danworth Fm is called *little Danworth land* in 1617 SAC 58, 16 and gave name to Wm de *Deneworth* (1332 SR), *v.* denu, worþ. The farm is in a valley. For the *a*, *v.* Introd. xxvii.

Deanhouse Fm is probably identical with *Deneland in Perpoundhurst* (1481 IpmR) and may have given name to Walter *atte Denne* (1296 SR). If so the prefix is denn, 'woodland pasture,' with later alteration to a more common form. All this area was formerly well wooded.

[1] He is called only *Robert* in the Sussex DB, his full name *de Petroponte* is given in the Suffolk DB. He came from *Pierrepont* near Falaise (VCH i. 378).

EDGERLEY is *Eddesle* 1296, 1332 SR (p), i.e. 'Eddi's leah.' The name shows a common phonological development.

GOLDBRIDGE Ho is *Godebrig* 1239 FF, *Goldebrigge* 1332, 1448 FF, *Goldbrigge* 1491 SRS 14, 95. It is difficult to believe that this bridge and another in Newick *infra* 316 can both contain the OE pers. name *Golda*, otherwise unknown in this county. Rather we must have OE *golde*, used, as Ekwall (PN La 99 *s.n.* Golborne) shows may well have been the case, of the marsh marigold or some other golden plant. Cf. *atte Goldbrok* in Maresfield (1332 SR). In that case the name would mean 'bridge by which *golde* grows.' Cf. also *Goldiford* (PN BedsHu 195).

WANBARROW FM is recorded as *Wanbarrow* in 1714 (SAC 25, 167). The name would seem to be identical with Wanborough (W), *Wenbeorgan*, *Wænbeorgan* (dat. pl.) in BCS 478, DB *Wemberge* (*v.* Ekblom, PN W 167) and Wanborough (Sr), DB *Weneberge*. The etymology of these names is uncertain. Possibly the first element is OE *wenn*, *wænn*, 'wen,' the whole name being descriptive of some hill or barrow which by its size or shape suggested such.

WICKHAM is *Wykeham* 1279 *Ass*, *Wykham* 1332 SR. *v.* wicham.

BREECHLANDS, THE HATCHES, HIGH HATCH LANE (all 6″), LEIGH FM, WEST TOWN were probably the homes of Robert *ate Breche* (1327 SR), *v.* bræc, William *ate Hecche* (ib.), and William *atte Heghehecche* (1296 SR), *v.* hæcc, Walter de *Legh* (1279 *Ass*, 1296 SR), *v.* leah, John *ate Westtoun* (1327 SR). The last-named is just west of Hurst, *v.* tun.

BRIDGER'S FM[1] (6″), COBBS BARN, DUMBRELL'S FM, PAKYNS MANOR HOUSE[2] (6″), RANDOLPH'S FM[3], SAYER'S COMMON[4] are to be associated with the families of John *Brugger* of Albourne (1327 SR), Godefroi *Cobbe* (1296 SR), *Dumbrell* (Bolney ParReg from 1643), Walter *Pakyn* (1279 *Ass*), Alice relicta Walter *Randulf*, Walter *le Saghier* of Poynings (1327 SR).

[1] *Bridgers* in 1592 (SRS 14, 9).
[2] *Pakens* or *Pacons* in 1834 (Horsfield i. 240).
[3] *Randulfeslond* in 1391 (Cicestr), *Randles* in 1823 (G).
[4] *Sayer's Common* in 1665 (SAC 23, 67), *Sawyers* in 1823 (G) and cf. *Sawyersbridge* in 1611 (Rowe).

BERRYLAND FM (6″) is *Buryland* 1635 SRS 14, 13, *v.* burh. COURT BUSHES (6″) is *Courte Bushes* in 1605 SRS 14, 106. FLOOD'S BARN is *Fludds* 1631 SRS 14, 34, *Fluds* 1631 SAC 41, 213, probably from some former owner. FOXHOLE COTTAGES, cf. *The Fox-hole pond* 1724 SAC 11, 75. HIGHFIELDS FM is *Highfields* 1593 SRS 14, 148. KINGSLAND is *Kingsland* 1325 Ipm. LANGTON is *Langtown* 1687 SAC 2, 113. LITTLEPARK FM (6″) is *Herst Park al. Little Herst Park* 1582 SRS 19, 235. NEWHOUSE FM is *Newehouse* in 1624 SAC 44, 137. RANDIDLES (6″) is so spelt in 1728 SAC 25. The name may have been suggested by Randolph's *supra* 275. STUCKHOLDS FM (6″) is *Stuckles* 1601 Rowe, 1724 B, 1823 G, and *Stuckells* 1614 SAC 58, 12, probably deriving from a former owner. TOTT FM (6″) is so spelt in 1715 SAC 25, 176. It lies at the end of Hurstpierpoint village just below a slight elevation and so may be a 'Tote' hill. *v. supra* 31. WESTLANDS is *West lands* 1665 SAC 23, 66.

Keymer

KEYMER [kaimə] 134 C 3

Chemere, Chimele 1086 DB

Kiemera, Chiemere t. Wm 2 *Lewes*, c. 1090 SAC 54, 6, *Kiemela* 1107–18 AC

Kimera, Kymera, Kymer(e) c. 1090 Wm 2 *Lewes et passim* to 1672 MarL, *Chimela* 1121 AC, *Kymeresstrete* 1279 *Ass*, *Kymare* 1545 AD vi

Keymer al. *Kidmer* 1598 SRS 14, 51, *Keymor* 1673 MarL, *Keymer* al. *Kymer* 1677 *FF* (*VCH*)

Keymer lies low in well-watered land and there may have been a *mere* here at one time. The name would seem to be 'cow's-mere,' from OE *cȳ*, gen. sg. of cu, and mere.

FRANKBARROW is *Frankbarrough* a free chase (16th Rowe), *Frankbar* (1823 G) and *Frankbarrow* (1840 *TA*). See further for this name Frag Barrow *infra* 301.

HASSOCKS. This is a modern settlement which has grown up since the opening of the Brighton railway in 1846. It takes its name from a field which was called *Hassocks* (*v.* hassuc) from its rough tussocks of grass (*ex inf.* the late rector of Clayton).

Cf. *Hassocks* as a field-name in a *Lewes Deed* of 1687 relating to Ashburnham and *Hassoksland* in Bexhill (c. 1370 SRS 31).

Ockley Manor gave name to Isabel de *Ocle* (1296 SR) and is called *Okle* in 1381 (SRS 11, 381), *v.* ac, leah.

Sheddingdean Fm (6″) is *Chettingdene al. Sheningden*, *Chettenden al. Sheningdene* 1567 Rowe, *Shedington* in a will of 1680 (M.S.H.), cf. *Shedingstile* in Plumpton (1597 Rowe). The forms are too late and varied for any suggestion to be possible.

Bedelands Fm, Burchett's Fm, Gander's Row (6″) and Pierce's Wood (6″) are probably to be associated with the families of Ralph *Bedel* (1296 SR), Walter *atte Byrchette* (1296 SR) (*v.* Grevatt's *supra* 17), *Gander* (1609 etc. Wivelsfield ParReg), *Pierce*, *Pearsse*, *Pyrse* (1574 etc. Wivelsfield ParReg).

Cants Villa (6″) must be the place called *Cants* in 1578 (Rowe), *Frackebarrow al. lez Cantes* in 1615 (SRS 19, 251), *v.* Frag Barrow *infra* 301. *Cantes* may be the plural of *cant*, 'edge, border, brink, triangular piece,' *v.* NED *s.v.* Chapel Land (6″), cf. Richard de *la Chapele* (1296 SR) and *Chappelhouse* (1581 Rowe). Grove Fm (6″), cf. Isabel *atte Graue* (1327 SR). Vale Bridge (6″) is recorded as *Valebridge* in 1573 (Rowe); it perhaps takes its name from the family of Thomas *Vale* of Wivelsfield, mentioned in the Court Bks of South Malling (1410).

Slaugham

Slaugham [slæfəm] 125 H 1

Slacham t. Wm 2 *Lewes*, 1091–1125 *AD* A 14176
Slagham 1248 *Ass et passim* to 1454 IpmR, *Slaghham* 1305 FF
Slaucham 1272 FF, *Slaweham* 1279 *Ass*, *Slaugham* 1324 Ipm, 1446, 1482 IpmR, *Slawgham* 1590 MarL
Slogham 1590 SAC 41, 88

v. ham(m). The first element is OE *slāh*, 'sloe.'

Dencombe

Denechecumbe 12th *AD* A 14201, 1121 *AD* A 464
Danecumbe c. 1200 SAC 15, 21
Denekecumbe 1296 SR (p), *Denecombe* 1304 (1398) *Ct* (p)
Dencombe 1580 SRS 14, 62

'Deneca's valley,' *v.* cumb. *Deneca* would seem to be a derivative of the rare OE pers. name *Dene*, *Dæne*. A strong form is found in Denchworth (Berks), *Deneceswurð* in BCS 1036. For the *a*-forms, *v.* Introd. xxvii.

Handcross is *Handcross(e)* 1617 SAC 58, 16, 1703 SRS 9, 151, *Hancrosse* 1629 SAC 61, 46. This is probably the same as the *cruce' Alex'*, i.e. Alexander's cross, which was on the *via regia* from Crawley in 1272 (RH). The actual names can hardly be connected. The present name probably has relation to the use of a cross here as a sign-post. Cf. Handy Cross, PN Bk 202, where we have reference to a 'one-handed cross,' i.e. probably with one arm.

Pease Pottage is *Peaspottage Gate* in 1724 (B). According to Hurst's *Horsham* (163) it was a halting-place for prisoners, who had a meal here on their way to Horsham gaol. The first occurrence of the name in 1724 forbids one associating it, as has been suggested, with the guards who preceded George the Fourth on his way to Brighton, and who were supposed similarly to have fed here.

Stanbridge Grange is *Stanbrugg* (1296 SR), *Stanbregg* (1327 SR), *atte Stanbrugg* (1332 SR) (all p), *Stanbridge's bridge* (1613 SAC 58, 8). 'Stone bridge' (over the Ouse). The last form is pleonastic.

Warninglid

Warthynglithe 13th *LibE*, *Warthynglythe* 1373 SRS 31, 105
Warlingelide, *-lithe* 1260–72 Sele (p), *Warlinglithe*, *Warlynggłyde* 1261 *Ass*, 1279, 1288 *Ass* (p)
Wardingelithe, *Wardlinglithe* 1279 *Ass* (p), *Wardingleed* 1639 SRS 14, 2
Warnynglyth 1456 FF
Warninglead 1629 SAC 61

'hliþ of Weardel's people,' *v.* ing. *Weardel* would be an *l*-diminutive of a name *Wearda*, a hypocoristic form of such names as *Weardbeorht*.

Ashfold and Hillhouse Fm (6″) were probably the homes of Richard de *Asshefold* (1305 FF) and Stephen *atte Hylle* (1456 FF). *v.* æsc, falod, hylle.

BOSWORTH'S FM (6″), CHODD'S FM (6″), and JENNERS (6″) are probably to be associated with the families of William *Boseworthe* (1327 SR), Nichol *Chode* (1296 SR), Ann *Jenner* (1707 SRS 9, 173).

BISHOP'S WOOD (6″) is part of the Bishop of Chichester's manor of Streatham. BROADFIELD is *Brodefilde* 1613 SAC 58, 9. FURNACE POND is *Great Furnace Pound* 1649 *LRMB* 299, referring to the ancient ironworks here. GOSDEN (lost) is *Gosedenne* 1347, *Gosenden* 1659, *Gowsdeane* 1785 (SAC 62). Self-explanatory, *v.* denn. NASHLAND FM is *Nashland* 1602 SRS 13, 4. For the *n*, *v.* æsc. WOODHURST is *Wodehurst* 1398 (SAC 21, 190). *v.* hyrst.

Twineham[1]

TWINEHAM 134 A 1

Twienen, *Tuineam*, *Twyenem* t. Wm 2 *Lewes*, 12th *Lewes*, *Twiena'* 1332 *Lewes*

Tuine c. 1100 *AD* A 14176, *Twyne*, *Twnhe* 1225 FF, *Twinne* 1279 *Ass*, *Twyney* 1279 QW

Twynem 1242 Fees 690 *et freq* to 1405 IpmR, *Twynham* 1280 FF, *Twynam* 1405 Cicestr, 1446 IpmR, *Twyneam* 1509 LP

The place lies between two streams and has the same history as Twineham or Christchurch (Ha), i.e. it goes back to OE (*æt*) *tweoxneam*, 'at two streams,' *eam* being the dat. pl. of ea.

BENEFELD (lost) is *Benefelle* 1086 DB, *Benefeld* 1244 FF, 1296 SR (p), *Benfeld* 1332 SR (p). Possibly 'clear space where bents grew,' *v.* beonet, feld and cf. Benfield *infra* 289.

GROVELANDS is *Groveland* in 1574 (SRS 3, 89) and was the home of William *atte Graue* (1296 SR). *v.* graf.

HICKSTEAD [hikstiːd]

Hicstede 1279 *Ass* (p)

Heghestede 1296 SR (p), *Heghested*, *Heysted*, *Heghsted*, *Hecghsted* 14th *Cotton Nero E* vi. 268, 271.

Hixted 1546 SAC 32, 139

The forms and development of this name resemble that of Haxted (Sr), for which Hopwood (PN Sr 74) gives *Hexestede* (1199), *Hehsted'* (1200), *Hekestede* (1326), *Heghsted* (1351),

[1] Formerly in the half-hundred of Wyndham.

Hexted (1453). Both are compounds of stede with either heah, 'high,' or its superlative form *hiehst*, ME *heghst*, *hext*. Possibly the latter form would help to explain the difficult development of *x* rather better than the former. Hence 'high' or 'highest place.' That *h* however may become *k* in Sussex is seen in Freek's Fm and Tickeridge *supra* 260, 273.

Slipe Fm (6″) is *Slip* 1615, *Slypeland* 1617 SAC 58, 14, 17. This is the word *slipe* (NED *s.v.*), denoting 'a strip of land.' It lies in a depression between two slight hills.

Wapses Fms and Westovers (6″) are to be associated with the families of Walter *Weps* (1243 FF) or *le Waps* (1273 *Ass*), i.e. the wasp, and John de *Westouer* (1296 SR). Possibly west 'over' the boundary of Cuckfield parish. Cf. Westup *supra* 256, 266 and *Westout infra* 320.

Herrings Bridge (6″) is *Herringes bridge* 1570 (Rowe), *Herringe bridge* 1614 (SAC 58, 14), *Herring's Bridge* 1665 (SAC 23, 66). Hooker's Bridge (6″) is *Hookers bridge* 1617 (SAC 58, 17). Mercer's Fm is *Mercers* in 1601 (Rowe). Cf. Francis *Mercer* in Henfield (1586 WillsL). Partridgelands (6″) is *Partridge Land* 1601 (Rowe).

Worth

Worth 125 E 2

Orde 1086 DB

Wurða, *-e* 1175, 1176 P, *Wurth(e)* 1243 Misc, 1297 Pat, 1464 IpmR

Worth(e) 1268 Ipm *et passim*, (*juxta Craule*) 1298 *Ass*, *La Worth* 1337 Ipm

Werthe 1272 RH, 1317 AD iv

Wourth 1327 Ipm, *Woorth* 1535 VE

Woore 1568 SAC 48, 67, *Woord al. Worth* 1641, 1716 *Recov*

v. worþ. In DB this place is entered under Surrey, it being held with the manor of *Cherchefelle* in Reigate.

Burleigh Ho, Burleigh Arches (6″)

Burhlea 765 (c. 1300) BCS 197, *Burghele* 1279 *Ass*, *Bourghele* 1332 SR, *Burle* 1296, 1332 SR, *Borle* 1327 SR

Berchelie 1086 DB

Berlegh 1332 SR

Burlearch, *Burlyarch* 1543 *Ct*, *Burley arches* 1621 SRS 14, 130

'Clearing by or with a burh on it,' *v.* leah. Burleigh was a manor of the Archbishop's and it is probable that the appended *Arch* or *Arches* is due to popular use of a scribal contraction for *archiepiscopi* used in local written records. The DB form shows the same confusion as in Burpham *supra* 166.

Crabbet Park is *Crabbetts* 1504 (SAC 12), *Crabbett, Crabbet* 1701 (MarC), and must have been the home of John de *Crabbewyke* (1296 SR). The first element here would seem to be the same as in Crabeton (D), *Crabbeton* in 1306 (*Ass*). We have no evidence for the early use of OE *crabba*, 'crab,' as a pers. name. We should look rather to the common word *crab*, used of the wild apple. This is first recorded in the 15th cent. *crabbe* (NED *s.v.*) but the origin of the word is obscure and it may be far older. Other place-names containing the same element are Crabble (K), 1227 Ch *Crabbehole*, Crabwall (Ch), c. 1273 St Werb. *Crabbewalle*, an unidentified *Crabedene* (1254 *FF*) in Hants and *Crabbelonde* and *Crabbefurlong* in Elton (Ch), c. 1300 St Werb. If so, the name means 'farm (*v.* wic) where crab-apples grow[1].' For interchange of final *k* and *t*, cf. Collett, PN Bk 141.

Cuttinglye Wood

Collingeley 1244 Misc
Couelingeley 1286 Ch, *Covelyngeleye* 1344 FF
Couelyngleye 1334 Ipm, 1346 Pat, 1370 *FM*
Coulyngle 1365 *FM*
Coolingly 1374 *FM*
Coblingleghe 1476 *FM*, *Coddinglighe* 1567 *FM*, *Cuddingly South Malling Ct Bk*
Cut-and-lie Wood 1896 O.S.

OE *Cūfeling(a)-lēage* (dat.), 'clearing of Cufela' or of his people. For such a pers. name in the strong form, *v.* Cowsden, PN Wo 230–1, and cf. Cullinghurst *infra* 367, *v.* ing, leah. The sound-development is irregular but the chain of forms, for which we are indebted to Mr Salzman, is beyond question.

Hazelwick Fm (6″) is *Hæslwic* 947 (12th) BCS 834, *Heselwyk(e)*

[1] Among the *Firle Deeds* we have a lease of lands in Worth (1473) reserving all the 'okes, assches, beches and *crab*trees,' showing that these grew here (M.S.H.).

1296 SR (p), 1317 Ch, *Hazlick* in 1823 (G). Self-explanatory. *v.* hæsel, wic.

Home Wood (6″) is the *Homwude* of 1244 (Misc.) and may be associated with the family of Ralph de *Homwode* (1296 SR). Possibly the 'home' wood in the manor of Burleigh Arches. *v.* Homewood *supra* 258.

Kits Bridge (6″) is called *Kyte bridge* in 1600 (Rowe) and may have given name to Richard de *Ketebrugg'* (1332 SR). Probably 'kite bridge,' i.e. where such are seen flying, *kete* being a ME form from OE *cȳte* such as we might expect in this area. Cf. Kidbrook (K), *Ketebroc*, *Ketebrok* (1207, 1300 BM, 1316 FA), *Kydebrok* (1314 BM) and the unidentified *cytanbroces æwielm* (BCS 692) in Hampshire. The modern form is probably pseudo-etymological.

Miswells House and Miswell Wood (6″) is *Mesewell* in 1344 FF, *Messewell* 1346 Pat. Probably 'moss-well,' *v.* meos, wielle.

Paddockhurst. The earliest reference at present forthcoming is in a manorial map of 1727, where it appears as part of Wakehurst Park (M.S.H.).

Rowfant is *Rowfraunte* in 1574 (SAC 3, 242), *Rowvant* in 1610 (Speed), *Rovat* or *Rowat* in 1776 (SAC 52, 78), and is probably to be associated with Adam de *Ronferth* (1327 SR). If the *n* should be read as *u* this last name may be a compound of OE ruh and fyrhþe, aptly descriptive of the rough forest land which formerly covered this district. For the *n* of the second syllable, cf. a similar intrusive *n* in Navant *supra* 112. Professor Ekwall suggests that the second element is *fyrnþe*, as in Frant *infra* 373, hence 'rough bracken-covered land.'

Rushetts (6″) may have been the home of John de *Rysschesok* and de *Rysscheworth* (1279 *Ass*). The forms are too uncertain for any etymology to be possible.

Three Bridges is a modern settlement dating from the opening of the Brighton railway. In 1534 (LP) there is a reference to 'two bridges called the Three bridges leading from Charlewood to Crawley,' in 1598 (Rowe) we hear of 'three bridges between Worth and Crawley,' and in 1613 we hear of 'the bridge called *Le three bridges*' (SAC 58, 10). The interpretation of the name

is obscure. If the first-mentioned 'three bridges' was actually between Charlwood (Sr) and Crawley it cannot be the present Three Bridges, which is east of Crawley. Possibly it only means 'on the road which goes from Charlwood through Crawley.' Near the present Three Bridges the road goes over two small streams.

TILGATE is *Tylegate* in 1567 (SRS 3, 43) and probably gave name to William *Yllegate* (1296 SR) and John de *Illegate* (1340 NI), the *t* of æt having been affixed to the earlier form of the name. The *gate* here is clearly one of the gates into the forest. The first element is probably a pers. name. It can hardly be *Ylla* (cf. PN Bk 125) for that should give ME forms *Elle-*, *Ulle-* in Sussex. On the other hand we have no definite evidence for OE *Illa*.

TILTWOOD is to be associated with Alicia *ate Tilthe* (1327 SR), and is called *Tylthe* in 1476, *Tilt* in 1567 (*FM*). *tilth* must here be used in the sense of sb. 4 in the NED, viz. 'land under cultivation.'

TINSLEY GREEN is *Tyntesle* 1353 *Ass*, *Tynsley* 1565 SRS 3, 26, *Tensley* 1823 G, and gave name to Richard de *Tyntesle* (1327 SR), *v.* leah. The first element would seem to be a strong form of the pers. name contained in Tintinhull (So), DB *Tintenhella*, Tinton (K), DB *Tintentone*. This must be an English cognate of the names *Zinzo*, *Zinzilo* given by Förstemann (PN 1674), supplying the LGer parallel which he noted as missing.

TURNERS HILL is *Turnoureshill* 1427 FF and is to be associated with the family of Galfridus *le Turnur* (1296 SR).

WOOLBOROUGH FM is *Wolborough* 1485 Ipm, *Wolborowe* 1603 SAC 42, 46, *Woolbarrowe* 1606 SAC 42, 47 and was the home of Wm de *Wolbergh* (1296 SR). The meaning is probably 'wolf hill,' *v.* wulf, beorg. Cf. Woolborough (Sr), *Wolbergh* 1404 FF.

FENLAND (6″), THE GROVE, MILL LANE (6″), SANDHILL[1] were probably the homes of John *atte Fenne* (1332 SR), *v.* fen, Richard de *la Groue* (1296 SR), William *atte Mulle* (1327 SR) and William *atte Sandhille* (1332 SR). The first is called *Fennland*

[1] *Sandhills* in 1613 (SRS 14, 173).

in 1609 (SRS 14, 225), *Fenns* in 1613 (SRS 14, 169) and *the Venn Lands* in 1649 (SRS 29).

Bennetts Rough, Butcher's Wood, Caxtons (all 6″), Coombers Wood, Frenches Park, Hogs Hill[1], Hophurst Fm[2], Huntsland, Kenward's Fm (6″), King's Wood (6″) and Shepherd's Fm (6″) are probably to be associated with the families of Peter *Beneyt* (1296 SR), John *Butcher* (1613 SAC 58, 7), Walter de *Caxstoun* (1340 NI), *Comber* (1596 etc. East Grinstead ParReg), Roger *le Frensh* (1332 SR), William *le Hog* (1327 SR), Alice *Hoppere* (1296 SR), Robert *le Hunte* (1296 SR), Robert *Keneward* (1296 SR) (one of the villeins of Hugh Bardolf), John *le Kyng* (1296 SR) and Roger *le Shephurde* (1332 SR).

Coldharbour Fm is *Cold harbor* in 1727 (M.S.H.). Copthorne is *Coppethorne* in 1437 *Ct.* 'At the copped (i.e. pollarded) thorn tree,' *v.* coppede. Crawley Down is *Crauledun'* 1272 RH, *Crawleydone* 1437 *Ct*, cf. Crawley *supra* 261. Gibbshaven is *Gybbesaven* 1582 SRS 3, 150, *Gives Aven* 1649 SRS 29, *Gibbs Aven* 1823 G. Maidenbower Fm (6″) is so spelt in 1795 GY. Scallows Fm (6″) is *Scallowe* 1546 (*VCH*). Summersvere is so spelt in 1795 GY. In 1622 (Rowe) we have mention of *Bunningsfilde nuper Sommers*. Tulleys Fm may be derived from the family of *Tully* which appears in Ardingly in 1550 (*SR*), as 'alien.' It is now a common Sussex name.

XXIII. POYNINGS HUNDRED

Poninges 1086 DB, 1428 FA
Ponyngg 1316 FA

v. Poynings *infra* 286. Poynings was central for the whole hundred.

Fulking[3]

Fulking 134 D 1

Fochinges 1086 DB, *Fokingh'* 1234 Ch, *Foking'* 1262 FF
Folkinges 1091–1125 *AD* A 14176, 1260 FF, 1267 Ch, *-ynges* t. Wm 2 *Lewes*, *-ygges* 1267 Ch

[1] *Hogs hill*, *Hogs hole* 1795 GY.
[2] *Hoppers* in 1622 (Rowe).
[3] We may note *Folkinglond* in the adjacent parish of Edburton (1279 *Ass*) and *Fulkynswyssh* in the same parish (1343 *Lewes* 151d).

Folkyngge 1244 FF, *Folkyng* 1439, 1464, 1476 IpmR
Fulkyng 1327 Ch, 1428 FA

'The people of *Folc(a)*,' cf. PN in *-ing* 57. For such a name and for the *u*-forms, *v*. PN BedsHu 187 *s.n.* Folksworth.

Clappers is perhaps to be associated with the family of John *le Claper* taxed under the neighbouring half-hundred of Wyndham in 1327 (SR). He is called *atte Clapere* in 1332 (SR). This is the more probable form of the name. There is a small stream and bridge here and we probably have a primitive 'clapper' bridge. Cooper, *Dictionary of Sussex Provincialisms* 37, defines it as 'a plank raised on piles and laid across a running stream as a footbridge.' Cf. the entry in the Horsham Churchwarden's accounts (SxNQ 2, 73) 'paid for mending Tanbridge Clappers' and Clappers *infra* 468.

Knole House, cf. John *ate Knole* of Hurstpierpoint (1327 SR). *v*. cnoll.

Paythorne Barn

Paveorne 1086 DB
Pauethornam t. Wm 2 *Lewes*, *Pauetorne* 1279 *Ass* (p), *-thorn* 1296, 1327, 1332 SR (p)
Pagethorne 1288 *Ass* (p)
Pawthorne 1633 *Ipm* (*VCH*), *Peathorne* or *Pawthorne* 1830 Cartwright

'Paga's thorn-bush,' *v*. þorn. The natural development was to *Pawthorne*. *Peathorne* and *Paythorne* are irregular.

Perching Fm

Berchinges, *P(er)cinges* 1086 DB
Percinges t. Wm 2 *Lewes et freq* to 1267 Ch
Perting 1261 *Ass*, 1284 FA
Percyng(e) 1285, 1300 Ipm, 1304 Cl, 1316 FA
Perchinges 1327 Ch
Perchyng(e) 1327 SR *et freq* to 1482 IpmR, (*Parva*) 1393 IpmR, (*Magna*) 1446 IpmR, *Pearchinge in Abberton* 1607 Cuckfield ParReg
Pirchinge 1327 SR (p)
Parchyng 1532 *Recov*

Professor Ekwall suggests that this may be an *ingas*-derivative of an OE *perric*, a South-Saxon form found side by side with pearroc and identical with Germ *pferch*, OHG *pferrih*. Hence, 'people of the enclosure' (PN in *-ing* 61).

Perchingsands Fm (6″) is *Saund by Poninges* 1267 Pat, *Sandes* 1279 *Ass*, *Perchynsonde* 1343 *Lewes*. Self-explanatory. The soil here is sandy.

Newtimber

Newtimber 134 C 1

Nitimbre 950 BCS 1055, 1291 Tax, *Nytimbre* 1248 *Ass*, 1284 Ipm, 1296, 1327 SR, *Nytymbre* 1340 NI, 1394 *Lewes Deeds*
Niuembre 1086 DB
Newetymber 1270 FF, *Neutimbre* 1432 IpmR

v. niwe, timber. Cf. Nyetimber *supra* 95, 175 and Introd. xv, xxix for some of the early forms.

Locksgreen is probably to be associated with the family of John *Locke* of Albourne (1538, 1555 WillsL).

Muddleswood is possibly to be associated with Wm de *Methelwolde* (1327 SR). If it is, the man probably came from Methwold (Nf), and the modern form is corrupt. A name in *wold* is an impossible formation in Sussex.

Saddlescombe [sælskum]

Salescome 1086 DB
Sadelescumbe 1091–1125 *AD* A 14176, *-coumbe* 1332 SR (p), *Sadlescomb* 1327 SR
Sedlescombe 1396 FF

This name means 'combe of (or near) the saddle.' Mr Allcroft notes that the hamlet stands on a pronounced 'saddle.' This element was used in OE place-nomenclature, cf. Middendorff *s.v. sadol*, *sædel*.

Poynings

Poynings [pʌninz] [pʌnənz] 134 D 1

Puningas 960 BCS 1055, *Puninges* 12th *AD* A 14201
Poninges 1086 DB, 1242 Fees 690, 1262 *Ass*, 1272 Ch (p), *Ponynges* 1339 Ipm *et freq* to 1489 Ipm

Punninges 1203 SAC 26, 186 (p), 1246 Pat (p), 1248 *Ass*, *Punnings* 1690 SRS 13, 202
Punning' 1235 FF, *Punnyng* 1525 DunBev
Ponyng t. Ed 1 IpmR, 1296, 1332 SR, *-ing* 1284 Ipm (p), 1327 SR
Poinynges 1369 IpmR

'The people of *Pūn(a)*.' This name is not recorded, but for the possibility of such a name *v.* PN in *-ing* 62 and PN Wo 244 *s.n.* Pansington. The vowel was shortened in the trisyllable.

Bostal Road (6″) is to be associated with Robert *atte Borstalle* (1296 SR), *v.* burhsteall. Devil's Dyke is an example of the common association of the devil with ancient earthworks, cf. IPN 161. Park Cottages (6″) and Wood, cf. John *le Parker de Ponynges* (1377 Pat). Wickhurst Barns is possibly to be associated with Bartholomew *Wyker* of Newtimber and Pyecombe (1296 SR), *Wykers* being later corrupted to *Wykhurst*.

Pyecombe

Pyecombe 134 C 2

Picumba t. Wm 2 *Lewes*, 1180–1204 *AD* 14202, *Pycombe* t. Ed 1 Ipm *et passim* to 1439 IpmR (with occasional *i*).
Piccumbe c. 1100 *AD* 14176, 1305 FF, *Pickumbe* 1248 *Ass*, *Pikcomb* 1284 FA, *Pykcumbe* 1296 SR, *-coumbe* 1332 SR, *-combe* 1476 IpmR

This is a very difficult name. A pers. name *Pic(a)* is a possibility (cf. PN BedsHu 47 and Ritter 96) but with such a first element we should have expected some such forms as *Pikecumbe*. The common word *pike* as a hill-name is definitely North Country, but there is the possibility that OE *pic*, 'point, *pike*,' might have been used to describe something which thrust itself forward and if so we may perhaps take the term to have been applied to the south end of Wolstonbury Hill, which thrusts itself forward so prominently into the Pyecombe valley. If so the whole name means 'valley marked by a projecting hill,' *v.* cumb.

The Holt (6″) was the home of Reginald *atte Holte* (1296 SR), *v.* holt.

PANGDEAN

Pinwedene, Pinhedene 1086 DB
Pengedene 1091–1125 *AD* A 14176, 1339 Ipm, 1409 IpmR, *Penggeden* 1369 Cl
Pingedena 12th *AD* A 14201, *Pynggheden* 1428 FA, *Pyngden* 1454 IpmR, *Pingdeane* 1609 SRS 20, 331
Penkedena 13th *Lewes*, *Pynkeden* t. Ed 1 Ipm
Pyngeden or *Pengeden* 1489 Ipm

Probably 'Pinca's valley' (*v.* denu), with the same phonological development of *nc* that we have in Donnington, Duncton and Ancton *supra* 69, 101, 140. The early forms with *e* are probably AN spellings (cf. IPN 113). The later development is irregular.

VARNCOMBE BARN is *Farencombe* 1279 *Ass*, QW, 1373 Pat, *Farncombe* 1279 *Ass*. 'Bracken-combe' with Sx initial *v* for *f*, *v.* fearn, cumb.

WAYFIELD FM (6″) was the home of Thomas de *Wayvyle* (1332 SR). For a similar manorial corruption, *v.* Spinfield and Mansfield PN Bk 189, 241.

WOLSTONBURY HILL is *Wolsonbury hill* in 1740 (O). The burh is an ancient camp here and was probably named from some long-forgotten *Wulfstan* who once owned the site.

XXIV. FISHERSGATE HALF-HUNDRED

The eastern half-hundred of Fishersgate (*v. supra* 245) was known as *Eldretune, Eldritune* in DB (*v.* Aldrington *infra*). The site of the meeting-place probably did not change, for the parishes of Southwick and Aldrington adjoin.

Aldrington

ALDRINGTON (6″), 134 F 1/2

Eldretune 1086 DB
Aldringeton t. Wm 2 *Lewes*, 1200, 1203 Cur, 1284 FA, *Aldryngeton* 1341 BM, *Audringeton* 1250 FF
Aldrinchtona 1121 AC, *Aldrington(a)* a. 1138 *AD* A 463, 1301 Cl, *Aldrinton* 1246 FF, 1302, 1308 Cl

Alryngton 1280 Ipm, *-ring-* 1299 Ipm
Alderton near Shorham 1311 Pat

OE *Ealdhering(a)tūn*, 'Ealdhere's farm' (*v.* ingtun) or 'farm of Ealdhere's people.'

Hangleton

HANGLETON 134 E 1

Hangetone 1086 DB *et passim* to 1482 IpmR
Hangeltune, *Hangelton(e)* t. Wm 2 *Lewes*, 1091–1125 *AD* 14176, t. Hy 1 *AD* 461, 1107–18 AC, 1121 AC, *Hangleton* 1247 FF, *Hanggelton* 1315 Cl, *Hanghelton* 1428 FA
Hengelton 1248 *Ass*, *Hengilton* 1541 LP
Angleton 1675 Ogilby

Probably from OE *hangra-tun*, as in Hangleton *supra* 168, hence, 'farm by the sloping wood.'

BENFIELD FM (6″) is *Benefeld(e)* 1296 SR (p), 1299 Ipm, Cl, 1325 Fine, *Benetfeld* 1324 Ipm. The last form suggests that the original first element was beonet, hence 'open land with coarse grass.'

Portslade

PORTSLADE 134 E 1

Porteslage, *Porteslamhe* 1086 DB
Portes Ladda 1080–1108 France
Porteslad(e) 1179 AC *et passim* to 1428 FA, *Portesslad'* 1274–9, 1329 Ipm, *Portysslade* 1486 Ipm
Porcelaid' 1202 Seld 3 (p)
Portislade 1260 Ch
Porslade 1674 MarL, *Porstlade* 1685 MarL

The second element of this name is probably slæd, 'shallow valley,' used also in dialect of 'low marshy ground.' The first is a pers. name *Port* which, quite apart from the reference to a person of that name in the ASC *s.a.* 501, may safely be inferred from Portington (ERY), DB *Portinton*, Portisham (Do), DB *Portesham*, Porsham (D), 1244 *Ass Portesham*, Portworthy (D), 1322 *Ass Porteworthy* (p), Portontown (D), 13th *Deed Portingatone*, and an unidentified *portanmære* in Wo (BCS 1241), in

none of which cases can there be any question of OE *port*, 'town' or 'harbour.' A diminutive *Port(e)la* is possibly found in Portlemouth (D), *Portlemue* in 1268–77 (Exon), *Portelemuwe* in 1319 (Ipm).

ATLINGWORTH BARN

Athelingeworthe 1091–1125 *AD* A 14176, *Athelyngewerth* 1296 SR, *-worth* 1332 SR

Adelingwrde, *Adelyngworth*, *-ing-* 13th *Lewes*, t. Ed 1 Ipm, 1279 QW, *Hadelingworth* 1291 Tax

Adelyngewrthe, *Adelworthe* 1299 Ipm

OE *Aeþeling(a)worþ*, 'enclosure of *Æþel*' or 'of the people of *Æþel*,' *v.* **ing**, **worþ**.

NEW BARN (6″) is *Newbarne al. Newbarnes* 1577 SRS 20, 316.

XXV. WHALESBORNE HUNDRED

Welesmere 1086 DB

Whalesbon(e) 1248 *Ass*, 1316 FA, 1332 SR, 1397 IpmR

Wallesbon 1262 *Ass*, *Walesbon(e)* 1265 Misc, 1279 *Ass*, 1327 SR

Whal(l)isbon 1288 *Ass*

This hundred derives its name from the stream later known as *Wellsbourne* (SAC 16, 247), a 'winterbourne' which at times flows down from Patcham, floods the London road between Preston and Patcham and of old debouched near Pool Valley *infra* 292. The burna may have formed a mere at one time. (See further E. A. Martin in *The South-Eastern Naturalist* 1915, pp. 39–50. For the first element *v.* Whalesbeech *infra* 329. Another name for the hundred seems to have been Preston, for in DB Patcham is said to be in the hundred of *Prestetune*. In 1166 (P) we hear speak also of a hundred of *Pacheham*.

West Blatchington

WEST BLATCHINGTON 134 E 2

Blacinctona 1121 AC

Blacend' 1199 Cur

Blechin(g)ton, *-yngton* 1242 Fees 691 *et freq* to 1401 IpmR, (*juxta Shorham*) 1340 NI

Blachington, -yngton 1268 Ipm *et passim* to 1476 IpmR, *Blachyngton Wayvyle* 1439 Cicestr
Blaxinton, -ynton 1288 *Ass*, *Blexinton* 1482 IpmR
Blackyngeton 1291 Tax, *Blackington* 1386 IpmR
Blatchington or *Bletchington* 1795 *FF* (*VCH*)

'*Blæcca*'s farm,' *v.* ingtun. *Wayvyle* from the holding of the *Weyuile* family (cf. 1327 SR).

Brighton

BRIGHTON[1] 134 F 3

Bristelme(s)tune 1086 DB
Bristelmeston, -tun t. Wm 2 *Lewes*, t. Hy 1 *AD* 461, 1107–18 AC, 1121 *AD* 464, 1284 FA, 1296, 1327 SR
Brictelmestune 1091–1125 *AD* A 14176, *-ton* 1196 FF
Brichtelmeston 1198–1215 *AD* A 14295, *Bricthelmeston* 1301 Pat
Brichthaumeston 1207 ClR, *Bryctalmestone* 1281 *AD* 15534
Brithelmeston 1249 FF, 1377 Pat, *Brethelmeston* 1279 *Ass*
Brikehelmeston 1279 *Ass*
Bright(h)elmeston 1301 Cl *et passim* to 1493 Ipm with variant form *Bryght-*
Bryghneston 1324 Pat
Bryghteston 1437 *MinAcct*
Brighthem(p)ston 1514 LP, t. Hy 8 *Rental*, 1732 Morden
Brighthempsted 1606 *Add*, *-helmsted* 1610 Camd
Brighter Limeston 1636 SAC 50, 78
Brighthelmston 1816 SAC 37, 95

'Beorhthelm's farm,' *v.* tun. The abbreviated form *Brighton* is said to be used in deeds of temp. Charles I (Lower i. 81), but did not come into common use until the early 19th cent. *Brighton* is used in Horace Smith's *Horace in London* (1813).

[1] A rental of 1665, preserved at Lewes, mentions streets or places called *East Streete, North Streete, Weststreete, Midle Streete, the Blockhouse, the streete neare the Blockehouse, the Market Place, the Market Wall, the Portall Gate, Estgate, Westgate, the Knapp, the Freestoole.* The last may be an old place of sanctuary, cf. *frithstool* in NED, for which the form *freedstool* is found in the 17th cent. The first four street-names still exist and indicate the bounds of the original village of Brighthelmston.

KEMP TOWN takes its name from Thomas Read *Kemp* who laid out the district, c. 1830. The *Kempe* family had been living in Preston since the time of Elizabeth (Preston Ct Rolls).

POOL VALLEY (6″) is *the Poole*, *the Poole head* 1677 *Rental*, and gave name to Reginald *atte Pole* (1296 SR). This was the place where the Wellsbourne or Whalesborne *supra* 290 entered the sea, just by the present Palace pier.

OLD STEINE (6″) is *the Stein* 1585 SAC 2, 40, *the Steene*, *the Steane* 1677 *Rental*. This name must be taken along with Stains in Funtington, Stein in East Dean *supra* 61, 48 and unidentified examples of *Stene* (1327 SRS 31, 128), *terra de la Stene* (t. Ed 1 Battle Cust), respectively near Aldingbourne and Broomham. Outside the county we have Steyne in Chale (Wt), 1310 Ipm *la Stene*, c. 1300 *Carisbrook Cartulary Stene*, and probably Steane (Nth), DB *Stane*, *Stene*, 12th Northants Surv *Stanes*, 1293 BM *Stene*, 1335 Ch *Stein*. This last name may however be due to confusion between OE stan and ON steinn, though we should hardly have expected to find it in this part of Northamptonshire. We have also a reference to a *via voc. le Stene* in a Court Roll of 1455 referring to Ealing, which presumably contains the same element. The soil at Stains in Funtington is very stony; the same is true also of Steyne[1] in Slindon for which we have no early forms. The topography of the Steine is dealt with very fully in an article in the *Brighton and Hove Archaeologist*, 2, 41 ff. There it is pointed out that in 1823 large unshapen blocks of stone were dug out of the Steine, which was old common land. Steyne Wood in Chale is on a small patch of Plateau Gravel[2]. Form and topography suggest that all these names go back to OE *stǣne*, used of a stony place or perhaps, on occasion, of one marked by larger blocks of stone. There is an OE word *stǣne* on record but it is only used of a stone vessel. It may also have had this wider sense. See further under Steyning *supra* 234 and Stene in Ekwall, RN 377.

WHITEHAWK HILL is *White Hawke Hill* in 1587 (SAC 58, 83).

[1] *Ex inf.* Mr J. C. Aylwin.
[2] *Ex inf.* the Rev. J. C. Hughes.

Hove

HOVE [hu·v] 134 F 2

la Houne in vill. de Preston 1288 *Ass*, *Houue* 1296 SR, 1348 FF, *Houve* 1302 Cl, 1340 NI
Huna 1291 Tax, *Huva* 1405 Cicestr, *Huve* 1340 NI, 1380 SAC 5, 240, 1395 Pat, 1428 FA
Houe 1332 SR, *Hova* 1535 VE
Howffe 1531 SRS 19, 200
Hoove 1675 Ogilby

The *n* in some of the forms given above is an error of transcription for *u*. The name would seem to go back to OE *hūfe*, ME *houve*, 'hood, covering.' The name was probably applied in the first instance by way of nickname to some small dwelling. OHG *hûba* is similarly used (Förstemann, ON i, 1535).

GOLDSTONE BARN (6″). The 'stone' was a mass of breccia deliberately buried in the early 19th cent. (SAC 1, 3).

THE WICK (6″) is *Wyke al. Upwike* 1607 SRS 14, 216, and, according to Sir Charles Thomas-Stanford (*Wick: a contribution to the History of Hove*, 1923), was the home of Walter *ate Wyk* (1327 SR) *al.* Walter de *Heghewyk* (1332 SR). He also gives forms *Her(e)wick* from the 13th and 14th cents. and *the Weeke* from 1656, *v.* wic. It is clear that this *wic* was distinguished as 'up' or 'high,' and possibly even as the '*wic* of the army or host' (*v.* here), though the meaning of the latter is obscure.

Patcham

PATCHAM 134 E 2

Piceham 1086 DB
Peccham t. Wm 2 *Lewes et passim* to 1476 IpmR, *Pecham* 1291 Tax, *Pechham* 1315 AD iii, *Pecheham* 1377 Pat
Petcham 1316 FA, 1794 *InstPRO* (*VCH*)
Peckham or *Pecham* or *Patcham* 1664 *FF* (*VCH*)

It has usually been assumed that this name contains a pers. name *Pæcca*, a weak form of that noted under Patching *supra* 248, but the entire absence of early *a*-forms and the DB form with *i* are curious. In this name we seem rather to have a pers.

name *Pecc(e)a* with sporadic *i* as an AN spelling. Cf. the history of Peachley (PN Wo 133). The later form may well have been influenced by Patching.

Brapool Barn (6″) gave name to Adam and Robert de *Brakepole* (1296 SR). The first element in this name must be ME *brake*, 'bracken, fern,' or *brake*, 'clump of bushes.' Hence 'pool by which such grew.'

Moulsecoombe [mauskəm]

Mulescumba t. Wm 2 *Lewes*
Molescumba t. Wm 2 *Lewes*, 1121 AC, *Moliscumbe* 1089–1138 *AD* A 15404, *Molliscumbe* 1279 *Ass*, *Molscumb* 1296 SR
Mulscombe 1610 Speed
Mousecombe 1615 SRS 14, 80

'*Mūl*'s valley,' *v.* cumb, and cf. Moustone *infra* 309 and Mousehanger in Winsford (So), 1257 Ass *Muleshangre* (p).

Withdean[1]

Wictedene 1091–1125 *AD* A 14176, 12th *Lewes*
Wistendena 1121 *AD* A 464, *Wysteden* 1296 SR
Wicstedena 1121 *AD* A 463
Wighteden 12th *Lewes* 21
Wittedene 1268 Ipm, *Weytenden* 1279 *Ass*
Weghdean 1550 SAC 35, *Wighdeane* 1599 *Pat* (*VCH*)
Wighting 1635 MarL
Wightden 1648 *Recov*
Weightdeane al. Wightden al. Wigden 1676 SRS 20, 36

'Wihta's valley,' *v.* denu. *Wihta* would be a regular pet-form for one of the OE pers. names in *Wiht-*. Cf. Wightwick (St), DB *Wisteuuic*. The modern form is corrupt.

Eastwick Barn and Varndean (6″) were the homes of Walter de *Estwyke* (1296 SR), *v.* wic, and Ralph de *Ferndenn* (1296 SR), *v.* fearn, denn. Eastwick lies east of Patcham.

Newman's Barn is probably to be associated with the family of William *Nyman* (1327 SR). For *Ny-* *v.* Introd. xxix.

[1] In Sir Charles Thomas-Stanford's recently published *Memorandum of William Roe*, we have further forms *Wighdean al. Withdean* 1574, *Wightdeane* 1635, and variously *Withing*, *Wythdeane*, *Wightena* 1637, to which our attention was called by Mr Allcroft.

CONEY HILL (6″) may be merely 'rabbit hill,' but there was a Roger *Cony* in the parish in 1327 (SR). TEGDOWN HILL, cf. Tegleaze *supra* 21.

Preston

PRESTON 134 E 3

Prestetone 1086 DB, *Prestitun* 1212 Fees 72
Bisshopespreston 1319 FF, *Preston Ep'i* 1340 NI

'Priests' farm,' *v.* preost, tun, distinguished from other Sussex Prestons as held (DB) by the Bishop of Chichester. Cf. Preston in Beddingham *infra* 358 and in West Firle *infra* 360.

RADYNDEN (lost)

Ratenden 1234 Cl, 1267 *Ass*, *-don* 1247 Abbr, *Ratynden* 1303 Cl (all p)
Radynden 1252 Fine, 1267 Misc, 1332 SR, *-in-* 1267 Ch (all p), 1428 FA
Radingden 1307 Misc, 1327 SR (both p)
Radyngden(e) 1401 BM, 1439 IpmR, *-don* 1428 FA
Raddyngden al. Rottyngden 1563 SRS 20, 366
Raddyngdean al. Rottingdeane 1575 SAC 62, 65
Rottingdean Hedge Furlong 1832 SAC 62, 65

The history of this manor was first fully unravelled by Sir Charles Thomas-Stanford in SAC 62. It has frequently been confused with Rottingdean *infra* 311, close at hand, and in the 16th and 17th cents. the names were at times interchanged. The name is a difficult one even when the forms have been straightened out. The pers. name *Rada* is found in DB (Redin 69). Possibly it is a pet-form of an OE name in *Rǣd-*. Here another possibility is a pers. name *Rēad(a)* such as lies behind Reading (Berks). In either case the vowel was later shortened in the trisyllable. Cf. Raddington (So), DB *Radingetone* and the lost *Radintone* (DB) in Flintshire. It is clear that even in the 13th cent. the *d* tended to become *t* by confusion with Rottingdean.

XXVI. STREAT HUNDRED[1]

Estrat, Estreu 1086 DB
Strad 1174 P (Chancellor's Roll *Strata*)
Strete 1279 *Ass*

v. Streat *infra* 304.

Chailey

CHAILEY 134 A 5

Cheagele, Chaglegh 1087–1100 *Lewes*
Cheggelyg' 13th *AD* 15516
Chageleye, -legh 1255 FF, 1284 FA, 1303 Ipm, 1348 Cl
Chaggele(ye), -legh, -lye 1268 Ipm *et passim* to 1442 IpmR
Jaggelee 1279 *Ass*, *-ley(e)* 1317 Pat, 1358 Cl
Chag(g)leghe 1403, 1439 IpmR
Chegheley 1411 Pat, *Chaghlegh* 1476 IpmR
Shaglegh, -leye 1438–9 Cicestr
Chayly 1588 MarL, *Cheylygh* 1678 MarL, *Chayligh* 1693 MarL
Chelye 1602 SRS 14, 106
Chagley al. Chayley 1609 *Recov*

The modern form [tʃeili] would seem to be an irrational development in the 16th cent. of the more correct [tʃægli]. The first element in *Chagley* is clearly the same as that found in Chagford (D), DB *Cagefort*, and the unidentified Devon *ceaggan cumb*, *ceacga broc* (BCS 723, 726), the Berkshire *ceaggan heale* (BCS 762) and the Hampshire *ceacgan seað* (BCS 787). Middendorff (*s.v.*) would take these to contain a lost OE *ceacge*, the ancestor of Eng. dial. *chag* (Y, Sa), 'branch of broom or gorse.' This is accepted in BT Supplt. (*s.v. ceacga*) and may be correct, but it is to be noted that in three out of four of the OE examples the form is definitely genitival and this looks much more like a pers. name than a plant-name. A pers. name *Ceagga* would however be difficult of explanation, unless it was originally a nickname immediately derived from the significant word.

[1] The Hundred originally included Ardingly, West Hoathly, and Balcombe.

Bevern Bridge (6″) is *pontem de Beuehorne* t. Wm 2 *Lewes*, *Beuehorne* n.d. *Lewes*, *bridge of Bevehorne* 14th *AD* A 15515, *Bevorne Bridge* 1583 Rowe, *Bevan's Bridge* 1797 SAC 12. The bridge must take its name from a place called *Beofanhorn* in OE, i.e. *Beofa*'s corner of land, *v.* horn. The pers. name *Beoba* is on record in BCS 145 and 211 as the name of a Sussex man. Cf. also Bevendean *infra* 308.

Bineham is *Bynham(e)* 1296 SR, 1327 SR (p), *-hamme* 1332 SR (p), *Bynham in Chagelegh* 1363 *AD* A 2900. Possibly 'the enclosure (*v.* hamm) where *bine* grows,' cf. Bines Fm *supra* 185.

Bower Fm is *la Boure* in 1363 (*AD* A 2900) and gave name to Walter *ate Boure* (1327 SR). *v.* bur.

Lovel Barn (6″)[1]

Lofeld 1288 *Ass*, 1332 SR, 1373 Pat, *Lofeud* 1279 QW
Lotfeld 1296 SR
Lovelde 1316 FA
Loffeld 1316 Fine, 1528 SRS 14, 51

This would seem to be a compound of OE *hlot*, 'lot,' and feld, hence 'open land divided by lot.' Cf. Lovell's *supra* 264.

Markstakes Fm [ma·stiks] is on the parish boundary (*v.* mearc). It is spelt *Masticks* in 1703 (*Lewes Deeds*) and in 1823 (G), a common local form. In the Wartling Ct Rolls (1421) a man is fined for breaking *veteres markstakys* in Salehurst.

Middleton Fm (6″) is *Middelton* in 1288 (*Ass*), perhaps in relation to Newick and Lindfield.

Pellingbridge Fm is *Pellyngesbregge* 1425 *Lewes Deeds*, *Pellyngbrege* 1439 *Ct*, *Pyllyngbregge* 1441 *Ct* and is to be associated with Simon de *Pellyng* (1296 SR), who perhaps came from Peelings in Westham *infra* 448.

Slabcastle (6″) is a term of derision used in Sussex for a very small house covered with Horsham slate. The present house has been re-roofed but it may once have deserved this nickname (M.S.H.).

[1] Representing the villata of *Lotfeld* of SRS 10.

WAPSBOURNE FM (*vulgo* Wapses Boorn)

Weplesburn 1197 FF, *Werpesburn'* 1242 Fees 690, *Werplesburn* 1255 FF, 1272 RH, 1303 Ipm
Warplesb(o)urn 1268, 1327 Ipm, *Warpesborn* 1358 Cl, *Wapplesbourne* 1439 IpmR, *Wappysborne* 1551 SAC 35
Warpsborne al. Wapesborne 1717 *FF* (*VCH*)

On the first element in this name *v.* Ekwall in PN La 123, *s.n.* Wirples Moss, where he shows that in this name and in Worplesdon (Sr), Warpsgrove (O), we have an OE **werpels*, the source of the dialectal *wapple*, 'bridle-way' (cf. Wapelgate *supra* 129). We do not know the exact meaning of OE *werpels*, but the sense 'path' would suit here, as there are old footpaths all along the burna or stream.

WARNINGORE FM [wɔrin'gɔ·r]

Waningore, *Venningore* 1086 DB
Wanighore 1255 FF, *Wannigore* 1344 Ipm
Waningore 1268 Ipm, *-yng* 1301 Ipm, 1306 Cl
Wannynghore 1288 *Ass*, *-gore* 1302 Ipm, 1327 SR (p)
Walyngore 1358 Cl
Wanningore al. Wallingore t. Geo 3 *FF* (*VCH*)

This doubtless contains the pers. name *Wenna* noted under Wennington (PN BedsHu 221). This in Sussex would often take the form *Wænna*, accounting for the forms in *Wan-*. *v.* Introd. xxvii. The same pers. name is found in *Wanegrave*, *Wenegrave* (1302, 1331 Ipm), an unidentified place in West Sussex and in Wenbons *infra* 387. The modern development is quite irregular. 'Bank (*v.* ora) of *Wænna*'s people.'

WIVELSDEN FM has not been found in early records, but the place is only two miles from Wivelsfield *infra* 305 and no doubt contains the same pers. name for its first element. It may even be the second of the two Wivelsfields of BCS 197.

BIRCHES FM (6″), HOLFORD FM, THE HOOKE, LEIGHWOOD FM (6″) were probably the homes of Ralph *atte Byrche* (1296 SR), John de *Holeford* (ib.), *v.* holh, ford, William *atte Hoke* (ib.), *v.* hoc, Alice *ate Lee* (1327 SR), *v.* leah. The Hooke is *Le Hooke* in 1638 MarL and may be *le Niwehoklond in Cheggelye* (*Lewes* 102d).

ADES, BATE'S LAND (6″), BREEN'S FM[1], COPPARD'S BRIDGE (6″), GODLEYS GREEN[2], HAMLYNS[3] (6″), HUNT'S COTTAGES (6″), NEAL'S FM (6″), SHELLEY'S FM (6″) and TUTT'S FM are probably to be associated with the families of Richard *Ade* (1308 *Add*), *Bates* (1607 Wivelsfield ParReg), Walter *Brene* of Barcombe (1327 SR), William *Coppard* (1327 SR, 1340 NI) (*Coppardes Bridge* in 1575 Rowe, *Coppers Bridge* in 1823 G), John *Godley* (1643 SRS 14, 103), Radulphus *Hamelyn* (1345 *Ass*), Robert *le Hunte* of Barcombe (1327 SR), *Neale* (1704 Wivelsfield ParReg), *Shelley* (1589 etc. Wivelsfield ParReg) and John *Tut* of Barcombe (1624 Wills).

CANISTER COTTAGES (6″) are said to be so called from their shape. CINDER FM and HILL, called *le Synder* in 1590 (Rowe), 'waste called *the Synder*' in 1622 (id.), derive their names from former ironworks here (SAC 2, 208). OAKLANDS COTTAGES (6″) may possibly be associated with Ralph *atte Oke* of Barcombe (1332 SR). REEDENS is *Riddens* 1560 Rowe, 1809–33 *Tithe Acct Bk*, *v.* Reeding's Fm *infra* 350. ROEHEATH is *Row heath* in 1809 *Tithe Acct Bk*. Probably 'rough heath,' *v.* ruh. SOUTHAM FM is *Sutham* 1279 *Ass*; it lies south-west of Chailey. WOODBROOKS FM is *Woodbrooke* 1642 SRS 14, 191 and probably gave name to William *Wodebroke* of Streat (1327 SR).

East Chiltington

EAST CHILTINGTON 134 C 4

Childeltune, *Childe(n)tune* 1086 DB
Chilting' 1212 Fees 72
Chiltigton juxta Lewes 1283 *Ass*
Chiltinton 1285 BM

This name is presumably of the same origin as West Chiltington *supra* 174 and we have another settlement by one *Cilta*.

NORTH HALL is *Cleeres House* in a *Tax List* of 1621. This name would seem to be the last relic of the important chace of *les Cleres* (1237 FF), *Clers* (1272 RH), *Cleris*, *Cleres* (1294–1300 Pat), *le Cleers* (1307 *Ass*), *Clerys* (1493 IpmR). For this OFr word denoting 'forest-glades,' *v.* Clearfields Fm (PN Bk 119).

[1] *Breenes* in 1571 (Rowe).
[2] *Godlyes* in 1514 (Rowe).
[3] *Hamlyns* in Rowe *freq.*

STANTONS FM is *Stantons* in 1613 (Rowe), deriving from the family of John de *Stanton* (1288 *Ass*).

WOOTTON FM

Wudutun t. EdwConf. (12th) KCD 896
Odintune, *Odetone* 1086 DB, *Wodeton* 1272 RH
Wdetun 1212 Fees 72, *Wudeton* 1242 Fees 689

'Farm by the wood,' *v.* tun. There is no wood there now.

YOKEHURST is *Yocherst* 1307 Canterbury Reg, *Yokehirst* 1358 *Ass* (p), *Yokherst* 1488 *Ct.* The first element here seems to be the common word *yoke* from OE *geoc*, 'yoke' or *gēoc*, 'help.' The latter sense is found in OE *gēoc-burna*, 'helping-stream,' *v. supra* 240 n., but it is difficult to see what *gēoc-hyrst* could mean. On the other hand *yoke-elm* is a name given to the hornbeam because from it 'yokes' were made (*v.* NED *s.v.*). Is it possible that a *Yokehurst* was a wood noted for the excellence of its wood for making yokes[1]? For a similar compound with *geoc*, cf. *geochangra* (BCS 1080) in Hampshire.

SPOONER'S FM and WHITE'S COTTAGES (both 6″) take their names from the families of John *Spooner* and Richard *White* (ParReg 1610, 1616).

BROOKHOUSE FM was the home in 1656 (ParReg) of 'N. hesman *at brooke*.' GIBBONS WOOD (6″), cf. *Gibbons Wood* in 1828 (*Chapel Rate*). HOMEWOODGATE FM was the home of Ed *Homood* in 1608 (ParReg) and is called *Holmwoodgate house* in 1621 (*Tax List*), *v.* Homewood *supra* 258. HURST BARNS, HURTERS FM (6″), NORTH BARNS are *Hurstbarnes*, *Hurters* and *Northbarne house* in 1621 (*Tax List*).

Ditchling

DITCHLING 134 C 3

Dicelinga 765 (c. 1300) BCS 197, *Dicelingas* 1121 AC
Diccelingum (dat. pl.) c. 880 (c. 1000) BCS 553, *Dyccanlingum* c. 880 (15th) BCS 554
Diceninges, *Dicelinges*, *Digelinges* 1086 DB, *Dicheninges* t. Wm 2 *Lewes*

[1] Mr Woodward suggests that the 'yoke' was land joining two woods. There are elms here, but no hornbeam. Professor Tait notes a possible parallel in *sadolhangra* (BCS 1282), which may mean 'saddle-shaped wood.'

Dicheling, -yng 1230 Cl, 1242 Fees 691, 1278 Pat, 1483 IpmR, 1545 AD vi, 1607 MarL, *Dechelyng* 1490 Ipm
Dichening(e), -y- t. Hy 3 AD iii *et passim* to 1671 MarL
Digining 1274 Pat, *Dechenyng* 1296 SR
Dichlinge 1589 MarL, *Dicheling al. Dichening* 1631 *Recov*

It has been suggested (Zachrisson, *Vising Mélanges* 180) that this is an *ingas*-derivative from an earlier *Dicleah*, but in view of the form in Alfred's will, supported as it is by another OE document, this is impossible. *Dicleagingas* could not appear as *Diccelingas* in those documents. It is also exceedingly doubtful if one can associate the name with dic at all, for Ditchling is certainly not in or near a *ditch* but on a well-marked hill. The same element *Dicel-* is probably found in Dickleburgh (Nf), DB *Dicclesburg*, later *Dicleburch* etc., with stopping of *c* before *l*, and Dixton (Gl), DB *Dricledone* (sic), c. 1150 *AOMB Diclesdun*, 1175 P *Dichelesdone*. These point to a pers. name *Dicel*. Probably the same pers. name is found in Dishcombe (D), *Disserescumb* 1289 *Ass*, *Dyssheliscombe* 1332 *SR*, *Dissheliscombe* 1336 *Ass*. Cf. also *Dishenhurst supra* 176. Hence, 'people of *Dicel*,' *v.* ing.

Frag Barrow

Frekeberge, -bergh, -berwe 1087–1100 *Lewes*, 1261, 1279, 1288, 1294 *Ass* (p), 1327 SR (p)
Fregeburgh 1304 *Ass* (p)
Firkebergh 1391 Cicestr
Fretebergh 1415 SAC 16
Freckborowe 1579 SAC 50, *-barrow* 1586 SRS 14, 158
Frackebarrowe 1607 *Recov*, 1615 SRS 19, 251
Freekbarrowe 1608 SRS 14, 159
Fragbarrow 1840 *Tithe Map*

The solution of this difficult name is possibly to be found when we associate it with Frankbarrow in Keymer *supra* 276, a mile and a half to the north-west, and Freek's Fm in Clayton, half a mile still further to the north-west. We have seen above (260) that Freek's goes back to *frith* from OE fyrhþe. In the Ipm of 1415 quoted in SAC 16, we have mention of 'the chase called *Fretebergh* and *Shortfrith*.' It is clear that in this

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neighbourhood there was an extensive piece of woodland called *frith*. The farm was named after it and so were two hills in it, perhaps on its bounds. If so the names both mean 'woodland-hill.' In the endeavour to distinguish them one was bound to undergo considerable corruption. One became Frag Barrow, the other Frankbarrow.

PIDDINGWORTH

Pidelingeworth, *Pyd-* 1200 Cur (p), t. Ed 1 *AD* 2888, *Pydelingworth* 1204 Cur (p), 1288 *Ass*
Pedelingeworth 1279 *Ass* (p), *Pedelyngwerthe* 1358 AD ii, *-worth* 1439, 1464, 1476 IpmR
Pideringworth 1279 *Ass* (p)
Pudelyngwrth 1288 *Ass* (p)
Pellingworth or *Pidlingworth* Horsfield ii. 81

'Enclosure (*v.* worþ) of *Pydel*' or 'of *Pydel*'s people' (*v.* ing), *Pydel* being a derivative of the OE pers. name *Puda*. For this name *v.* PN Wo 65, *s.n.* Pudford.

STANDEAN is *Standen(e)* 1086 DB *et freq* to 1448 FF, *Staunden* 1228 Pat. 'Stony valley,' *v.* denu. Allcroft (93) suggests that the valley was once conspicuous for the number of its big stones.

BEARDSLAND (6″)[1], BULL'S BARN (6″), FOLDERS[2], HALLETT'S FM (6″), POLLARDS FM (6″) and POPE'S FM are probably to be associated with the families of *Beard* (1624–48 Wivelsfield ParReg), *Bull* (1707 etc. ib.), William *Follere* (1363 FF), *Hallett* (1727 Wivelsfield ParReg), John *Pollard* (1524 SR) and Ralph *Pope* (1497 Rowe).

CAMP, cf. *les Compes* 1428–1597 Rowe, *Compcrofte*, *Eastcompe* 1639 SAC 50, 79, *v.* camp. CLAYS CROFT FM (6″) is *the Clayes* 1528 Rowe, *Clayescrofte* 1639 SAC 50, 79, *v.* croft. COURT FM (6″) and GARDENS is *Lands called Court A garden* 1594 Rowe, *Court Agarden* t. Jas 1 ECP. INHOLMES (6″) is *Inhomes* 1593 DKR 38, *the Inholmes* 1659 SRS 29, 142, *v.* Inholms Copse *supra* 29. NORTHEND FM (6″) was probably the home of Wm *Anortheton* (1296 SR). PARKBARN FM, cf. *Parkgate in Ditchling* 1610 SRS

[1] *lands called Beards* in 1513 (Rowe), *the Beardesfields* in 1735 (SAC 68, 245).
[2] *Folders* in 1513 (Rowe).

14, 74. STOCKS FM is *Stocke*, *Stockcroft* 1639 SAC 50, 79, *v.* stocc. SWANSYARD FM is *Swansyard* 1508 Rowe. WELLCROFT SHAW (6″) is *Welcroft* 1202 Cur, *Wellecroft* 1317 AD v, *v.* croft. In 1317 there is also mention of a *Wellebrok*.

Plumpton

PLUMPTON 134 C 4

Plumtone 1086 DB
Plumton(am) t. Wm 2 *Lewes*, 1201 Cur, 1229 Cl, 1235 FF
Plumptune 1091–1125 *AD* A 14176, *-ton(e)* 1275 FF *et passim*
Plompton 1279 QW, 1291 Tax, 1304 Ipm
Plimpton 1426 IpmR, *Plympton* 1463 IpmR

'Plum farm,' *v.* plume, tun.

PLUMPTON BOSCAGE (not on map), is *Buskegage* 1509, 1514 LP, 1540 SRS 14, 46, *Buskage* 1555 *Recov*, *Bussage al. Bustage* 1605 *Recov*. The name of this manor probably contains the common English word *boscage*, 'woodland,' *v.* NED *s.v.*[1]

ASHURST FM (6″) is *Ashurst(e)* 16th, 17th (Church Marks) and was the home of Wm *Asscherst* in 1485 (*FM*). *v.* hyrst.

KNOWLANDS FM (6″) is *Knollinges* in 1597 (Rowe), *Knowlings* in 16th (Church Marks), deriving from the family of William *Cnollyng* (1332 SR).

LENTRIDGE FM (6″) is *Lentrege*, *Lynteridge* 16th (Church Seats), *Lentridge* in 1597 (Rowe) and gave name to Walter de *Lynderugg'* (1327 SR). 'Lime tree ridge,' *v.* lind.

RIDDEN'S FM and WOOD (6″) may be associated with Alice de *la Redene* (1279 *Ass*). *v.* Reeding's *infra* 350.

WALES FM is *Wales* in 1597 (Rowe) and is perhaps to be traced to the family of Walter de *Westwales* (1332 SR). In the 16th and 17th cents. the surname appears simply as *Wales* in the ParReg.

CHALLONERS FM (6″), DREWS FM[2] (6″), GURRS FM (6″), HACKMANS FM (6″), HEATH FM and JENNER'S LAND (6″) are probably

[1] It was divided from the manor of Plumpton in 1657 (SRS 20) and contains the forest settlements of this manor in Lindfield, Ardingly, Worth etc. (M.S.H.).

[2] *Drews* 1597 Rowe.

to be associated with the families of Richard *Chalener* (1597 ParReg), (*Chalenders* 1842 *TA*), *Drewe* (1568 Wivelsfield Par Reg), *Gurr* (1600 ib.), *Hackman* (1748 ib.), John *Heath* (1745 ParReg), and *Jenner*, *Gynner*, *Joyner* (1575 etc. Wivelsfield ParReg).

Drakenage (6″) is a modern house named after the place of this name in Warwickshire (M.S.H.). Inholms Fm is *Inhomes* 1597 (Rowe), *Inhams* 1687 (Church Seats), *v.* Inholms Copse *supra* 29. Rylands Fm is *Ryelonds* 1545 SRS 14, 186. 'Land where rye was grown.' Sedgebrook Fm is *Sedg(e)brooke* 16th ParReg. Sevelands (6″) is *Seveland* in 1597 (Rowe).

Streat

Streat 134 C 4

Estrat 1086 DB, *Strates* 1284 FA

Strete 1271 Ipm *et passim* to 1464 IpmR

Stretes 1296 Ipm, *Streete* 1590 MarL

v. stræt. The traditional Roman road through Ardingly does not connect with Streat, as stated by Lower (i. 2). Mr Allcroft has however traced a Roman road over Plumpton Plain as far as the foot of the Downs at Middleton. It ran thence along the west side of the grounds of Middleton House direct north to Streat.

Goat Fm is *Goate Farm* in 1660 (SRS 29, 64) and gave name to William *atte Gote* (1332 SR). This is from the word *gote*, 'water-course,' noted hitherto only for the North of England (*v.* NED *s.v.*).

Marchants Fm and Skinners Fm are to be associated with the families of *Marchant* (1684) and *Skynner* (1566) SRS 25, 130, 132.

Westmeston

Westmeston 134 C 3

Westmæstun c. 765 (c. 1300) BCS 197

Westmestun(e) 1086 DB, 1091–1125 *AD* A 14176, *-ton* 1291 Tax *et passim*

Westminston 1623 MarM

'Most westerly tun,' perhaps with reference to Plumpton, the name having been given by the people of Lewes.

Hailey Fm is *Haylye* 1272 RH, *Hegleghe* 1291 Tax, *park of Haylly* c. 1450 ECP, *Heyley* 1566 SRS 3, 40, *v.* leah. The first element is probably (ge)hæg, 'enclosure.'

Middleton is *Midelton* c. 1093 *Lewes*, *Middelton* 1327 SR. Perhaps so called because between Streat and Westmeston.

Novington Manor

Nouinton 1261 *Ass*, *Nouyngton* 1327 SR, 1359 *Ass*, 1448 FF, (*al. Noventon*) 1582 SRS 19, 235, *Nouyton*, *Nonynton* (sic) 1332 FF

Noueton 1332 SR (p), *-toun* 1340 NI (p)

The forms are so late that we are probably justified in assuming that the earliest form was *Ofingtun*[1], from the OE pers. name *Ofa*, hence, 'Ofa's farm,' *v.* ingtun. The *n* was probably prefixed in the same way as in numerous names like Nore and Navant *supra* 70, 112.

Blackbrook Fm is *Blackbrooks* 1596 (Rowe). Hamgate Wood (6″) is *Hamgate* 1519 (Rowe). Sedlow Wood is *woodland called Seadlowe* 1611 SRS 29, *v.* hlæw.

Wivelsfield

Wivelsfield [wilsfəl] [wulsfəl] 134 A 3

Wifelesfeld c. 765 (c. 1300) BCS 197

Wiuelesfeud, *Wyvelesfeld* 1235 *Sele et passim* to 1408 IpmR

Wyvesfe(i)ld 1506 FF, 1674 MarL

Wyvelsfelde otherwise Wylsfelde 1580 SRS 3, 123

Weevelsfield 1637 SRS 13, 164, 1651 SRS 23, 232

'Wifel's open land,' *v.* feld. The pers. name *Wifel* is not on independent record, but is very common in place-names.

Antye Fm is *Hantye* in 1622 (Rowe) and was the home of Walter *Hentye*, taxed in 1379 (SAC 35, 46). This is from (*æt þǣm*) *hēan tēage*, 'at the high enclosure.' *v.* heah, teag.

Berth Lane (6″) may preserve the name of the DB manor of *Berte*. *Birth Fm* is called *Bath* in 1697, *the Bearth* in 1759 (ParReg),

[1] Cf. *Drews in Plumpton sometime Offingtons* (1579 Rowe), which is Drews Fm hard by, and *Offyngton* (1515 *Add*).

Birth Fm in 1823 (G). Professor Ekwall suggests that this may be an *iþja*-derivative of bære, 'swine-pasture,' of the same type as that noted in Frant *infra* 373.

Clevewaters Fm (6″) was the home of Agnes de *Clenewater* (sic) 1327 SR and is called *Clevewater* in 1377 SAC 35, 33. Miss Holgate, after personal observation of the site, confirms Lower's statement that the brooks here go in opposite directions, one into the Adur and the other into the Ouse, so that the house is on a slight but definite watershed which may well have given rise to the name *cleave-water*.

Colwell House gave name to Robert de *Kolewelle* (1296 SR) and is called *Collwell* in 1669 (SRS 29). 'Cool spring,' *v.* col, wielle.

Lockstrood Fm is *Lockstrode* in 1593 (DKR 38, 328) and may be connected with the family of *Lokke* who held land in Wivelsfield in 1491 (SAC 35, 33). So also we have *Lockes croft* in 1575 (Rowe), *Lock Crofte*, *Lock Inhomes* in 1544 (SAC 35). *v.* strod.

Merryfields (6″) is *Meryfeilds* 1595 SRS 20, 299, *Maryfeilds* t. Eliz ChancP 1, 328. This is probably from OE (ge)mære as it lies near the parish boundary. For such a form cf. Merry Brook (PN Wo 13) and Merryfields *supra* 264.

More House is *The Morelands* (1544 SAC 35) and was the home of Walter de *la More* (1296 SR), *v.* mor.

Ote Hall

Ottehale 1279 *Ass*, 13th SAC 35, 1296, 1327, 1332 SR, 1341 *Ass* (all p), *Octehale* 1315 FF (p)
Hothall 1504 SAC 35
Oatehole c. 1600 SxNQ 2, 189.
Whatale 1697 SAC 36, 23, *Oat Hall* 1823 G

'*Ohta's* nook of land,' *v.* healh. If *Oct-* is a mistake for *Ott-* (which is very probable) an OE *Otta* is also possible, cf. *Ottanford* (BCS 627) and Oddington (Gl), DB *Otintune*.

Anscombe Wood, Baldings[1], Blackmore's Fm, Cains Wood, Cheales[2], Dumbrells Cottages[3], Lashmar Wood (all 6″),

[1] *Baldings* in Keymer manor (1597 Rowe).
[2] *Cheales* (1598 Rowe).
[3] *Dumbrells* (1606 Rowe).

LUNCE'S COMMON[1], MANN'S FM[2], MERCER'S WOOD (6″), SCRACE'S FM (6″), SHOULDERS FM[2] (6″), THEOBALD'S FM[3], WALLERS WOOD (6″) and WHITEBREAD'S FM (6″) are probably to be associated with the families of *Anscombe* (1688 ParReg), John *Baldyng* of Lindfield (1327 SR), *Blackmor*, *Blackamore* (1685 etc. ParReg), *Cane*, *Caine* (1647 etc. ParReg), John *Cheale* of Keymer (1587 Rowe), *Dumbrell* (1559 ParReg), *Lashmer* (1630 etc. ParReg), Osbert de *Luns* (13th SAC 35), William *Man* (1296 SR), *Mercer* (1626 etc. ParReg), John *Scrase* (1591 SRS 17, 102), Thomas *Shoulder* (1384 *Ct*), John *Thebald* of Streat (1327 SR) and Thos *Tebald* (1441 SRS 32, 214), *Waller*, *Wauller* (1570 etc. ParReg) and *Whitebread* (1640 SRS 14, 169).

EAST FRANKLANDS (6″) and FRANKLYNS are *Francklyns* 1626 SRS 19, 174, *Francklands* 1629 SAC 35. HURSTWOOD HOUSE, cf. Walter *atte Hurst* (1440 FF), *v.* hyrst. PEPPERHALL FM (6″) is *peper Hall* 1759 ParReg, and cf. *Peperes garden* 1543 SAC 35, 4. *Pepper* was probably the name of some former owner. STROOD FM is *the Strowde* 1611 SRS 29, 118, *the Strood* 1759 SAC 36, 23, *v.* strod.

XXVII. YOUNSMERE HUNDRED

Iwonesmere, *Hywelesmere* 1248 *Ass*
Iwonesmere t. Ed 1 IpmR, 1316 FA, 1327 SR
Yonesmere 1279 *Ass*, 1482 IpmR
Yenesmere 1332 SR
Jonesmere 1428 FA
Yoensmere al. Ewensmere, *Yonesmere* 1597–1622 Rowe
Yewnesmere t. Jas 1 *LRMB*

This is a difficult name but it may be suggested that the first element is the OE pers. name *Gefwine*, which developed to *Yewn* in the same way that *Lēofwine* became *Lewin*, hence 'Gefwine's mere (or pool).' According to the record last quoted, *Yewnesmere* was the name of a pit in Rottingdean three miles

[1] *Lunces* (1580 Rowe).
[2] There is mention of *Mans Cop* and *Shoulders Cop* (1633 SAC 35, 22).
[3] The farm is *Tebals* 1583, *Tiberts* 1630, *Tibbalds* 1727, *Tibballs* 1760 (SAC 35 and 36).

from the manor, where the hundred-court was held. Presumably it was by a small mere. *v.* Addenda *supra* v. In 1871 (SAC 23, 231) it is said that 'within the memory of our fathers the hundred courts were held on the open downs at a place still called *Younsmere Pit* in Falmer parish.' Presumably it was on the bounds of the two parishes. It would be fairly central for the hundred, which in DB is called *Falemere*, after Falmer *infra*.

Falmer

FALMER [fa·mə] 134 E 4

Falemere 1086 DB *et freq* to 1327 SR, *Falemela* 1087–1100 *Lewes*, *-mella* 1107–18 AC
Falmere 1332 SR
Fallemere 1377 Pat
Fawmer 1607 MarL, 1610 Speed
Falmer al. Famer 1727 *Recov*

Probably a compound of OE fealu and mere, hence 'dark mere.' The adj. *fealu* is applied to the *flod* or sea in *Beowulf* and to the *wægas* or waves in the *Wanderer*. *v.* Addenda *supra* v.

BALMER [bɔ·mə]

Bergemere, *Burgemere* 1086 DB, *Burgamera* 1121 AC
Borg(h)emer(a) 1087 BM, t. Wm 2 *Lewes*, *Borgh(e)mer(e)* 1296, 1327, 1332 SR
Bouremere 1279 *Ass*
Burwemere 1279 *Ass*
Bergemere 1391 Cicestr
Bormer 1541 *Lewes Deeds*, 1610 Norden, *Borrowmer* c. 1600 Rowe, *Boromar* 1823 G

'The pool by the burh.' The modern form has been corrupted to resemble the neighbouring Falmer[1]. *v.* Addenda *supra* v.

BEVENDEAN

Bevedene 1086 DB, *Bevenden* 1230 FF *et freq* to 1288 *Ass*, *Bevinden*, *-yn-*, *-yng-* 1260 FF, 1433 BM, 1454 IpmR, 1631 SAC 47, 146

'Beofa's valley,' *v.* denu, with the same pers. name as in Bevern Bridge *supra* 297.

[1] The explanation of Bolmer (sic) IPN 106 needs correction in the light of these forms.

Hodshrove is *Hoteshrove* 1557 *Rental*, *Hotshrove* 1609 *AOMB* 414, 1795 GY and gave name to John and Wm de *Hod(h)schorne* (sic) (1296 SR) and Alice and Johanna de *Hothshorne* (sic) (1327 SR). This name should be taken in conjunction with Hoadsherf *supra* 263. It is clear that in both cases the first element is the word *hoth* discussed under Hoathly *supra* 270. The second is a word which in ME would seem to have been *schorf*, *schorve*. Hoadsherf is on the side of a hill in a hollow, Hodshrove is almost at the foot of a steep slope of the Downs and there can be little doubt that the second element is an English cognate of MHG *schorf*, *schroff(e)*, ModHG (dial.) *schroffe*, Swiss *schroff*, of which the general sense is 'cliff, bluff' and the like (*v. schroffen* in Grimm, *Deutsches Wb* and cf. ModGer *schroff*, 'abrupt.' It is allied to OE scræf, 'pit, hollow'). The meaning of the whole name would then be 'steep slope covered with heath-land.'

Mary Fm. The name is modern and was given to a farm built in the 19th cent. when the name of *Mary* was borne by several ladies of the Pelham family.

Moustone (6″)

Mulestana c. 765 (c. 1300) BCS 197, *Mulestan* a. 1138 *AD* A 63, 1202 Cur, *Muleston* 1203 Cur, *Mulston* 1296 SR
Molstan 1086 DB, *Moleston* 1254 Pat, *Molstone* 1279 *Ass*
Mouleston 1288 *Ass* (p)
Mulston al. Mowlestone 1595 *Deed*
Lower Mousestone 1631 SRS 14, 230

'*Mūl*'s stone,' referring probably to a boundary stone, *v.* stan. Probably the same man gave his name to Moulsecoombe *supra* 294.

Patchway[1] (local)

Petteleswige c. 765 (c. 1300) BCS 197, *Peccheleswia* 12th *Lewes*
Piceleswia 1121 AC
Pac(c)heleswy(e) 1263 FF, 1279 *AD* A 15527, (*in parochia de Falmere*) 1279 *Lewes*, 1342, 1389 *Ct.*

[1] In an 18th cent. map in the possession of the Hon. Arthur Pelham the name seems to have been used of the whole of the detached portion of Falmer parish (M.S.H.).

Patteswye 1557 *Rental*, *Pattiswye* 1787 SAC 37, 1842–3 *TA*
Patchwye t. Jas 1 *LRMB*

Patchway is a small meadow inside Stanmer Park, the last relic of a series of fields of that name on the Falmer-Stanmer boundary mentioned in the Tithe Awards for those parishes, near the NW corner of the detached part of Falmer. The first part of the name is a pers. name *Pæccel* or *Peccel*, a diminutive of the name *Pæcci* which is found in Patching. The second element is of great interest as it is clearly the word *wig* or *weoh*, already noted in Weedon (Bk, Nth) (PN Bk 85), Weoley (PN Wo 350) and Willey (Sr). As a suffix it must mean 'sacred place' or even 'temple' and is clearly a relic of ancient heathenism, *Pæccel* being the name of the one-time owner of the site. We have one other such name of a heathen site in *cusanweoh* in Surrey (BCS 72). *-way* is a modern corruption of the correct and persistent *-wye*.

Tenant Lain and Westlain Belt (both 6″), *the Westlayne* 1580 SRS 29. For these names we may quote from the NED *s.v. lain*, 'Outside the boundary were five large tracts of land, known as the Tenantry Laines, and called the East Laine, Little Laine, Hilly Laine, North Laine and West Laine.' They were arable lands at the foot of the Downs. Similarly in AD ii we have mention of 'lands in the tillage of Ditchling called *Middelleyne*' (t. Ed 1) and this is the origin of the so-called 'lanes' in Brighton. The origin of the word is obscure. It may be the same word as the ME *leyne*, 'layer,' *v.* PN Wo 391.

Court Fm (6″) is *the Court farm* 1630 etc. SAC 37, 98. Cranedean (6″) is *Cranedoune* 1609 *AOMB* 414. Hill Cottage, cf. *Hull croft*, t. Jas 1 *LRMB*, *v.* croft. Housedean Fm is *Howse downe* 1609 *AOMB* 414. Ridge Fm is *the Rudge* 1609 *AOMB* 414.

Kingston near Lewes

Kingston 134 E 5

Kyngestona t. Wm 2 *Lewes*, *Chingestona* 1121 *AD* A 6, *Kyngeston juxta Lewes* 1340 NI

Self-explanatory. 'Near Lewes' in distinction from Kingston Bowsey *supra* 245.

Juggs's Road (6″). *Jug* is a nickname for the men of Brighton and this was a road along which they brought their fish (SAC 29, 165)[1]. Also called *Jugs Bostall* (SAC 2, 293), *v.* burhsteall.

Nan Kemp's Grave (6″) marks the burial place of a murderess of that name.

Newmarket Fm is *Newe Markett* 1580 SRS 29.

Ovingdean

Ovingdean [u·viŋdi·n] 134 F 4

Hovingedene, Hoingesdene 1086 DB
Ouingeden(a), -e, -yng- 1087–1100 *Lewes et freq* to 1342 Ipm
Vuingeden 1198 FF
Ovingdene 1255 FF, *Ovyngden al. Ovenden* 1544 LP, *Offenden* 1675 Ogilby

'Valley of *Ofa*'s people' (*v.* ing, denu) or possibly 'of *Ūfa*'s people.' Cf. Oving *supra* 75.

Rottingdean

Rottingdean 134 G 4

Rotingeden(e), -yng- 1086 DB, 1230 AD iii, 1245, 1331 FF, *-ingge* 1206 FF
Rottingedene, -ynge- t. Wm 2 *Lewes*, 1091–1125 *AD* A 14176 *et freq* to 1327 SR
Rotingesdena 1121 AC
Ruttingeden(e) 1260 FF, 1272 *Ass*
Rottingden, -yng- 1242 Fees 690, 1315 AD iii
Rodyngdene 1442 IpmR
Rottendeane 1673 MarL
Ratenden 1675 Ogilby

'The valley of *Rōta*'s people,' *v.* denu, ing. For the pers. name *Rōta*, *v.* Ekwall, PN in *-ing* 39, *s.n.* Rooting (K) and cf. Ratham *supra* 61 and Ruttingham *infra* 347. See further *s.n. Radynden supra* 295 for confusion with that name.

[1] Cf. 'the whapple way between Blackbrooke and Stretewood, likewise a gutterlog against *Jug*land mead' (1579 SRS 34, 133).

BALSDEAN [ba·zdi·n]

Baldesden(e) t. Wm 2 *Lewes*, 1091–1125 *AD* A 14176 *et freq* to 1332 SR, *Baldingesden* 1279 *Ass*

Balisdene, *Balesden* 1310 Cl, *Ballysdene* 1546 SAC 53, *Balsdean* 1607 *Recov*

'*Beald*'s valley,' *v.* denu. For this pers. name *v.* Balsford (PN Wo 187) and cf. Balcombe *supra* 255.

CHALLONERS (6″) is to be associated with the family of William *Chaloner* (1541 SRS 19, 91).

ROEDEAN (6″) is *Rowdean Gap* in 1724 (B). Probably 'rough valley,' *v.* ruh, denu.

SALTDEAN is *Saltdean Gap* in 1740 (O). It runs up from the sea.

WICK FM was the home of Matilda *ater Wyk* (1296 SR). *v.* wic.

Stanmer[1]

STANMER [stæmə] 134 D 3

Stanmere 765 (c. 1300) BCS 197, 1086 DB, 1232 Pat, 1272 RH, 1296 SR

Stamere 1086 DB, 1327 SR, *Stamer* 1671 MarL, *Stammer* 1690 MarM, *Stammer* otherwise *Stanmer* 1787 SAC 37, 90

Stonmere 1291 Tax

'Stony pool,' *v.* stan, mere. Cf. Stanmore (Berks, Mx), with the same history. *v.* Addenda *supra* v.

XXVIII. BARCOMBE HUNDRED

Bercha(m) 1086 DB

Bercompe 1316 FA, *-camp* 1332 SR

v. Barcombe *infra* 313. Barcombe is central for the hundred. Barcombe Hundred was divided into the vills of *Northborgh* (= Newick), *Middelborgh* (= Barcombe), *Southborgh* (= Hamsey), cf. 1327 SR, *borgh* being used here of the tithing of a

[1] In DB it is part of Falmer Hundred (now merged in Younsmere). It was then a manor of the Archbishop of Canterbury's and with other manors of his is put in Loxfield Hundred in SR. It is now a detached part of Ringmer Hundred, part of the old Loxfield Hundred in Pevensey Rape.

hundred. For the history of this word, which is a short form of *friðborh*, 'frankpledge,' *v.* NED *s.v. borrow*, sb. and Stevenson in EHR 28, 299.

Barcombe

BARCOMBE [ba'ku'm] 134 C 6

Bercham 1086 DB, 1121 AC, 1176 P, t. John Abbr, 1204 Cur
Bercamp(e) t. Wm 2 *Lewes et passim* to 1439 IpmR, with variant forms *-comp(e)*, *-caump(e)*
Berecampe 1091–1125 *AD* A 14176, *-compe* 1233 Cl *et freq* to 1279 QW, *-caumpe* 1248 *Ass*, *-kaumpe* 1291 *Lewes*, *-kompe* 1322 Ipm
Bercumbe 1291 Tax, *-combe* 1462 Pat
Barcomp 1442 Pat
Berkehom al. Bercomp 1447 IpmR
Barcombe 1482 IpmR
Barkham 1588 MarL

'Barley land,' *v.* bere, camp. Through loss of final *p* early confusion with the element ham took place and, later, confusion with cumb. Frequently confused with Barkham *infra* 345.

BALNEATH MANOR HO is *Balneth* 1554 SRS 14, 105, and gave name to Richard de *Balnet* (1296 SR). This may be from earlier *Bealdanhæþ*, with the same pers. name as in Balcombe *supra* 255 or it may contain the pers. name **Bal(l)a*, as suggested by Ritter (96). Cf. further *s.n.* Balney (PN Bk 7).

BRADNESS COTTAGE and WOOD (6″) was probably the home of William de *Bradenye* (1279 *Ass*) or *Bradynheye* (1288 *Ass*) or *Bradeny* (1296 SR). The place is called *Bradnies* in 1649 (Par Reg). This is probably from brad and eg, the land lying low and being liable to flood.

CAVERIDGE FM and WOOD (6″) is *boscus de Caueregge* 12th *Lewes* and gave name to Walter de *Cauerugg* (1332 SR) and the name seems to mean '*Cāfa*'s ridge.' For this pers. name *v.* Keybridge, PN Wo 305 and cf. Cavenham and Cavendish (Sf). Another example of the same pers. name is Keyberry (D), *Cauebyri* 1256 FF, *Kauebur'* 1281 *Ass*.

SPITHURST may have been the home of Alexander and Richard de *Splytherst* (1296 SR) and Lenota *Splidhurst* (1327 SR). If so the modern form of the name is corrupt. It is difficult to interpret *splytherst* otherwise than as 'split-wood,' i.e. one with a way through it, but if so the word 'to split' is 300 years earlier than the oldest quotation in the NED suggests.

DEAN'S GREEN (6″), DELVES FM, HAYES FM (6″) were probably the homes of Richard *atte Dene* (1296 SR), John *atte Delve* of Lewes, (ib.), Simon *ater Hegh* (ib.), *v.* denu, (ge)delf, 'quarry,' (ge)hæg, 'enclosure.'

AGMOND'S WOOD, BUNCE'S FM (6″), BURTENSHAW'S FM, CAMOIS COURT (6″), COPPARD'S FM (6″), GALLOPS FM, OVER'S FM (6″), ROOT'S COTTAGES (6″) and SEWELL'S FM are probably to be associated with the families of Walter *Haghemund* and Alex *Aghemund* (1296, 1327 SR), *Bunts*, *Bunce* (1667, 1677 ParReg), Richard *Brekynshawe* (1500 ECP 4, 5), *Burtenshaw* (1637 Par Reg), Ascelyna de *Cameys* (1296 SR), Ralph *Kamays* (1327 SR) —the place is *Camoyscourte* 1547 SRS 14, 142—Wm *Copard* (1327 SR, 1340 NI), *Galop* (1636 ParReg), *Over* (1675 ParReg), William *Rootes* (1621 SAC 9, 74) and Anne *Sewell* of Southover (1577 Wills).

CONSTABLES (6″) is a modern name, from its owner (M.S.H.). CONYBORO is *lands called the Coney Burrows* (1547 SxNQ 2, 146), *Coneyborough* (1677 SAC 24, 88). Probably 'rabbit hill.' CULVER FM (6″) is *Culver farme* in 1703 (*Lewes Deeds*), *v.* culfre. GALLYBIRD HALL probably so called from the woodpecker, commonly known as the *galleybird* in Sx. IRON RIVER is probably so called from the red deposit on its banks and mud. KNOWLANDS WOOD is *la Cnollond* (1247 *Lewes*), *v.* cnoll. LONGFORD FM is *Longfoord* 1572 (Rowe), *Longford* 1635 (SRS 14, 147). MILL ROAD (6″), cf. John *atte Meln* (1296 SR). OAKTREE FM (6″), cf. Ralph *ater Oke* (1296 SR). OLDPARK WOOD is *le Ould Park* in 1594 (*Lewes Deeds*). SCUFFLING'S FM (6″) is *Scufflands* in 1614 (SRS 14, 103), *Scufflings* c. 1620 (Rowe). TOWN LITTLEWORTH may have been the home of Wm *ate Toune* (1327 SR) and called 'land late John *a Towne*' (1571 Rowe). WELL SHAW (6″), cf. Wm *atte Welle* (1296 SR).

Hamsey

HAMSEY [hæmsi] 134 C 6

æt Hamme wiþ Læwe 961 BCS 1064
Hamme juxta Læwes 961 (13th) BCS 1065, *Hame* 1086 DB, *Hamme* 1222 FF, (*juxta Lewes*) 1309 FF
Hammes c. 1155 *Lewes et passim* to 1439 IpmR, (*Say*) 1306 *Ass*, 1321 Ipm, *Hammessay* 1342 *Ass*, *Hammyssay* 1465 Pens
Hampsey, *Hamshay*, *Haunshay* 1509–11 LP, *Hamsay al. Hammes* 1510 BM

v. hamm. There is a wide bend of the Ouse here. The pl. form is fairly persistent. The family of *Say* or *de Say* are first mentioned in connexion with the manor in 1222 (FF). *Hamsey* is, as it were, *Ham Say*.

COOKSBRIDGE is *Cooke's Bridge* in 1590 (SAC 17, 86) and is probably to be associated with the family of Thomas *Coke* of Hamsey (1543 SAC 17, 85). In 1635 there is mention also of a place called *Cookspike al. Parkfield* in Hamsey (SRS 14, 26).

COOMBE PLACE was probably the home of William *atte Cumb* (1296 SR), *v.* cumb. In 1498 (Rowe) the manor is said to have once been called *Combers*. For the significance of this name *v.* Bridger's Pond *supra* 35.

HEWENSTREET FM is *Hewnestrete* 1405 IpmR, *Heynstrete* 1484 SAC 17, *Great Hewenstreats al. Hewarstreats* 1624 SRS 14, 25. There can be little doubt that the first element in this name is OE *hīwan*, 'members of a family, household, or monastic community,' ME *hewen*, commonly used of 'servants,' cf. Hewingbear (So), *Heweneber* 1242 Ass, 1303 FF, 1327 SR, 1335 Ch. Miss Holgate suggests that the name records the fact that the street was maintained by the local tenants, perhaps from the time when they were *servi*. 'The whapple way leading from Barcombe through Hewenstrete towards the restinge oak ought to be mended by the terre-tenants on both sides but in 1618 it is presented that Philipp Bennett onely is to repaire the same,' cf. SRS 34, 136.

North End may have been the home of Adam *Northynne*, i.e. of the north *inn* or dwelling (1327 SR). Cf. such names as *Netherin*, Southings, *infra* 431, 506.

Offham [ouf'hæm]

Wocham c. 1092 SAC 65, 21, 1200 FF
Woggham 1279 *Ass* (p), *Wogham* 1296 SR (p) *et freq* to 1639 *Ipm* (*VCH*)
Ofham 1303 Cl, *Offam* 1332 Ch
Wogham, *Offam* 1609 *AOMB* 414

'The crooked hamm,' (*v.* woh), referring to the bend in the Ouse here. This is another example of the type of compound with uninflected adj., cf. Roffey *supra* 228.

Tulleyswells Fm is *Old Tully Wells*, *New Tullys Wells* 1733 SAC 35, 128, and is said to be a corruption of *St Olave's well* (SAC 15, 162), (cf. *Tooley Street* in Southwark (Sr), from St Olave's Church), but as *Tulley* was a pers. name found in this district (cf. 284 *supra*) the surmise is unlikely.

Beechwood Lane, cf. Richard *ate Beche* (1296 SR) and *bosc. voc. Bechewod* (1439 Rowe). Cowlease Fm is *the Cowles* in 1594 (*Lewes Deeds*), *v.* cu, læs. Mount Harry is *Mountharry* in 1610 (Speed). *v.* Addenda *supra* v. Willmet's Fm (6″) may be associated with the family of Robert *Wylemot* of Southease (1327 SR).

Newick

Newick 134 A 6

Niewica t. Hy 2 (1364) Pat, *Nywyke* 1296 SR, *-wike* 1316 FA
Newik(e), *-wyk* 1218 FF, 1259 Pat, 1291 Tax, *Newewyk* 1279 *Ass*
Nowick 1675 Ogilby

v. niwe, wic.

Gold Bridge and Goldbridge Fm is *Goldebreg'* (1287 *CplM*), *Goldebrigge* (1332 FF) and gave name to Matilda de *Goldebregg* (1296 SR). It is apparently found also in (*Flechyng juxta*) *Goldburgh* (1360 *Ass*) with confusion of final element as in *Rumbridge supra* 89. For the interpretation, *v.* Goldbridge *supra* 275.

Tilehouse Fm (6″) is *Tulherst* 1348 *Lewes* and was the home of Roger de *Tulhurst* or *Tilherst* (1288 *Ass*). This possibly contains the same pers. name as Tillington *supra* 121. In any case the modern form is irregular.

Birchland Fm (6″), Broomlye Fm, Founthill and Ridgeland Fm were probably the homes of John *atte Bireche* (1340 NI), *v.* bierce, Edmund de *Bromleghe* (1340 NI), *v.* brom, leah, Matilda *atte Funte* and Simoun *atte Founte* (1296, 1327 SR), *v.* funta, and John de *la Regge* (1279 *Ass*). Founthill is called *Founters* in the Newick Church Marks, cf. note on Bridger's Pond *supra* 35.

Beechland is *Bechlond* 1441 *Ct.* Colmanshatch Wood (6″) is *Colemanshech* 1352 *Ass*, *v.* hæcc. The first element is probably the name of a medieval owner. High Hurst (6″) is *Heigherst* 1499 *Ct*, *v.* hyrst. Norris's Cottages (6″) are mentioned in 1805 (*Memoirs of Sir Elijah Impey* 364). Painter's Fm (6″) is *Paynters cottage* c. 1620 (Newick Church Marks). Sharp's Fm (6″) is to be associated with the family of William *Sharp* (1327 SR). Vuggles Fm is *Vowgles* 1499 (Rowe), *Vougles* c. 1620 (ib.), *Vugles* 1631 (*ParReg*).

XXIX. SWANBOROUGH HUNDRED

Soaneberge, *Soneberge*, *Suaneberge* 1086 DB, *Swaneberge* 1279 *Ass*
Swamberg(*he*) 1169 P, 1316 FA, *Suanberga* 1170 P, *Swanbergh* 1248 *Ass*
Suanisberga 1172 P
Swaneborowe 1482 IpmR

The meeting-place was at Swanborough *infra* 318 at the south end of the hundred.

Iford

Iford [aivərd] 134 E 6
Niworde 1086 DB
Yford t. Wm 2 *Lewes*, 1219 FF, *Iford*(*e*) 1091–1125 *AD* A 14176 *et passim* to 1493 Ipm
Iuorda t. Wm 2 *Lewes*

Yfford 1263 FF, *Ifford(e)* 1275 FF, 1296, 1327 SR
Iver 1624 MarL, *Ifoord* 1662 *FF*

'Yew-tree ford,' *v.* iw, ford, or 'ford by the marshland' (*v.* eg), cf. Ebernoe *supra* 104. Iford is a good way from the Ouse itself and we cannot say just which of the numerous watercourses here is referred to.

SWANBOROUGH FM

Swanberga t. Wm 1 *Lewes*, 1121 AC, *Swambergh* 1327, 1332 SR (p)
Swanborow 1724 B

The further forms given under the hundred-name *supra* 317 make it clear that this is OE *swāna-beorg*, 'peasants' hill' (*v.* swan, beorg). More than one antiquary has suggested that this is the place at which the moot of *Swinbeorgum*, mentioned in Alfred's will, was held, but the early forms show that this is an impossible identification.

HARVEY'S CROSS marks the site where a gentleman of that name fell dead while hunting in 1821 (SAC 29, 165). NORTON WALL, cf. Rowe (1583) 'the North wall belongeth to the tenure of this manor,' an extract from the Court Books of Rottingdean.

Lewes[1]

LEWES [lu·is] 134 D 6

(*wiþ*) *Læwe* 961 BCS 1064, (*to*) *Læwe* c. 1100 Laws of Aethelred, (*juxta*) *Læwes* 961 (13th) BCS 1065, Edgar to EdwConf. Coins, *Leawes*, *Læwes* c. 1150 FW
Leuuas 1081–5 BM, 1149–53 AC, *Lewes* 1086 DB *et passim*, *Lewis*, *-ys* 1149–53 AC, 1159 P, 1519 AD v, 1616 *Recov*, 1675 Ogilby
Lauuis 1121 AC
Leawes, *-ys* c. 1280 Ipm, *Leuwes* 1292 AD ii, 1296 SR (p), *Luwes* 1308–12 Cl, *Lews* 1359 Ipm, *Lyewes* 1388 FF

The earliest reference to this name is in connexion with Hamsey *supra* 315, which is said to be 'by' or 'over against' *Læwe*. This is doubtless OE hlæw with early loss of initial *h*, the reference being to the prominent hill on which Lewes

[1] *v.* Addenda *supra* v.

stands (cf. *læwe* in BCS 208, though this is a bad text). The early development of the plural form may be due to the fact that there is really more than one hill in Lewes and that there are other hills just across the Ouse, at the very gates of Lewes, so to speak. It may have been re-inforced by a general and unexplained tendency in Norman times to turn names into the plural form, as for example in the frequent plural *Hammes* in place of simple hamm and the common DB form *Stoches* for simple stoc. Such seem to differ from other examples noted by Zachrisson (*Latin Infl. on English place-nomenclature* 20, n. 1) where the AFr nom. sg. suffix *s* is occasionally added to a name[1].

NOTE. ANTIOCH STREET is so called in 1624 (Rowe). AYLWARD'S CORNER is *Aylard(e)s Corner* in 1624 (Rowe). BROOMAN'S LANE is *Bronemannestret* (1352 AD iii) and contains the name of Ralph *Bronman*, a Lewes witness of the time of Ed 1 (AD iii). There was also a *Bronmannestrete* in the *Estporte of Sothover* (1316 AD iii). EASTPORT LANE (in Southover) is *Eastport of Sothenovere* and as above (1316 AD iii), *Estporte in Southenovere* (1359 AD iii). There was also a *Westport* (*Lewes*). FISHER STREET is *Fisherestrete* in 1383 (Pat). GREEN WALL is so called in 1624 (Rowe). It is a pathway on the old town wall. HIGH STREET is the *magnus vicus* of 1237 (*Lewes*). IRELANDS LANE alias *Bukettwin* is so called in 1624 (Rowe). At that time John *Ireland* owned a house at the corner of the lane. KEERE STREET is *Kerestrete* (1272 AD iii), of obscure origin. ROTTEN ROW is so called in 1586 SxNQ 2, 179. A common form of reproach as a street name, usually going back to 'Ratoun' row, i.e. rat-row. ST JAMES' STREET leads from St James' Hospital. It is a blind alley and was formerly known as Pudding-bag Lane. ST MARTINS LANE was formerly called *Snellinges Lane* (Rowe), preserving the name of the family of *Snellyng*, found in Kingston-near-Lewes in 1296 (SR). ST MARY'S LANE *vulgo Simmery-lane* is *Seyntemarielane* (1332 AD iii) and led to the former church of St Mary in the market. SCHOOL HILL is *Schoole Hill* in 1624 (Rowe). SPITAL ROAD is the *Spittle Layne* (*supra* 14, 310) in 1624 (Rowe) and adjoined the Hospital of St Nicholas.

[1] For the purposes of this volume we need not enter into the vexed question, discussed in vol. 63 of the SAC, as to the relation to *Lewes* of the form *Laquis* found in the Norfolk Domesday (side by side with *Laes*, *Leuis*, *Laues*, *Lawes*) and in Ordericus Vitalis (12th cent.) when he says of the foundation of Lewes Priory that William of Warenne *Laquis honorifice locavit*, for, whatever the interpretation of that form, it does not affect the history of the name Lewes itself, for which we have other and older authority. It is clear however that the name early lent itself to association with water, as is shown by early French and Latin forms quoted by Salzman (*op. cit.* 170) and these watery associations doubtless led to the old Latinised name for the monastery, viz. *S. Pancratius Latisaquensis*, found in a charter of Henry 1 (BM).

Wallands is *Wallond* in 1477 (*Lewes Deeds*), *Walland sub Castro* 1535 (VE), *the Wallandes* 1624 (Rowe). They were arable lands just outside the town walls. Walwers Lane is the vennel called *Walewerslane* (1379 Cicestr) and adjoined the home of Wm *le Walewere* (1296 SR). Watergate Lane led to the mill of *Watergate* in 1282 (AD v). We also have: *Eldestolestrete* (1316 AD iii). The street must have been named from some former *stol* or seat. Perhaps it was called 'elde,' i.e. old, when it survived for a time after the re-alignment of streets (t. Hy 3) which accompanied the fortification of the town walls and ultimately led to its disappearance. *le Holeweye* (t. Hy 3 AD iii), i.e. the hollow road. *Lodderestrete* (*Lewes* 47), i.e. beggar-street. *Pilecherstrete* (*Lewes* 13th), where the manufacturers of *pilches* or fur-cloaks lived. *Pynewelle* and *Pinewellestrete* (1352, 1358 AD iii). *Schereuestrete*, i.e. 'sheriff's street' (c. 1300 *AD* 15619) and streets called *Lortepole* and *Averye* (*AD* 15611, 15617) and *la Pende* (cf. Pen Hill *supra* 200)[1].

Westout (not on map)

Westota 1121 AC

Westute 1121 *AD* A 463, t. Hy 3 AD iii, 1239 *Lewes*, 1279 *Ass*, *Westoute* 1291 Tax, 1316 FA, 1340 NI

This was a district just outside the western gate of Lewes which included the two churches of St Mary and St Peter in *Westoute* (1361 AD iii). The name is self-explanatory.

St Ann Without (Lewes)

For this name cf. Rowe (1622) 'The bounderstone of this Burrowe...over against the chancel of St Mary Westout als. St Annes.'

Ashcombe Ho [æʃ'kuːm]

Acescome 1086 DB, *Achescumbe* 1091–1125 *AD* A 14176, *Achescombe* 1327 SR (p), *Acchescombe* 1332 SR (p)

Hachescumb 1296 SR (p)

As(s)h(e)combe 1375, 1387 IpmR

'*Aecci*'s valley,' *v.* cumb.

Houndean Bottom

Hundeden(e) 1230 *Lewes*, 1261 *Ass*, 1327 SR (p)

Houndeden(e) 1230 *Lewes*, 1315 AD iii, 1347 Ipm

Hunden 1477 IpmR, *Hownden* 1493 Ipm

[1] For the documentary and topographical evidence of these streets we are much indebted to Mr Walter H. Godfrey, F.S.A.

Either 'hounds' valley,' from OE *hunda-denu*, or 'Hunda's valley.' OE *Hunda* is not on record and *Hund*-names are not well-attested, but such a pers. name is possible, cf. Honington (L), DB *Hundindune*. The p.n. *Hundandenu* (BCS 1213) cited under Hundridge (PN Bk 225) is subject to suspicion as there is an alternative reading *Huntandenu*.

WINTERBOURNE (6″)

Winterburna 966 (12th) BCS 1191, *Wintreburne* 1086 DB
Wynterborn Mimmes 1288 *Ass*

There is a true 'winter bourne' here, i.e. a stream which is normally dry in summer.

St John Without (Lewes)

ST JOHN WITHOUT

ecclesia scī Johannis sub castro 1291 Tax
parochia Sancti Johannis sub castro de Lewes 1340 NI

The ancient parish of St John sub Castro, of which the church was just within the old borough boundary, lay for the most part outside it, and in 1894 the outer parts of the parish were formed into a new parish with the name *St John Without*.

ALLINGTON FM

Alitone, *Alintune* 1086 DB
Alinctona 1121 AC, *Alyngton* c. 1155 SAC 1, 135, 1278 FF, 1327 SR, 1347 Ipm, *Alington* 1240 FF, *Esteralyngton* 1328 FF
Alinton 1240, 1262 FF

Probably '*Aella*'s farm' (*v.* ingtun), but there is a curious absence of forms with double *l*. 'Easter' (i.e. more east) perhaps in contrast to Allington House in Chailey, which must be part of the same estate.

CHAPEL FM may be associated with Wm de *Capella* (1296 SR) or de *la Chapele* (1327 SR).

LANDPORT FM is *Lamport* 12th *AD* A 44, 20/3, 1575 SRS 19, 231, *Lambport* 1724 B, and gave name to the family of Nicholas de *Lamporte* (1296 SR). It is difficult to see how port in any of its possible senses, 'harbour,' 'gate,' 'town,' could ever have

been applied to this site. The first element may be lam, lamb, or lang, cf. *Lamport* 430 *infra*.

Southover

SOUTHOVER

Suthoure, *Suthovere* 1121 AC, t. Hy 3 AD iii

Suthenore 1248 *Ass*, *Suthenouere* 1255 FF, 1279 *Ass*, 1282 AD v *et freq* to 1415 AD, *Sothenovere* 1315 AD iii, 1327 SR

Southenover juxta Lewes 1342 BM, *Southnore* 1380 AD iii

'The south bank,' or 'south of the bank,' *v*. ofer. The place was so named because it lay to the south of the Winterbourne stream *supra* 321. There seems to have been an alternative form compounded with *suðan*, instead of the more usual suð. Cf. *Bestnover infra* 444. *v*. Addenda *supra* v.

RISE FM and BARN

These are situated on two slight elevations in the marshes, called the Upper and Lower Rise. According to Horsfield (*Hist. of Lewes* i. 298) they were called 'The Hither and the Further Rhies.' The 'Further Rhie' is called *Southrye* in 1363 (*AD* 2900), *the South Rye* in 1567 (SRS 3, 60). On one of them lived Gilbert de *la Reye* in 1237 (*Lewes* 100) and Wm *atte Rye* (1344 Pat). As they are 'islands' in the marsh, it is clear that we have OE eg with affixed *r* as in The Rye (PN Bk 205). The earlier form appears to be preserved in the *insula juxta Lewes voc. Southeye* (9 d) and in the *Northeye* of 1279 (*Ass*). *Rise* is for earlier *R(h)ies*. Similarly and in similar country we have in Westham (*TA*) *Great Rise*, earlier '*the Great Rhyes*,' pieces of land higher than the adjoining marsh.

SMITHWICK (lost)[1]

Smithewike, *-y-* 1091–1125 *AD* A 14176 *et freq* to 1409 Inq aqd, *-wic* 1203 Cur (p), *-wych* 1408 IpmR

Smethewick 13th *AD* A 14156, *Smethwica* 14th *Lewes*

Smythwyk(e) 1448 FF, 1490 Ipm, *Smythweeke* c. 1608 SRS 33, 58.

This is probably 'smiths' farm' *v*. wic, though the reason for such a name is obscure.

[1] It lay near the east gate of Southover (AD iii) and is more than once associated with mention of Kingston. In the 1608 entry it is an alias of Ashcombe Fm (*supra* 320) and is in *St Maries Westout*.

ST PANCRAS LANE (6″) (*vulgo* Pankridge) preserves the name of the monastery of St Pancras—*monasterium S. Pancratii apud Leuuas* 1081–5 BM. Cf. *Pankehurst* al. *Pancras* al. *Penticost bridge* (1687 *Lewes Deeds*). It lay some distance to the east of the lane.

HAM FIELD and HAM LANE in Lewes (6″), cf. *Esthamme* 1346 AD iii, (lands called) *le Ham* 1558, 1624 Rowe.

SOUTHOVER GRANGE (6″), cf. *le Graunge* 1535 Dugd v. 18.

XXX. HOLMESTROW HUNDRED

Homestreu 1086 DB

Holmestre 1193 P, *Holmestr'* 1248 *Ass*, *Holmestrowe* t. Ed 1 IpmR, 1279 *Ass*, 1316 FA, *-trouhe* 1272 RH

This is clearly one of the numerous hundred-names ending in 'tree' (*v.* treo(w)). The first element is archaic in character. If we take it to be a significant word the only suggestion that can be offered is that of Ekwall (*Anglia Beiblatt* 35, 28) that it is the word *holm* used in the sense 'hill' which it has in Old Saxon. This involves however a somewhat unlikely genitival compound. If we take it to be a pers. name it must be an unrecorded cognate of ON *Hólmr*[1], well-attested in early compounds. The only other possible occurrence of such a pers. name in English is in Holmesfield (Db), DB *Holmesfelt*. This is on a projection of the moors above Sheffield. It can have nothing to do with NCy *holm*, 'island,' it might contain *holm* 'hill,' again in a genitival compound of a rather more probable character, or even the English pers. name just suggested. One should remember however that its Scandinavian cognate is not out of the question in Derbyshire.

Newhaven

NEWHAVEN 134 G 7

Mechinges t. Wm 2 *Lewes*, 1272 AD iv, *-as* 1121 *AD* A 464, *-ynges* 1295 Pat

Mecinges 1091–1125 *AD* A 14176, 1204 Cur

Mechyng, *-ing* 1296 SR *et passim* to 1493 Ipm

[1] It is impossible to follow Ritter (96) in his suggestion that it is that name itself. A Norse name or word in an ancient Sussex hundred-name is impossible.

Mychyng 1531 SRS 19, 127, *Mychen* 1675 Ogilby, *Mitching* 1732 Morden
Newhaven al. Michinge 1586 MarL, *Meetching al. Newhaven* 1685 MarL
Meeching(e) 1656 BM, 1729 *Recov*

Ekwall (PN in *-ing* 60) derives the name from an OE *Mēcingas*, 'sword men,' from OE *mēce*, 'sword.' Alternatively the name may be the patronymic of a pers. name formed from *mēce*. The place came to be called *Newhaven* in the 16th cent. when the course of the Ouse was straightened and directed so that it debouched at Meeching instead of Seaford (Lower ii, 143). In the 1587 Survey of the Sussex coast, the village is called *Michin*, the port *Newehaven* (SAC 7, 80 and 9, 99).

Piddinghoe

PIDDINGHOE [pidənhu·] 134 F 6

Pidingeho t. John Abbr, 12th *Lewes* 23, 1204 Cur (p), 1284 FA, *Pydingeho* 1248 *Ass*
Pedingeho 1224 FF
Pidingho, *Pyd-* 1272 AD iv, 1275 Ipm, *Pydynghowe* 1315 AD iii, 1347 Ipm, *Piddinhoo* 1675 Ogilby
Podinghowe 1279 *Ass*, *Podynghoo* 1377 Pat
Pedyngho 1288 *Ass*, 1408 IpmR, *-hoo* 1438 Cicestr, *Peddinghooe* 1674 MarL, 1724 B, *Peedinghooe* 1603 SRS 4
Pudingehou 1291 Tax

OE *Pydinga-hōh(e)*, i.e. the spur of land of the people of *Pyda*. For this pers. name *v.* PN BedsHu 211, *s.n.* Pidley.

DEANS is called *Deanes* in 1484 (Rowe) and was the home of Peter de *Dene* (1279 *Ass*), *in ther Dene* (1296 SR). His home is referred to as *Dene* in 1279 *Ass*. *v.* denu.

HALCOMBE FM is *Horecumbe* t. Wm 2 *Lewes*, 1261 *Ass*, 1307 *Ass* (p), *Horcumbe* 1279 *Ass* (p), 1296 SR (p), *Horcombe* 1612 SRS 19, 233, 1785 SAC 37, 88. 'Dirt-farm,' *v.* horh, cumb. It lies in a deep hollow.

HARPINGDEN (lost)

Herbertinges 1086 DB, *Herebertingas* 1121 AC
Herbetinges 1230 FF, 1258, 1280 FF (p)
Harpedynges 1280 FF (p), *Harpetynge* 1345 FF
Herpetinges 1398 *Lewes*
Harpings al. Harpetinges 1631 Rowe
Harping Hill 1801 SAC 64

'The people of *Herebeorht*,' *v.* ing. This name like Woolbeding *supra* 31 is one of the rare *ing*-formations from a compound pers. name. For the history of the manor *v.* Anscombe in SxNQ 1, 203–5. According to VCH (i. 437 n.) the place was called *Harpetinge al. Harpingdene in Pedinghoo* in the 16th cent. Part of the manor was in the Rape of Pevensey and survives as Harebeating *infra* 436[1].

ORLESWICK (lost) is *Laneswice* in DB, *Orthlaueswica* in 1121 (AC), *Ordlaweswyk* in 1247 (FF) and appears as *Orgleswick* (1696), *Orleswick* (1728) in the Stewards Accounts of Buckhurst Manor (M.S.H.). 'wic of one *Ordlaf*.' The DB form is an error for *Laueswice* with curious loss of the initial element of the pers. name. Cf. however Woolavington *supra* 109.

FRIARS' BAY may perhaps be associated with William *Fryer* of Deanes (1693 SAC 37, 58). HODDERN is *Hoddowne* (1693 SAC 37, 58), *the Heathdown al. the Hoddown* (1726 SAC 37, 74). For the first element cf. Hoathly *supra* 270. 'Heath hill.'

Rodmell

RODMELL 134 E 6

Ramelle, Redmelle 1086 DB
Redmelde t. Wm 2 *Lewes*, 1091–1125 *AD* A 14176, *Redmella* 1121 *AD* A 464, *Redemelde* 1199 FF (p), 1432 IpmR, *Redmild* 1261 *Ass*
Radmelde 1203 FF, 1291 Tax, 1296 SR, *Rademeld(e)* 1307 Ipm (p) *et freq* to 1439 IpmR, *Rademuld* 1261 *Ass*, *Radmulde* 1279 *Ass* (p), *Rademele* 1315 *AD* iii, *Rademyld(e)* 1336 Ipm (p), 1397 IpmR, *Radmell* 1638 *InstPRO* (*VCH*), *Radmill* 1725 MarL

[1] Curiously enough the name seems to be repeated in *Herbeting'* (1203 FF), a field-name in Todham in Easebourne.

Ekwall suggested (*Anglia Beiblatt* 35, 24) that this place and Redmile (Lei), DB *Redmelde*, took their names from OE *rēada melde*, 'red orach.' He now prefers OE *mylde*, an unrecorded derivative of *mold*, 'earth.' This would suit Rodmell for 'the soil of the arables...is noticeably red of hue' (Allcroft, *Downland Pathways* 16), but there is no red soil at Redmile. There was a *Blakemilde* in Pagham (1288 *Ass*) and another near Pulborough (1330 Ipm), which may contain the same element with a different adjective.

NORTHEASE FM

Northesia t. Wm 2 *Lewes*, *Northesa*, *-e* 1121 AC, 1296 SR *et freq* to 1476 IpmR, *Northhese* 1347 Ipm, *Northees* 1635 MarL

Northeise 1199 FF

Norhesse 1279 *Ass*

North Hes 1675 Ogilby

'The northern brushwood land,' (*v.* hese) in contrast to Southease *infra*.

Southease

SOUTHEASE 134 F 6

Sueise 966 (c. 1400) BCS 1191

Suesse 1086 DB, 1279 *Ass*, *Suisse* 1279 *Ass*, *Sowese* 1377 IpmR, 1377 Pat

Suthese 1268 SRS 4 *et passim* to 1388 IpmR, *Suthhese* 1291 Tax

Sowthees 1590 MarL, *Sowtyees* 1593 MarL, *Southyes* 1610 Norden

v. Northease *supra*.

Telscombe

TELSCOMBE [tælz'kum] 134 F 5/6

Titelescumb 966 (c. 1400) BCS 1191, n.d. *Lewes* 159, *Titteles-cumbe* 1248 *Ass*, *Tytelescumbe* 1268 SRS 4, *Titelescombe* 1340 NI, 1377 IpmR, *Titlescomb* 1509 LP

Tetelescombe 1272 RH, 1340 NI, 1377 Pat, *Tettelescombe* 1291 Tax, *Totelescumbe* t. Ed 1 IpmR, *Tetlescumbe* 1294 Pat, *-combe* 1377 Pat, *Thekelescumbe* 1307 *Ass* (p)

There is an OE pers. name *Tytel* or *Tytla* (Redin 147) which may be the first element in this name. It would explain the *o* and *e* forms, but we should have expected some *u*-forms in that case. The *Tittandun* of BCS 667 suggests that there may have been an OE pers. name *Titta*, perhaps a pet-form of an OE name in *Tīd-*, and this might have a diminutive derivative *Tittel*. See also Tillinghurst *supra* 254. That would however leave the *e*-forms unexplained. 'Valley of *Tytel* (or, less probably *Tittel*),' *v.* cumb.

RAPE OF PEVENSEY

Peuenesel (*rape of*) 1086 DB, *rape of Pevenese Mortayn* 1302 FA, *rap de Pevenese* n.d. AD iv

v. Pevensey *infra* 443. The rape was held by Robert, count of Mortain.

XXXI. EAST GRINSTEAD HUNDRED

Grenesteda hdr 1170 P

v. East Grinstead *infra* 331. The hundred comprised the tithings of Imberhorne, Ashurst, Brambletye, Shovelstrode but not the borough of Grinstead itself, which was a separate hundred, 'the hundred of the *villata de Grenstede*' (1285 *CplM*). Cf. also the Subsidy Roll of 1296.

Forest Row

FOREST ROW 125 E 6

Forstrowe 1467 *Ct*

Forrest Rowe beside Grynsted c. 1540 SRS 16, 23, 1579 *DuLa*, *Forest rowe* 1546 *FM*, *Forestrewe* 1613 *Recov*, *Forrest row greene* 1642–9 VCH ii. 319

A modern parish formed from East Grinstead in 1894. The name probably referred to a row of houses or cottages in Ashdown Forest.

ASHURSTWOOD is *foresta de Esseherst* 1164 P, *boscum de Aisherst* 1189 P, *Askhurst* 1248 *Ass*, *Escheherst* 1279 *Ass*. *v.* æsc, hyrst.

BRAMBLETYE

Branbertie 1086 DB, *Brambelt(e)ye* 1282 FF, 1285 Ipm, 1316 FA, *Bramyltye* 1438 IpmR

Brembeltie 1091–1125 *AD* A 14176 *et passim* to 1422 IpmR, with variant forms in *ty(e)*

Brymbelty 1336 Ipm

'Enclosure marked by brambles,' *v.* bremel, teag.

CANSIRON is *Canserne* 1415 (*Will*), *Kanserne* 1486–1515 ECP 3, 117, *Cannesherne* 1520 SRS 19, 88, *Canserne house*, *Carneserne fordge* 1579 *DuLa*, *Cancerne* 1593 SRS 33, 45. Dr Ritter suggests that this might possibly be from OE *cranes-hyrne*, 'heron's corner,' with metathesis and later dissimilation and loss of *r*. *v.* cran, hyrne.

CHARLWOOD is *Cherlewod(e)* 1296 SR (p), 1343 AD vi, 1379 BM, *Charelwood* 1611 *DLSpecComm.* '*ceorls*' wood,' *v.* ceorl. Cf. Charlwood (Sr).

DALLINGRIDGE FM (6″)

Dadelingregg' 1271 *Ass* (p), *Daelyngregg* 1296 SR (p)

Dalingregg', *-rugg* 1271 *Ass* (p), 1327 SR (p)

Dalingeregge, *-ingge-*, *-ynge-*, *-rugg* 1279 *Ass*, 1295 *MinAcct*, 1332 SR (all p), 1317 *AD* B 11472, *Dallyngerygg* 1298 *Ass* (p)

OE *Dǣdeling(a)hrycg*, 'ridge of *Dædel*' or 'of *Dædel*'s people.' *Dǣdel*, though not on record, would be a regular pet diminutive of an OE pers. name in *Dǣd-*, cf. Dadlington (Lei), c. 1200 *Dadelintona*. *v.* ing, hrycg.

GOTWICK FM is *Gotewyk* 1279 *Ass*, 1296, 332 SR, *Gatewyk* 1288 *Ass* (all p). 'Goats' farm,' *v.* gat, wic.

ISCOMBE (lost) is *Isecumbe* in 1287 (*CplM*), *Isecombe* in 1312 (FA) and was the home of Richard de *Iscombe* (1327 SR). It was in the tithing of Ashurst and contains the same pers. name as Isfield *infra* 396.

KIDBROOKE PARK is *Ketebrokebregge* 1438 *Ct*, *Kydbroke Gate* 1531 *Ct*, *Kykebrookegate* 1564 *DuLa*, *Kid Brooke Gill* 1658 *Parl Surv.* 'Kite brook,' cf. Kits Bridge and Inholms Gill *supra* 282, 203.

PIXTON HILL is *Pykstones* c. 1540 SRS 16, 25, 1545 *Ct*, *Pickstone* 1562 ParReg, *Pickstones* 1593, 1640 SRS 14, 241, and probably takes its name from the family of Richard *Pikstan* (1296 SR). The name would seem to be manorial in origin. Cf. Peckstone's Fm in Stisted (Ess), the home of Thomas *Pikstan* in 1327 (*SR*).

PLAWHATCH HALL

Pleg(h)e 1139–61 *AD* A 15417, c. 1200 *Lewes*
La Plawe 1281 BM, *Le Plawe* 1612 SRS 14, 129, *Plagh(e)* 1285 *CplM*, 1295 *MinAcct* (p), 1327 SR (p), 1403 IpmR, *Plasze* (sic) 1296 SR (p)
Plawhatchgate 1564 *DuLa*, *Playhatch* 1724 B

The first element is OE plega, with variant form *plaga*, giving ME *pleghe*, *plaghe*, *plawe*. Generally compounded with stow or stede to denote a place where human beings (or possibly animals also) amused themselves, here the place seems to have been christened simply 'Play.' The hæcc was one of the gates in this woodland area.

TABLEHURST

Tauelhurst c. 1200 *FM*, *Tanilhurste* (sic) 1241 FF, *Tavelhurst* 1296, 1327, 1332 SR (all p), 1449 *Cl* (*VCH*), *Tabilherst* c. 1530 SRS 16, 30, *Tableherst* 1546 *FM*, (*al. Tavelherst*) 1569 SRS 20, 428
Teuelhurst c. 1255 *Lewes* (p)

No certainty is possible. The first element may be the ME vb. *tavel*, *tevel*, 'to argue, discuss, quarrel, contend' (NED *s.v.*), and the name may mean 'wood of (or in) dispute,' cf. Threepwood (Nb), Threapwood (Ch), Threapland (Cu, Y), which certainly have that sense. At a later stage folk-etymology has been at work.

WHALESBEECH FM

Waslebie 1086 DB
Walesbech 1265 Misc, 1285, 1387 *CplM*, *Walsbeche* 1610, *Whalesbeech* 1658 SRS 24, 72, 194
Walesbergh 1296, 1332 SR (p), *Whalesbergh* 1327 SR (p), *Whalesborough* n.d. SRS 14, 117, *Whalesborrow* 1611 *DuLa*
Walesbreghe 1546 *FM*

The first element here, as in Whalesborne *supra* 290, must be a pers. name *Hwæl*, presumably derived from the animal-name *hwæl* 'whale,' and corresponding to the weak form *Hwala* in Widsith and the West Saxon genealogy; the second is probably OE *bece*, 'stream' used apparently also in ME in the sense of 'valley,' *v. Beach infra* 427. Hence '*Hwæl*'s valley.' Close by must have been his beorg or hill.

Bower Fm[1], Brookland[2], Grove Fm (6″), Home Wood (6″), Mill Wood (6″), Neyland Fm, Park Fm, Water Fm (6″) and Weir Wood (6″) were probably the homes of James de *la Bure* or *atte Boure* (1288 *Ass*, 1296 SR), Walter *ate Broke* (1327 SR), *v.* broc, Henry *atte Grove* (1388 FF), William and Alice *atte Homwode* (1296 SR), *v.* Homewood *supra* 258, Stephen and Geoffrey *ater Melne* (1296 SR), William *atte Nelonde* (1387 FF), *v.* egland (the place is partly surrounded by streams), Peter de *Parco* (ib.) and Nicholas *atte Park* (1327 SR), *v.* pearroc, John *atte Watere* (1332 SR) and William *ater Ware* (1296 SR), *v.* wer.

Cripps's Corner (6″), Legsheath[3], Mayes[4], Monkshill (6″)[5], Pollys Fm (1823 G), Prior's Field (6″), Surries, Tanner's Hill[6] (6″), Tompset's Bank and Whillets Bridge (6″) are probably to be associated with the families of John *Cripps* (c. 1540 SRS 6, 26), Geoffrey, Walter and Robert *Leggy* (12th, 13th *FM*, 1295 *MinAcct*, 1296 SR), *Legge* in later records, William *le Mey* (1296 SR), John *le Monek* (1327 SR), Walter *Polly* (1332 SR), Peter *Prior* (1327 SR), Richard son of Gilbert *Surry* (1586 ParReg), Adam *le Tannere* (1346 FF), *Tompsett* (1590 etc. ParReg) and Richard *Willette* (1612 ParReg).

Admiral's Bridge (6″) perhaps derives from Admiral Lord Seymour, who held Sheffield and the Forest of Worth in 1549 (SAC 13, 118). Ash Plats Wood is 'woodland called *le Asplott*' 1598 SRS 33, 62. Blackland Wood (6″), cf. *Blackland Croft* 1625 SRS 14, 127. Broadstone Fm is *Bradestone* 1564 *DuLa*, *Broadestone Walke* 1642–9 VCH ii. 319. Buckland Fm

[1] *Bower* 1628 SRS 19, 57.
[2] *Brokelonds* 1592 ParReg.
[3] *Leggesheath* 1564 *DuLa*.
[4] *Mayeslond* 1352 *Ass*.
[5] *Munckshill* 1611 *DLSpecComm*, *Munckhill* 1620 SAC 20, 172.
[6] *Tannershyll* 1580 SRS 3, 129.

(6″) may be connected with Thomas and Elizabeth *Buckland* (1619 etc. ParReg). HAMMERWOOD derives its name from some early forge (SAC 2, 209). HAZLEWOOD (6″) is *Heselwode* 1292 VCH ii. 314. HIGHGATE is *Highegate* 1564 *DuLa*. HINDLEAP is *Hyndlippe* 1564 *DuLa*, *Hyneleape Walke* 1642–9 VCH ii. 319, cf. Hindlip, PN Wo 139. HOLLANDS COPPICE (6″) is 'wood called *Hollandes*' 1598 SRS 33, 62. HOMESTALL is *Homstall* 1613 ParReg, *v.* hamsteall. JUNIPER WOOD (6″) may be identical with *Jennepers* 1591 SRS 14, 185. MUDBROOKS FM is *Mudbroke* 1501 FF, *Muddebrooke* 1564 *DuLa*, *Mudbrooke gate* 1642–9 VCH ii. 319. WALLHILL FM is *Walehill* c. 1540 SRS 16, 21, *Wallehill* 1611 *DLSpecComm*, *Greinstedd Weild al. Walhill* 1553 *FF* (*VCH*).

East Grinstead

EAST GRINSTEAD 125 D/E 5

Grenesteda t. Steph France, *Estgrenested* 1271 *Ass*, 1277 Pat, (*juxta Eaduluebregg*') 1288 *Ass*, *Greynsted* 1513 LP

Est(e)grinstede 1275, 1316 *Lewes*, 1335 Ipm, *Estgrimsted* 1416 IpmR

'Green place,' cf. West Grinstead *supra* 184. Distinguished also as 'near Edenbridge' (K).

BOTLEY WOOD (6″) is *Bottelegh* 1325 Ipm, *Botlyes* 1501 FF, *Botleghe* 1546 *FM*, and may have been the home of Robert de *Bottelegh* (1296 SR). 'Botta's clearing,' *v.* leah.

BROCKHURST[1]

Biochest 1086 DB

Brockers 1255 FF, *Brocherst* 1279 *Ass* (p), *Brokherst* 1285 *CplM*, *Brokhurst in Walda* 1337 Ipm

Brokehurst 1620 SRS 14, 74

v. hyrst. The first element is probably *brocc*, 'badger.' '*in Walda*,' i.e. in the Weald, *v. supra* 1.

COLES WOOD (6″) may derive from the family of John *Cole* (1658 SAC 24, 225), but the p.n. *Coleslond* (1291 AD iii) suggests that the family may have existed in the parish at a much earlier date.

[1] Some of the forms may possibly refer to Brookhurst (6″) in the same parish but it is not very likely.

East Court and Estcot's Fm (6″). East Court was doubtless the home of Brun de *Estcot'* (1285 *CplM*) and Robert *atte Estcote* (1340 NI). It is just east of Grinstead. Estcot's Fm is close by and preserves the name more accurately. For *court*, *v.* cote.

Fairlight Fm [faɪ'lai]

Ferlega 1086 DB
Farnlehe 1288 *Ass* (p), *Farnlegh* 1296 SR (p), *Farlegh* 1327 SR (p), *Westfarlegh* 1389 *Ass* (p)
Fareleighs, *Farleight* 1546 *FM*
Farelye 1579 *DuLa*, *Fayreley* 1643 *FM*, *Fairly* 1712 *FM*, 1724 B

'Bracken clearing,' *v.* fearn, leah. The curious corruption of the name is probably in imitation of Fairlight *infra* 507. The old pronunciation survives locally (SxNQ 2, 65).

Fel Bridge[1] (6″) is *Feltbruge* t. Steph France, *Feldbrigge* 1255 *Lewes*, *Feldebrigge* 1344 FF, *Foldebrigge* 1346 Pat, *Fyltbrygge* 1541 LP. 'Bridge by the open land,' *v.* feld.

Hackenden (6″)

Haghindenne c. 1300 *Lewes* (p), *Hagheyndenne* 1345 *Ass* (p)
Hakendenne 1327 SR (p), *Hackenden* 1591 SRS 19, 123

This is probably 'Hac(c)a's swine-pasture,' *v.* denn. For the pers. name, *v.* Redin 76.

Hairley Fm is *Haldelee* 1272 AD iv, *Heldele* 1288 *Ass* (p), 1332 SR (p). 'Sloping leah,' *v.* heald and cf. Hanlye *supra* 262. The ground here is fairly steep.

Hazleden (6″) is *Halseeldene* (sic) 1086 DB, *Haseldenne* 1279 *Ass* (p), 1325 Ipm, *Heselden(n)e* 1279 *Ass* (p), 1296 SR (p). 'Swine-pasture where hazels abounded,' *v.* denn.

Imberhorne Manor

Hymberhorn(e), *Himb-* 1091–1125 *AD* A 14176 *et freq* to 1296 SR
Imberhorn(e) 1248 *Ass et freq* to 1387 AD iii

'Corner of land where raspberries grow,' from OE *hindberie*, 'raspberry,' still used in NCy *hindberry*. *v.* horn and Ritter 111.

[1] The bridge joins Surrey and Sussex. Felbridge is in Surrey.

LAVERTYE (lost)

Levertye, *Laverketye* 1275–84 Ipm, *Laverketye* 1298 Pat, 1335 Ipm
Lavertye 1279 FF *et freq* to 1438 IpmR
Larkety(e) 1336 Ipm, 1428 FA

'Lark-frequented enclosure,' *v.* lawerce, teag.

MILL PLACE, cf. *molend. de Medewey* 1292 *MinAcct.* It is on the Medway.

SAINT HILL is *Saynt Hill* in 1568 (SAC 41, 205). It may mean 'singed or burned hill,' cf. St Ives *infra* 368.

SANDHILL appears on the 1813 O.S. map and is *la Sandhelde in Grenstede* (1274 AD i), *Sandhell* (1327 SR (p)), *Sandhelde* (1316 AD vi (p)). 'Sand-slope,' *v.* hielde[1].

SHOVELSTRODE FM

Calvrestot, *Celrestius* (sic) 1086 DB
Soluestrode c. 1200 *FM* (p), *Scholuestrode* 1257 FF (p)
Seluestrode 1209 FF (p), *S(c)heluestrod(e)* 1268–74 *Lewes et freq* to 1332 SR
Sholstrode t. Ed 6 *HMC* (*VCH*)
Sholvestrode al. Showlestrode 1619 *FF* (*VCH*)

OE *scylf-strōd*, 'marshy ground by the slope,' *v.* scylf, strod. The natural development was to *Sho(w)lstrode*; then it would appear that since *shovel* is pronounced [ʃuˑl] in the Sussex dialect, some purist thought that the initial *Shol-* must be a corruption of earlier *Shovel-*, hence the modern form, which is an inverted spelling. No trace of the old pronunciation seems to have survived locally.

STONE FM is *terra de la Stone in parochia de Grenested*, *terra apud la Stone* (13th *Lewes* 46d, 47). Close by the farm the land is of a precipitous nature and there is a fine fringe of sandstone rocks (W.B.).

TILKHURST is *Telgherst* 1285 *CplM* (p), 1296 SR (p), *Telughurst* 1298 *Ass* (p), *Telkeherst* 1302 *Lewes*, *Telghurst* 1388 FF, *Tilkerst* 1574 SRS 3, 92 and must be a compound of OE *telga*, 'branch,

[1] The home of John *ate Sandkneppe* (1285 *CplM*), (*v.* cnæpp) may have been near here.

bough,' still surviving in the Sussex dialect *tellow*, 'young oak.' Hence, 'young oak wood.' The stopping and unvoicing of the consonant *g* to *k* in place of the normal development to ME *w* is curious but cf. Tickeridge *supra* 273. *v.* hyrst. For another compound of *telga*, cf. *Telghefold* (p) in Wiggenholt (1327 SR).

Worsted's Fm

Wytherestede 1257 FF (p)
Wirsted, Wyrstede 1279 *Ass* (p)
Worsted 1547 Pat, *Worsteds* 1640 SRS 14, 145

It may be that this difficult name is a compound of OE *wiþer*, 'against,' hence 'opposite' and stede, in which case the name would be a parallel to the *Geinsted* in Westergate *supra* 64 n. It is difficult to be sure to what it was regarded as opposite, possibly to Fairlight Fm across the valley.

Coombe Hill Fm and Hill Place (6″) were probably the homes of Simon *atte Cumb* and William *atte Helle* (1296 SR), *v.* hyll.

Busses Fm[1], Cuttens (6″), French Wood[2] (6″), Hart's Hall, Harwood's Fm[3] (6″), Jenkin's Wood (6″), Lowdell's Lane (6″), Luxford's Fm (6″), Maynard's Cottage (6″) and Tyes Cross[4] are probably to be associated with the families of George *Busse* (1577 WillsL), William *Cotum* (1296 SR), Roger *le Frensh* of Burleigh (1332 SR), John *Hartt* (c. 1540 SRS 16, 26), *John Hereward* (1332 SR), Thomas *Jenkins* (1592 SRS 14, 132), William *Lowdwell* (1619 ParReg), Richard *Loggesford* (1387 FF), *Maynerd, Maynard* (1609 etc. ParReg) and *Tye* (1566 etc. ParReg).

The Birches (6″), cf. *Birch in East Grinstead* 1621 SRS 14, 130. Blackwell Fm is *Blackwell* in 1593 ParReg. Boyleys Fm is *Boyles* 1594 SRS 14, 62. Dunnings (6″), cf. *Dounyngesfeld* 1468 *Lewes Deeds*, deriving probably from a former owner. Fowl Wood (6″) may be near the *croft ate Voulegate* 1316 AD vi. Gulledge Fm is *le Gullege* 1558 SRS 14, 4, *le Gullage* 1611 SRS 14, 5. Horseshoe Fm is called *Horshoe* 1560 ParReg. Hurst-

[1] *Busses al. Rose al. Bussis* (1594 SRS 14, 62).
[2] *Frenchelond* (1574 SRS 14, 4).
[3] *Harwards* (1639 SRS 14, 46). [4] *Tyes Cros* (1600 ParReg).

AN-CLAYS (6″) is *Hurst et Clayes* 1620 SRS 14, 74. RIDGE HILL is *Rydghyll* 1601 ParReg, *Redgehill* 1609 SRS 33, 214. It is descriptive of the site. STANDEN (6″) is *Standene* 1532 SRS 14, 9. 'Stony denu or denn.' STONEQUARRY WOOD (6″), cf. *Stone-quarry Hill* 1658 *ParlSurv.*

XXXII. DANEHILL HORSTED HUNDRED

la Danne 1265 Misc
La Denne 1279 QW
Danehill Horsted 1579 *CplM*, *Danehill al. Danehill-Sheffield* 1623 SRS 19, 120

v. Danehill *infra*. This hundred comprises part of the ancient Hundred of *Riston and Denne* (1272 RH), later Rushmonden *infra* 344. Selmeston was a member of the manor of Horsted Keynes and Tarring Neville of the Liberty of Leicester. In DB Horsted Keynes is in Rushton Hundred, Selmeston is in Longbridge Hundred, Sherrington (in Selmeston) in Totnore Hundred and Tarring Neville in Flexborough Hundred.

Danehill[1]

DANEHILL 125 H 5
Denne 1279 *Ass*, 1296 SR
Denhill 1437 *Ct*
Danehill al. Danhill t. Geo 3 *FF* (*VCH*), *Danell* t. Eliz *Ct*

v. denn. All this area was formerly forest land. For the vowel *v.* Introd. xxvii. It should really be short.

CHELWORTH (6″), CHELWOOD COMMON and GATE
Chelworthe, *Chelworthe Common* 1546 *FM*, *Chellworth Gate* 1564 *DuLa*
Shelworth 1560 *Ct*
Chellwood Gate 1579 *DuLa*, *Charlwood Gate* 1813 O.S.

If this name is original it is clearly from OE *Cēolan-weorþ*, 'Ceola's enclosure' (*v.* worþ), but it is possible that the name is manorial in origin and derives from Chilworth (Sr), DB *Celeorde*.

[1] A parish formed in 1898 out of Fletching and Horsted Keynes.

COWSTOCKS WOOD (6″) is *Cousticks* in 1724 (B) and is probably to be associated with the family of John de *Cokstok* (1288 *Ass*), the surname occurring later as *Custok*, *Coustok* (1296 SR), *Cocstock* (1327 SR), *Cukstok* (1332 SR), *v.* stocc. The first element is uncertain.

BROOKHOUSE WOOD[1] and WITHY FM (both 6″) were probably the homes of Walter *atte Broke* (1296 SR) and John de *Withye* (ib.) and Alan *atte Wythye* (1332 SR), *v.* wiþig.

ALLIN'S FM (6″), FURNER'S GREEN, HUGGETT'S WOOD (6″), PERRYMAN'S HILL (6″) and POLLARDSLAND WOOD are probably to be associated with the families of John *Aleyn* (1296 SR), Thomas *Furnar* (1618 WillsL), Robert *Hughelot* (1296 SR), Christian *Peryman* of Withyham (1590 WillsL) and Edward *Pollard* (1418 FF).

ANNWOOD FM is *Anwood* 1611 *DLSpecComm* 860. COLIN GODMAN'S FM is *Collen Goodmans* 1543, *Collingodmans* 1617, *Colegodmans* 1625 SRS 14, 9, 17, and 34. COLLINGFORD FM (6″) is *Great*, *Little Collingford* 1607 SRS 14, 9. GREENFIELD FM (6″) is *Grenefeld* 1389 *Ass*, 1396 FF. ISLE OF THORNS is *Ile of Thornesgill* 1564 *DuLa*, *Ile of Thornes* 1658 *ParlSurv*. For *-gill* *v.* Inholms Gill *supra* 203. LEGGES AND SEDGES FM (6″) probably derives from the same family as Legsheath in Forest Row *supra* 330, cf. *Leggesland*, *Leggeswood* 1617 SRS 14, 17. PORTMANSFORD (6″) is *Potmansford* 1607 SAC 50, 73, deriving probably from a pers. name.

Horsted Keynes

HORSTED KEYNES[2] [keinz] 125 H 5

Horsted(*e*) 1086 DB *et passim*, (*Kaynes*) 1261 *Ass*, (*Keynes*) 1295 Ipm, 1332 SR, *Grethorsted* 1511 SRS 14, 75
Orsteda 1121 AC
Horsestud c. 1190 Cur (p)
Hosted Caines 1721 SRS 17, 170

Brookehouse 1625 SRS 14, 9.
In *Papal Letters* (5, 548) it is called *Horsted Keynes al. Bryctesley* (1402). No other trace of this alternative name has been found.

'Place where horses were kept,' *v.* stede. The manor belonged to William de *Cahainges* (sic) as early as DB. He came from *Cahagnes*, between Vire and Bayeux (VCH i. 378). *Great* in relation to Little Horsted *infra* 348.

Belvedere (6″) is *Beluidere* 1121 AC, *Bealueer* 12th *AD* AA 463. This is the same name as Belvoir (Lei), which appears as *Bellovidere* c. 1145 (HMC Belvoir Papers) and *Belvedeir* c. 1200 (Dugd iii. 288). It means 'beautiful view.'

Broadhurst Manor Fm (6″) is *Bradeherst* t. Steph France *et freq* to 1336 Ipm, with occasional spellings *-hurst*, *Bredhurst* 1279 *Ass*, *Brodehurst* 1559 SAC 41, 208. Self-explanatory.

Freshfield Crossways is *Freshfields* in 1621 SRS 14, 130 and was the home of John de *Fressefeld* (1296 SR) and Ralph de *Frechefeld* (1327 SR). Self-explanatory.

Leamland (6″) is *Leme*, *Lemelond* 1437 *Ct*, *Lemeland* 1567 SRS 3, 52, *le Leame land* 1625 SRS 14, 33. Possibly a derivative of OE læge and hamm, 'fallow enclosure.' There was also a *la Leme* in Willingdon in 1327 and 1332 (SR) if we may judge by surnames found there. See also Leam (PN NbDu *s.n.*).

Vox End (6″) is perhaps identical with *Vexis* 1424, *Le Vex* 1446, 1452 SAC 64, 71, *Vexemeade* 1567 SRS 3, 51. This is probably OE *feax*, 'hair,' used of coarse grass, shrubs or the like. *v.* Goodall (PN SWY 154–5), who calls attention to the use of the dat. pl. *feaxum* in some such sense in BCS 880, and *v.* Bellyfax in PN NRY 84. *vex* would be a Sussex dialect form of the word. The neighbouring *Waxend* Cottage shows curious confusion of *v* and *w*, cf. Fyning *supra* 39.

Ham Shaw (6″) and Town Place were probably the homes of Philip *atte Hamme* (1296 SR), *v.* hamm, and William *atte Toune* (1288 *Ass*), *v.* tun.

Allen's Fm[1] (6″), Oddynes[2], Pain's Wood (6″), and Wyatts are probably to be associated with the families of John *Aleyn* (1296 SR), Walter *Odyn* (1296 SR), Thomas *Payne* (1617 SRS 14, 174) and John *Wyote* (1296 SR).

[1] *Allens* 1611 *DLSpecComm* 860. [2] *Odens* 1632 SRS 14, 199.

Braybrooke's Wood (6″), cf. *Braybrookes* 1613 SRS 14, 229. Broomfield Wood (6″) is *Bromefield* 1601 SRS 14, 45. Cinder Hill, an old smelting place (SAC 2, 211). Cookhams (6″) is *Cokehams* in 1645 (SRS 14, 245). Hazelwood (6″) is *Haselwode* 1274 *Rental* (p), *Heselwode* 1295 *MinAcct.* Self-explanatory. Hole House (6″), cf. *Holelands* 1632 SRS 14, 199. Jeffrey's Fm (6″) cf. *Jefferayes meads* 1595 SRS 14, 50. Lindfield Wood (6″) is on the border of Lindfield parish. Ludwell is *Ludwell* 1618 SRS 14, 193, *Ludwell Spring* 1668 SAC 1, 104. The name probably referred to a loud or bubbling spring. Nobles Fm (6″), cf. *Land called Noble* 1567 SRS 3, 52, *Noble Tye* 1632 SRS 14, 199, *v.* teag. Northfield Shaw (6″) is *Northfield* 1601 SRS 14, 45. Otye Wood (6″) is *Otehye* 1437 *Ct.* The etymology is obscure. Piplye Wood (6″) is *Pippele* 1437 *Ct.* 'Pippa's leah.' Treemaines [trimənz] is *Tremons* 1567 *Recov*, *Trenmontes* 1588, *Trimmens* 1661 SAC 1, 34, 81.

Selmeston

Selmeston [simsən] 134 E 9

S(i)elmestone 1086 DB, *Syelmestona* 1220 Bracton, *Sihalmeston* 1252 Ch

Se(i)meston' 1200 Cur

Selmeston 1242 Fees 692 *et freq*

Silmeston 1376, 1412 IpmR, *Symston* 1578 BM

Selmeston al. Sempson 1580 *Recov*, *Silmeston al. Simpson* 1632 *Recov*, *Selmeston al. Simson* 1765 Horsfield ii. 212

'Sigehelm's tun.'

Ludlay

Louethelee 1287 *CplM*

Leuithele, *-ythe-* 1337, 1349, 1354 *FM*, *Leuedele* 1457 *FM*

Lewdelay t. Hy 8 *DuLa*, *Ludley* 1539 SRS 19, 282

Lidley 1652 SAC 24, 222, *Little Lay Farm* 1795 GY

'*Lēofgȳð*'s leah,' this being a fem. pers. name in OE.

Sherrington

Sirintone, *Serintone*, *Esserintone* 1086 DB

Sirentona 1130 P (p), *Sirinton* 1189 (1335) Ch

Shirin(g)ton, *-yn-* 1238 FF *et freq* to 1428 FA, (*juxta Selmeston*) 1285 *Ass*

Surrynton 1288 *Ass* (p)
Sheryn(g)ton, -ing- 1296 SR (p) *et freq* to 1428 FA, (*juxta Rypp'*) 1377 IpmR
Sharyngton 1376 Cl

'*Scīra*'s farm,' *v.* ingtun and cf. Sherington (PN Bk 38).

SIDNOR (lost)

Sidenor 1086 DB *et freq* to 1336 *CplM*, with variant spelling *Syd-*
Sydenovra 12th *Lewes*

OE (*æt þæm*) *sīdan ōran* or *ōfre*, 'at the broad ora (or ofer),' *v.* sid. The site is unknown.

CHURCH FM (6″) was probably the home of John *Attecherche* (1288 *Ass*). COBB COURT takes its name from the family of John *Cobbe* who held land in Arlington in 1397 (SAC 22, 116). LANGTYE is *Langky* in 1542 AD v, *v.* teag. The 16th cent. form is probably corrupt. MAYS is *the Mase* in 1532 ECP 6, 213, perhaps deriving from the family of John *May* (1340 NI).

Tarring Neville

TARRING NEVILLE 134 F 7

Toringes 1086 DB, 1194 P, *Torringes* 1215, 1251 FF
Torryng(g)(e), -inge 1200 AD v *et passim* to 1565 *MinAcct*, (*by Lewes*) 1335 Ipm
Terring(e) 1274 RH, 1291 Tax, *Teringe* 1285 Ch
Terringes 1291 Cl
Tarringes 1291 *MinAcct*
Thoryng Nevell 1339 *CplM*
Tyrryng Nevyle 1559 *Recov*, *Tarringe Nevell* 1588 *Ct*

'The people of Teorra,' cf. Tarring *supra* 194 and Ekwall, PN in *-ing* 63. The names seem ultimately to be of the same origin but in spelling they were as a rule distinguished in medieval times. The family of *Nevile* is first mentioned in connexion with the place in 1253 (Ipm).

XXXIII. BURLEIGH ARCHES HUNDRED

Originally it was in the Rape of Lewes and Burleigh Arches (*v. supra* 280) is still in that Rape, but the Lindfield part of it was removed into Pevensey Rape after the Reformation, but before 1621 (M.S.H.).

Lindfield

LINDFIELD [linvəl] 125 H 4

Lindefeldia, *Lendenfelda* 765 (c. 1300) BCS 197
Lindefeld, *Lynde-* 12th AD iii *et passim* to 1483 AD vi, *Lyndefeld Bardolf* 1327 SR
Linfeld 1590 MarL, *Linfeild* or *Lindfeild Dorchter* 1675 Ogilby

The form *Lendenfeld* is almost certainly corrupt (like many others in this charter) and the name may be interpreted as from OE *linda-feld*, 'open land of (or with) lime-trees.' The chief manors belonged to the College of South Malling and the Bardolf family. The former was under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop who held the view of frankpledge in the hundred of Burleigh Arches. *Dorchter* is a corruption of *D'Arches*, cf. Burleigh Arches *supra* 280.

AWBROOK (6″) is possibly *Apebrok(e)* c. 1270 Gerv, 1296 SR (p), *Appebrok* 1389 *Ct*, *Awbrook* 1636 SAC 19, 49. In DB we have pers. names *Ape*, *Apius* and *Appe*, of obscure origin, possibly alternative hypocoristic forms of *Abba* with unvoicing of *b* to *p*; such a pers. name may form the first element in this name. A diminutive *Ap(p)el* seems to be found in Applesham *supra* 224. Cf. also Apedale (St), 1277 Misc *Apedal.*

BADHURST (lost) is *Badardeshurst* c. 1200 *Add*, 1350 FF, *Badshurst* 1603 *Church Bk*, *Badhurst* 1636 SAC 19, 49. 'Wood of *Beaduheard*,' *v.* hyrst.

BECKWORTH is *le Backworth* 1631 *Malling CtBk*, *Cheters Beckworth* 1632 SRS 14, 199. The forms are too late for any certainty to be possible.

BUXSHALLS

bocgeselle 765 (c. 1300) BCS 197
Bokesulle 1296 SR (p), *Bokeselle* 1327, 1332 SR (p)

Buxshells 1621 SAC 9, 87
Buxells 1636 SAC 19, 48

The second element in this name, as suggested by Middendorff (58), is OE *geselle*, found also in Spilshill (K), *speldgisella* (BCS 343) and *hlifgesella* (BCS 442), also in Kent. It is a cognate of OE sele and must have been used of a group of buildings of some kind. The first element is boc and the whole name must mean 'buildings by the beechtree.' *v.* Addenda *supra* v.

Clearwater Fm (6″) was known as *Chapel Lands* until recently and is to be associated with Hugo *ate Chapele* of Chailey (1327 SR). The chapel was that of *Shotenbury infra* 343 (M.S.H.).

Cockhaise Fm

Cokehese 1279 *Ass*, *Westcokehese* 1305 *Ass* (both p)
Kokehuse 1296 SR (p), *Cokehuse* 1332 SR (p)
Cokkese 1522 SAC 50, *Cockeys* 1590 SRS 14, 121
Cokehayes 1636 SAC 19, 49

v. hese. The first part may be the ordinary word *cock* or else the pers. name *Cocca*. For this pers. name, *v.* Cople (PN BedsHu 90).

Costell's Wood (6″) is to be associated with Robert de *Cotstedell* (1288 *Lewes* 125) and probably also with Richard *ate Costedele*, assessed in the half-hundred of Wyndham in 1327 (SR). This is clearly a compound of cot and the word *steddle* discussed *supra* 79. What exactly this particular cottage-steddle was we cannot say.

Dean's Mill (6″) is *Deanes Mill* 1625 SRS 14, 33. It was a portion of South Malling Manor held by the *Dean* of South Malling.

Goddenwick Fm is *Godingewyk* 1261 *Ass*, *Godyngwik*, *Godewik* 1279 *Ass* (all p), *Goddingeweek* 1599 ParReg, from OE *Godingawīc*, 'wic of Goda's people.'

Gravelye (6″) is *Graveney* 1502 ECP 4, 64, *Graveligh* 1595 SRS 14, 2 and was the home of Thomas de *Grauele* 1332 SR. *v.* græfe, leah.

Henfield Wood and Barn is (*to*) *heanfelde* 765 (c. 1300) BCS 197, *Hemfelt* c. 1200 *AD* A 14133, *Henefeld* 1327 SR (p), *Henfield* 1595 SRS 14, 37, *Hendfeild* 1636 SAC 19, 49. 'At the high open land,' *v.* heah, feld. It includes the district once called Henfield Common, now Scaynes Hill Common.

Keysford Bridge (6″)

Carleford 1296 SR (p), *Carlesford* 1327, 1332 SR (p)
Caseford Bridge 16th Rowe, *Carsford Bridge* 1724 B

The Anglo-Scandinavian *carl*, 'man' (*v.* karl), is out of the question in a Sussex p.n. and probably we have rather to do with a name of ME origin, a ford belonging to a man named *Carle*. This surname is found in three different places in Sussex in the early Subsidy Rolls. Hence, 'Carle's ford.' See also Calem *infra* 382.

The Neale (6″) may have been the home of Wm *atte Nellene*, i.e. 'at the elder-tree' (1296 SR), *v.* ellen. For the *n*, *v.* æt.

Noven Fm is *the Noven* 1636 SAC 19, 50, and gave name to Richard *at(t)e Nouene* 1327, 1332 SR. Probably from OE *ofen*, 'oven, furnace,' referring to some old iron-furnace. For *n*, *v.* æt.

Paxhill Park

bacanscylfes 765 (c. 1300) BCS 197
la Backeshelue 1279 *Ass* (p), *Bacselue* 1296, 1332 SR (p), *Bacshelve* 1339 *Ct* (p), *Backshells* 1636 SAC 19, 48
Packshill or *Paxhill* 18th *BurrellMS*

'Bac(c)a's shelving ground,' *v.* scylf. The pers. name *Bac(c)a* is on record. *v.* Addenda *supra* v.

Pegden Fm was the home of Richard de *Peghedenn* and Simon de *Pehedenn* (1296 SR) and Wm and Roger de *Pegheden* (1327, 1332 SR). '*Pecga*'s denn,' *Pecga* being a variant form of the name *Pæcga* which was noted in Pagham *supra* 92.

Plummerden Fms is *Plumeresden*, *Plumereden* 1296 SR (p), *Plumerdenn* 1327 SR (p), *Plummerdene* 1332 SR (p), *Plomerdeane* 1590 SRS 14, 182. 'The swine-pasture or valley (*v.* denn, denu) of a man named *Plum(m)er*.' The name must be of ME origin, the name *Plummer* denoting either a leadworker (*v.* NED *s.v. plumber*) or a dealer in feathers (NED *s.v. plumer*).

SCAYNES HILL is *Skerns Hill* 1586 SAC 19, 41, *Skaynes* 1588 SRS 19, 132, *Scheanes*, *Scarmes*, *Skermes*, *Skaines* (*Hill*) 1819–49 *Balneath Ct Rolls*. The first element is probably the name of its sometime owner.

SHOTENBURY (lost)

Sothenebera c. 1200 *AD* A 14133
Sotenebery 1230 SAC 26, 58
Shoten(e)bery 1366 *Lewes*, *Shotenbere* 1537 SRS 20, 476

The forms are scanty and difficult. The second element is burh.

SUNTE HO is *the Sonnte* (sic) *lande* 1522 SAC 50, 64, *Sunt* 1583 SAC 19, 41, *Soontland* 1591 SRS 14, 222, *Sunt al. Huntespark* 1594 SRS 14, 89. *v.* Sompting *supra* 201 and Addenda *supra* v.

WALSTEAD FM

Walcanstede 765 (c. 1300) BCS 197, *Walkstede* 1295 *Ass* (p), 1296 SR (p)
Wolkestede 1315 SAC 4, 45
Walsted 1475–85 ECP 2, 268, *Walksteeds al. Walsteedes* 1631 SRS 14, 38

Probably 'Walca's stede,' from a lost OE pers. name *Wealca*, cf. Walkingham (WRY), DB *Walching(e)ha'*, Walkington (ERY), DB *Walchintone*. Such a name might be a pet-form of an OE name in *Wealh*.

BRIDGE WOOD (6″), GROVE BARNS and WOOD (both 6″), HOOKLAND FM[1], VALE FM were probably the homes of Richard *atte Brugg* (1332 SR), Thomas *ate Grove* (1327 SR), William *ate Hoke* (ib.) and Robert *ate Vale* (ib.).

BEDALES[2], BENT'S WOOD (6″), CUDWELL FM (al. CUDDLES) (6″), FINCHES[3], HAMMOND'S FM[4], JORDAN'S BARN (6″), KITTS

[1] *Hocland* 12th AD iii, *Hoke Land* 1522 SAC 50, *Hookland*, *Huckland* 1636 SAC 19, 48.
[2] *Bedels* in 1591 (SRS 14, 222), *the beadle land*, *Beadles Hill Land* 1636 SAC 19, 49.
[3] *Finches* in 1583 (SAC 19, 40).
[4] *Hammings* 1636 Church Marks.

Cottage (6″), East Mascalls, Massets Place, Montes Hill[1] (6″) are probably to be associated with the families of Thomas *le Budel* (1301 *Ass*), Alice *Bedel* (1327 SR), *Bent* (18th, 19th cents.) (M.S.H.), John *Cotel* (1296 SR) or Reginald *le Codele* (1327 SR) of the Hundred of Streat, *Finch* (1604 etc. Cuckfield Par Reg), *Hammond* (1636 etc. Wivelsfield ParReg), William *Jurdan* (1332 SR), Thomas *Kytte* (1332 SR), Richard *le Marchal* (1279 *Ass*), or *le Marscal* (1332 SR), Richard *Masote* (1332 SR) and Roger *le Mount* (1327, 1332 SR).

Black Hill (6″) is *Little Blackhill* 1639 SRS 14, 169. Butterbox Fm (6″) is *Colman's butter box* in 1636 SAC 19, 49, cf. John *Colman* (1349 FF). Court Wood (6″) is *nether Courtwoods* 1625 SRS 14, 33. Deadmans Lane (not on map) is *Dedman Lane* 1438 *Ct*, *Dedeman Lane* 1523 SAC 50, 65. Gibb's Wood (6″), cf. *Gybbs* 1591 SRS 14, 222. Hammer Wood (6″) probably marks the site of an ancient ironworks. Kenwards is *Kenwardes* 1540 SAC 5, deriving from some former owner. Nash Fm, cf. *Nash land* 1636 SAC 19, 49. Nunnery Wood (6″) marks the site of a lost nunnery (M.S.H.). Stone Cross is *Stonecross* in 1475 *Ct*. It was probably a wayside cross at the junction of a lane leading to Horsted Keynes. Tithe Cottage (6″), cf. Richard *ate Titthe* (1279 *Ass*). Wallhouse Fm (6″) is *Walhouse* 1609 *AOMB*.

XXXIV. RUSHMONDEN HUNDRED

Riston 1086 DB, 1168 P, 1265 Misc, 1284 FA, *Rystone* 1285 *CplM*
Riston et Denne 1272 RH, *Ryshton* 1316 FA, *Rishton et Denne* 1327 SR, *Ristonedenne* 1332 SR, *Russhetonden* 1442 *Min Acct*
Rushton 1441 *FM*
Rushmunden 1579 *DuLa*

The two ancient hundreds of *Rishton* and *Denne* were united in the 13th cent., the modern form being a corruption of *Rushton* (*et*) *Denne*. *v*. Ruston *infra* 346 and Danehill *supra* 335.

[1] *Muntes* 1522 SAC 50, *Montes* 1544 *CtBk*.

Fletching

FLETCHING 125 J 6

Flescinge(s) 1086 DB

Flescinges t. Ric 1 Cur, *Flec(c)hinges* 1249 FF, 1291 Cl, *Flessinges* 1256 *Ass*, 1265 Misc, 1275 Ipm, *Flecinges* 1268 Ipm

Fle(t)chingh' 1202 Cur, 1203 Abbr

Flescing(e) 1203 FF, 1232 Cl, 13th *CplM*, *Flesching* 1249 FF, *Flexinge* Rish

Flec(c)hing(e), *-yng* 1268 Ipm *et passim* to 1588 MarL, with variant spellings *-tch-*

Flegging' 1279 QW

Fleeching 1510 LP

'The people of *Flecci*' (*v.* Ekwall, PN in *-ing* 57), a name allied to OGer *Flaco*.

ATHERALL'S FM is *Atherolls* in 1613 *FM*, deriving from the family of Thomas *Atherwold* (1327 SR), the surname being spelt later *Adelwald* (1332 SR), *Atholwold* (1340 NI), *Adderwolde* (1546 *FM*), *Aderall* (1618 *FM*). It is clearly from the OE pers. name *Aeþelweald*.

BARKHAM

Bercheham 1086 DB, *Bercham* 1279 *Ass* (p), *-hamme* 1332 SR (p), *Berkhamme in Flecching* 1361 IpmR

Bergham 1288 *Ass* (p), 1296 SR (p)

Barkeham 1611 *DLSpecComm* 860, *Barcomb* 1766 *Lewes Deeds*

This is probably a compound of OE beorc and hamm, 'enclosure by the birch-tree,' and identical with Barkham (Berks), *Beorchamm* in BCS 895, though OE beorg is not out of the question. Cf. the forms of Barpham and *Barpham Week supra* 164–5. It is on the slope of a hill. It is clear that the name is quite distinct from that of Barcombe *supra* 313 and attempts to connect it with that manor on the score of its name (VCH i. 420) have no justification.

CLAPWATER is *Clappwater* in 1564 *DuLa* and must be in the neighbourhood of the mill called *Clapmella* in 1206 (FF). The names perhaps arose from the noise made by the water at the mill or by the 'clap' of the mill-hopper.

COLEHAM FM (6″) was the home of Walter de *Coleham* (1296 SR). 'Cola's hamm.'

DALEHAM (6″) is *Dalh'* 1202 Cur, 1203 Abbr, *Daleham* 1206 FF, *-hamme* 1327 SR (p), *Deal Haurum* (sic) 1691 *DuLa*. 'Enclosure in the valley,' *v*. dæl, hamm.

FLITTERIDGE WOOD (6″) is probably to be associated with Hugo de *Flytteregg* (1296 SR) of Barcombe Hundred. This is possibly a compound of OE *(ge)flit*, 'dispute' and hrycg, hence 'ridge of dispute,' i.e. over which there was some quarrel as to ownership, cf. Tablehurst *supra* 329 and *on þone flitgaran* in a Wiltshire Charter (BCS 705). An agent-noun *flita*, 'disputer,' is not out of the question. Cf. *flitanhyll* in a Beds charter (BCS 1229).

HUNGRY HATCH (6″) is *Hungerhacche* 1385, *Hungersheche* 1387 *MinAcct*, *Hungers Hatch* 1691 *DuLa*. This is probably one of the 'hunger' names used as terms of contempt for poor land. *v*. hæcc.

LIGHT ROW (lost) is *Lythetrowe* (1419 SAC 64, 70) and *Light Rowe* in 1691 *DuLa*. This is clearly 'light-coloured tree' (cf. Lightwood(s) (PN Wo 117, 302)) with later misdivision of words.

MALLINGDOWN FM, cf. *Maulyngestone* 1285 *CplM*, *Mallingeston*, *Mallyngestone* 1291, 1295 *MinAcct*, *Malingstone* 1442 *FM*. The correct name would seem to be *Malling-stone*. It lies on the bounds of Fletching-Maresfield and was probably a boundary-stone of one of the manors of South Malling. Cf. Budlett's Common *infra* 351.

PILT DOWN is *Pylkedowne* 1455 *Ct*, *Pyltedowne* 1564 *DLMiscBk*, *Peltdowne* 1582 SAC 4, 235. '*Pil(e)ca*'s hill,' *v*. dun and for such a pers. name *v*. PN La 49 *s.n*. Pilkington and cf. Pilton (Nth), DB *Pilchetone*.

RIGG WOOD (6″) is *Larigge* 1202 Cur, *boscum de la Rugge* 1206 FF, *Ruggewode* 1419 SAC 64. *v*. hrycg.

RUSTON WOOD is *Ryghston* 1289 FF, *Riston* 1296 SR, *The Ryshton* 1546 *FM*, *Rushton* 1691 *DuLa*. 'Rush-farm,' *v*. rysc, tun. For earlier forms of the name *v*. Rushmonden Hundred *supra* 344.

RUTTINGHAM (6″)

Rotting(g)eham 1200 Cur, 1274 *Rental*, 1285 *CplM*, 1316 FA
Rotingehamme 1200 Cur, *Rotingham* 1202 Cur, 1279 *Ass*
Ruttyngehame t. Ed 1 *Rental*

'hamm of *Rōta*'s people,' cf. Ratham and Rottingdean *supra* 61, 311.

SHEFFIELD PARK

Sifelle 1086 DB, *Sif(f)eld'* 1202 Cur, 1265 Misc, *Schiffeld* 1316 Ipm, 1332 SR
Sypfeld 1200–10 BM, 13th *CplM*, *Sipfeud* 1265 Ipm, *Shipfeud* 1272 RH, 1279 *Ass*
Shep(e)feud 1279, 1288 *Ass*, *-feld* 1361 Cl, *Sheffeld* 1303 Ch, 1401 FA, 1442 IpmR, (*Parva*) 1361 IpmR

'Open land for sheep,' *v.* sceap, feld.

SHORTBRIDGE is *Schertebrugg'* n.d. *Lewes* (p), *Schirtebreg'* 1287 *CplM*, *Schertebregg* 14th SAC 4, 236. Self-explanatory.

WOOLPACK FM is to be associated with the families of *Wlfpec'* (sic) 1202 Cur, *Wlfpot* 1203 Abbr and *Wolputte* 1327 SR. It is clearly from OE *wulf-pytt*, 'wolf-pit,' i.e. for snaring such. Miss Holgate suggests with much probability that this is actually the *wulfpytt* of BCS 197. That comes next to Henfield in Lindfield, which is only three or four miles away. For confusion of final *k* and *t*, cf. Crabbet *supra* 281. Folk-etymology has also been at work.

DOWN STREET, MILL FM and SPRING FM were probably the homes of John *at' Doune* (1295 *MinAcct*), Philip *atte Melne* (1327 SR) and Helewis' *ater Welle* (1296 SR). The first is *Dounestrete* in 1611 (*DLSpecComm*).

BOWYER'S WOOD (6″), HOLMESDALE[1], KNABB'S FM, MOON'S FM, MORGAN'S FM (6″), MOYSE'S FM[2], SEARLES and STROODS (6″) are probably to be associated with the families of William *le Boghiere* (1306 FF), William de *Holme* (1296 SR), John *Knabbe* of East Hoathly (1593 WillsL), Anne *Moone* (1628 ib.), Geoffrey *Morgan* (1271 *Ass*), Martin *Moys* (1296 SR), John *Serle* (1327 SR) and William *Strode* (early 15th ECP 1, 40).

[1] *Holmes Dales* 1691 *DuLa.*
[2] *Moyses* 1611 *DLSpecComm.*

Black Ven is *Blackven* 1611 *DLSpecComm* 860. 'Black fen,' with Sx *v* for *f*. Bonswick (6″) is *Bonewyckys* 1503 AD iii and is probably to be associated with the family of *Bonnicke*, *Bonwycke* etc. mentioned in connexion with Heathfield (1575 etc. WillsL). Carvers is *Carvers* 1611 *DLSpecComm* 860, deriving probably from a former owner. Court Land is *Newenham al. Courtland* 1588 SRS 20, 318. The Denniker (6″) is *Deane acre* 1644 SRS 7. It lies in a valley. Eastland Wood (6″) is *Eastland* 1611 *DLSpecComm*. Fairhazel Cottages, cf. *Firhasell* 1611, 1688 *DuLa*, *Furze Hazlegate supra Piltdown* (1723), *Firhazell* (1726) in *Barkham Manor Books* (M.S.H.). Fletching Mill (6″) is *molendinum de Fleting'* 1202 Cur. Grisling Common is *Grislings* 1691 *DuLa*. Hell Wood is *Hellwood* 1644 SRS 7. Netherhall Fm is *Netherhall* 1557 BM. Parsonage Fm, cf. *parsonage lands* 1644 SRS 29. Splayne's Green is *Splanes green* 1607 SAC 50, 73. Woodcock Fm, cf. *Woodcockstreete* 1611 *DLSpecComm*.

Little Horsted

Little Horsted 134 B 8

Horstede 1086 DB *et freq* to 1326 FA, *-stude* 1165 LN (p), *Esthorstede* 1288 *Ass*, (*Parva*) 1291 Tax, (*juxta Huckefeld*) 1304 *Ass*, (*Lytel*) 1355 *FM*

Little and *East* and *by Uckfield* to distinguish from Horsted Keynes *supra* 336.

Bradford's Bridge (6″), cf. *Bradford brook* 1579 *DuLa*. By here lived Emma de *Bretford* (1327 SR) and Thomas de *Bretford* (1340 NI). Possibly this has the same origin as Brightford *supra* 192. The modern form has been assimilated to a more usual type.

Hunnington's Fm is *Hunningtons* 1616 *Lewes Deeds*, *Eston al. Hunnington* 1808 SRS 19, 157, *Honniton* 1823 G. Possibly '*Hūna*'s farm' (*v.* ingtun), but the name may be manorial from Hunnington (Wo).

Stroodland Barn (6″) is *Stroodelands* 1586 SRS 14, 141 and is to be associated with Henry *at(t)e Strode* (1285 *CplM*, 1304 *Ass*). *v.* strod.

WICKLANDS was the home of John *ate Wyklonde* t. Ed 1 *Add.* *v.* wic, lond.

WORTH FM is *Orde*, *Gorde* 1086 DB, *Wurth* 1241 FF (p), *Worthe* 1288 *Ass* (p), (*by Bokstede*) 1323 Ipm, *Woorthe* 1580 SRS 14, 206. *v.* worþ.

BROCKWELL'S FM is *Brockilles* 1613 BM, *Brockells Fm* 1657 *FM*, *v.* brocc, wielle. HORSTEDPOND FM is *Horsted pond* 1563 SAC 21, 199. MOATPARK FM is *the Park of the Mote* 1560 *FM*, from the manor of that name.

Maresfield

MARESFIELD [mɛˑɪzfəl] 125 J 7

Mersfeld(e) 1234 Cl, 1243 Misc, 1316 FA, 1368 IpmR, *Marsefeld* 1240 FF, 1323 Ipm, 1327 SR, *-feud* 1291 Tax, *-velde* 1374 Pat, *Marsfeld* 1243 Misc, 1377 Ch, 1462 *Lewes Deeds*, *Mersefeld* 1260 FF, 1291 *MinAcct*, 1308 Cl, *Merssefeud* 1291, 1295 *MinAcct*, 1301 SAC 49, 14

Meresfeud 1248 *Ass*, *Meresefeud* 1279 *Ass*, *-feld* 1293 Cl, *Merisfeld* c. 1490 AD iv

Maresfeld 1340 NI, 1377 Pat, *Marysfeld* 1552 *Ct*

Masefield 1487 SRS 14, 116, *Masefyld* 1564 *CtRequests*, *Meiysfelde* 1594 ParReg

Maierisfelde 1500 AD iii

Mershfeild 1704 MarC

The most likely suggestion for this difficult name is that it is from OE *meres-feld*, 'open land of (or by) the pool.' There is more than one pool in the immediate neighbourhood of the village, including an extensive one which used to provide the water-power for the iron-mill. *mere* and *mare* are regular Sussex developments of OE mere.

BATT'S BRIDGE (6″) is to be associated with William *Batte* (1419 FF). In 1546 (*FM*) we have mention of 'a messuage sometime William *Batts*' at *Braddenbredge* (*Breedenbridge* in 1579 *DuLa*, *Breden bridge* in 1613 *FM*). This is clearly another and probably earlier name for the bridge. It means 'bridge made of *bredes* (or planks),' *v.* Bridenbridge (PN Wo 359).

Chelwood Vetchery is *the Vatcherie* 1546 *FM*, *Vachery* al. *le Windbeache* c. 1608 SRS 33, 58 and gave name to Nicholas *ater Vacherye* (1292 *MinAcct*). A common French name for a dairy-farm, cf. Vachery (Sr), *la Vacherie* 1245 Cl.

Duddleswell is *Doudeleswell* 1295 *MinAcct*, *Dodeleswell* 1317 Ipm, *Duddellyswell* 1488 Ipm. '*Dudel*'s spring,' *v.* wielle.

Horney Common and Gate (6″) is *le Herney common*, *port. voc. Herneygate* 1564 *DuLa*, *Hornay Common* 1613 *FM*, *Harney Common* 1642–9 VCH ii. 319, *Horny gate* 1658 *ParlSurv*. The first name is probably a compound of hyrne and (ge)hæg, hence 'forest enclosure in the corner of land.'

Lampool Fm is *Lampol(e)* 1295 *MinAcct*, 1296 SR (p), *Lampole Green* 1580 *FM*, probably 'loam pool,' *v.* lam, pol.

Mark Street (6″) is *Markestrete* 1546 *FM*, on the mearc or boundary of Maresfield and Fletching.

Nutley

Nutleg, *-lye* 1249 FF, 1279 *Ass*, 1332 SR, *Nutteleg*, *-ley* 1279 *Ass*, 1333 *MinAcct*

Notle(a), *Notley* 1291 *MinAcct*, 1316 FA, 1327 SR (p), 1516 *Lewes*, *Nottele* 1291 *MinAcct*

'Nut-tree clearing,' *v.* hnutu, leah.

Pippingford Park is *Pippingworth* 1352 *Ass*, *-yng-* 1540 VCH ii. 317, *Pyppenford* 1610 Norden, *Pippinford Walke* 1642–9 VCH ii. 319. 'Pippa's enclosure,' *v.* worþ and cf. Piplye *supra* 338.

Prickett's Hatch is *Prikers hatch* 1546 *FM*, *Pricketteshatchegate*, *Prickkett hatche* 1564 *DuLa*, *Priggers hatch* 1579 *DuLa*, *Prickers Hatch* 1626 *Lewes Deeds*. It is difficult to say whether the first element here is rightly *pricket*, 'a young deer' or *pricker*, 'a forester' (*v.* NED *s.vv.*). *v.* hæcc.

Reeding's Fm (6″) is *the Rydden* 1546 *FM*, *le Reden* 1564 *DuLa*, *le Riddens* 1605 SRS 14, 536, *Reddyns* 1613 *FM* and is to be associated with the family of John *atte Rededenn* (1296 SR), i.e. 'at the cleared woodland pasture,' *v.* ridde (OE *geryd*), denn and Riddens *supra* 265.

Westhatch (6″) is *Westhe(ch)* 1292 *MinAcct*, *v.* hæcc.

WYCH CROSS, cf. *la Wigge* 1274 *Rental*, *Wygecrouche* 1407 *Lewes Deeds*, *Wiggecrosse* 1564 *DuLa*, *Witchcrosse* 1579 *DuLa*. One can only suggest that the piece of ground where Wych Cross later stood was originally so called from OE *wicg*, 'steed,' later 'beast of burden, mare,' a very rare word. The reason for the name is not known. Local tradition associates it with a resting place of the body of the great bishop Richard de *la Wych* on its way to Chichester from Kent, but the early forms do not warrant this.

GATEHOUSE FM, PARK FM, SUMMERFORD FM (6″) were probably the homes of Nicholas *atte Gate* (1296 SR), Peter de *Parco* (1292 *MinAcct*) and John de *Somerford* of Hartfield (1296 SR).

MARSHALL'S MANOR[1] (6″), MARTIN'S PIT (6″), MASKETT'S FM[2] and PAYNE'S HILL (6″) are probably to be associated with the families of Ralph *Marescal* (1296 SR), William *Martin* (ib.), John *Mareschit* (ib.), *Marschot* (1327 SR) and *Maskett* (1546 *FM*), and Roger *Payn* (1296 SR).

BLACKHOUSE FM is so spelt in 1728 SAC 39, 185. BORINGWHEEL MILL (6″), cf. *boreing wheele pond* 1658 *ParlSurv*. This is said to have been a mill where cannon were bored in the days when they were cast in Sussex. BRABERRY HATCH (6″) is probably identical with *Brabeshatch* c. 1650 ParlSurv. BUDLETT'S COMMON, cf. *Mawlings Buddles* 1612 SxNQ 1, 126, i.e. belonging to one of the manors of South Malling, *v*. Mallingdown *supra* 346. CAMP HILL is *Campysshill* 1564 *DuLa*. CARR'S WOOD (6″) may be identical with *Kayres in Maresfeld* 1581 SRS 14, 33. COPHALL is *Coppedhall* 1438 *Ct*, *v*. coppede. COURT HOUSE (6″), cf. *Courtelande* 1564 *DuLa*. FORD'S GREEN (6″), cf. *Forde Gate*, *Forde Gill* 1564 *DuLa*. OLD FORGE, cf. *ye steele Forge* 1642–9 VCH ii. 319, referring to ancient ironworks here. HOLE FM is *the Hole* 1611 *DLSpecComm*. There is a slight hollow here. HUGGETT'S PIT (6″), cf. *Hogeletisbrige* 1333 *MinAcct*, *Haglotts* 1546 *FM*, deriving probably from a pers. name. KINGSFIELD WOOD (6″) is *Kyngesfelde* 1333 *MinAcct*, 1441 *FM*. LONDONDERRY is so spelt in 1822 *Lewes Deeds*. Perhaps, together with LISBURN, named by some Irish owner. MARLPITS, cf. *Marlefeld* 1546 *FM*,

[1] *Marshalls* 1596 SRS 14, 193. [2] *Mascottes* 1407 *Lewes Deeds*.

1605 SRS 14, 117. MILLBROOK (6″) is *the Mellebrok* 1407 *Lewes Deeds*, *Milbrok* 1642–9 VCH ii. 319. NEWLANDS (6″) is *Newlonde* 1564 *DuLa*. PRESS RIDGE WARREN is probably identical with *Prestbridge Bank* 1658 *ParlSurv*. If so the modern form is corrupt and the original meaning was 'priests' bridge.' STONEMEAD is *Stonemeads* 1605 SRS 14, 117. Self-explanatory. STUMBLEWOOD COMMON is *Stumblett Common*, *Stamblett Common* 1658 *ParlSurv*, *v.* Stumlets Wood *infra* 375. TINKER'S WOOD (6″) is *meadow called Tynkars* 1546 *FM*, *lands called Tinkers* 1658 *ParlSurv*. TWYFORD LODGE is *Twyfford* 1564 *DuLa*, *v.* twi-. WHITEHOUSE FM (6″) is *White house* 1658 *ParlSurv*.

XXXV. RINGMER HUNDRED

This hundred, *Ryngemere* in 1397 (IpmR), was carved out of the Archbishop's Hundred of Loxfield, earlier Malling Hundred. In addition to the places named it includes Stanmer, locally in Lewes Rape, *v. supra* 312.

Glynde

GLYNDE [glain] 134 D/E 7

Glinde, *Glynde* 1210 FF *et passim* to 1418 IpmR, *ate Glinde* 1271 *Ass* (p)

Gline 1587 MarL, 1610 Camd, *Glynd al. Glyne* 1611 *Recov*, *Glynde al. Glindborne* 1662 *InstPRO* (*VCH*)

This name must be taken along with Glynleigh, Glyne Manor, Picknill Green and Barline *infra* 446, 492, 493, 531, all of which clearly contain the same element, and with the unidentified *Glynde* of Gilbert *atte Glynde* de Westfeld, i.e. Westfield *infra* 505 and *Norbiltonsglinde* (1318 *Ct*) in *Norbelton infra* 441; the OE forms for the first and third names show the form of the word to be *glind*. It is impossible to find any common topographical factor in these places. Glynde is at the foot of the downs, Glynleigh and Picknill are on the marsh-levels, Glyne lies very low and Barline is on the spur of a hill. Middendorff (60) identifies this element with MLG *glinde*, 'fence, enclosure,' which is held to go back to earlier *gelinde*, *gelende* (Franck, *Etymologisch Woordenbock s.v.*), but, as Professor Ekwall points out, Förstemann

(ON ii. 1067) has examples of compounds of *glind* going back to the 10th cent., so that the suggested etymology is probably wrong. He suggests the possibility that we may have a Germanic *glend-*, a side-form of the *glent-* found in Swedish *glänta*, 'opening in a wood.' No certainty is possible but such an element would go quite well with leah (cf. *Glintfelden* in Förstemann *loc. cit.*). The form of the name and the topography of the places alike forbid association with the Celtic *glen*.

Brigdens Fm and Hill (6″) was the home of John de *Brikedene* (1296 SR) and Robert de *Brykeden* (1340 NI). This would seem to contain the unrecorded pers. name *Brica* found in Brickendon (Herts), *Brikandun*, *Brycandun* (BCS 1050, 1306). The *s* is probably pseudo-manorial.

Farables Shaw (6″) is *Forappellis* (1333 *Ct*) and is to be associated with Walter *atte Forapple* (1296 SR). Possibly *fore-apple* was the name for a tree bearing an early apple.

Glynde Bridge (6″) is *pons de Glynde* (1272 RH).

Glyndebourne is *Burne juxta Glynde* 1288 *Ass*, *Borne* 1403 *FM*, *Glynde al. Glindborne* 1662 *InstPRO*. Self-explanatory.

Glynde Reach is *the sewer called Rytche*, *Ritche* 1544 *FM*, *Glynd Ritch* 1819 Turnpike Act, and is to be associated with Thomas *atte Riche* (1332 SR). Here we doubtless have the OE word *ric* postulated by Ekwall in his RN (370), *s.n.* Skitterick, in the sense 'brook, ditch.' That would aptly explain the name.

Mount Caburn [kɔ·bə·n, kɑ·bə·n] is *Mount Carbone* 1770 ParReg, *Mt. Caburn* in Gibson's Camden (1784). It is much to be regretted that we have no really early forms for this name.

Swale Bank (6″), cf. *the Swyll*, *Swill* 1581 *FM*, *Swill gate* 1652 *FM*. It is to be associated with Ivo *atte Swylle* (1332 SR). This must be connected with OE *swylle* found in *swyllan healas*, a place on a stream in BCS 1036. It was presumably used of a place where water flowed freely and 'swilled' anything in contact with it. At the foot of Swale Bank, the lowest slopes of

Mount Caburn, there are small watercourses linking up with Glynde Reach[1].

South Malling Without

MALLING [mɔliŋ] 134 D 6

Mallingum (dat. pl.) 838 BCS 421
Mellinges 1086 DB, *Melling* 1121 AC, *Suthmelling* 1232 Pat
Mallinges 1210–12 RBE, c. 1250 Gerv, (*Suth*) 1293 Pat, *Su(t)malling(g)* 1242, 1264 Pat, *Mallings* 15th SAC 68, 272
Meauling 1248 SAC 61, 85, *Mawling* 1610 Norden, *South Mawling* 1628 SRS 14, 215

This p.n. is the same as Malling (K), earlier *Meallingas*. Ekwall, PN in *-ing* 38, suggests that they derive from a lost pers. name *Mealla*, cognate with the first element in OHG *Mallobaudes* (cf. Schönfeld *s.n.*). Hence, 'Mealla's people,' *v.* ing. Cf. also Mawsley (Nth), DB *Malesle*, 1324 Ipm *Mallesle*.

BRIDGWICK PIT (6″). Cf. *Bretteswick*, *Brecteswicke* 14th *FM*, i.e. '*Beorht*'s farm,' *v.* **wic**. [ts] > [tʃ] > [dʒ].

CHALKHAM FM is *Schalkyngeħm* in 1340 (NI). There is evidence for the OE word *scealc*, 'servant, man, warrior,' in place-names, cf. *scealcesburna* in an early Sussex charter (BCS 144) and *scealceshom* (BCS 702) in a charter belonging to Sussex or Kent. Whether it is used here as a significant word or as a pers. name it is difficult to say. The cognate OGer *scalc(o)* is freely used as a pers. name. According as one interprets the first element, the name means 'ham(m) of the warrior's people' or 'of *Scealc*'s people.' The place is off the chalk-downs.

CLIFFE HILL is *la Clyve* 1248 *Ass*, *La Clive* 1294 AD v, *Clyf* 1296 Pat, *Clyve by Lewes* 1345 Ch. *v.* **clif**.

HENGE LANE now BROOK LANE *infra* 355. In 1543 (*FM*) we have 'an acre of brook called *the Henge*' and also *Henge Lane*, so also *Hendge Lane* in 1581 (*FM*). The lane leads steeply down to the marshes and we have here the same first element as in OE *henge-clif*, 'sloping cliff.'

[1] A large area of the land hereabouts was formerly covered by water called the *Brodewater*. Drainage operations took place t. Elizabeth (W.B.).

OXTEDDLE BOTTOM (6″)

Oxenesetene 14th *FM*, *Oxensetyn* 1459 *Ct*, *-ton* 1541, *-ten* 1581 SxNQ 1, 66

Oxsettle Bottom 1799 SxNQ 1, 66

This is a rectangular earthwork such as might be used for the stalling of oxen (Allcroft, *Downland Pathways* 23). The OE form of the name must have been *oxenaseten*, i.e. '*seten* of the oxen.' For the interpretation of *seten*, *v. infra* 561 *s.v.*

RANSCOMBE FM is *Rammescombe* 1291 Tax, 1397 IpmR, *Ramescombe* 14th *FM*, *Rambscombe* 1590 *FM*, *Ramscombe* 1823 G. This is probably 'ram's valley,' *v.* cumb, ramm.

SOUTHERHAM FM [sautərəm] is *Suthram* 1262 *Ass*, 14th *FM*, 1340 NI, 15th SAC 68, 272, *Suthrham* 1279 *Ass*, *Sothrambrok* 1398 SAC 21, 189, *Southram* 1403 *FM*, *Souteram* 1669 SAC 26, 78. OE *sūþerra* and hamm, 'more southerly' from its position in relation to Norlington *infra* 356.

BIBLE BOTTOM (6″) is a rectangular earthwork in shape resembling a book lying open upon the turf. It was earlier known as 'the Devil's Book' (Allcroft, *Downland Pathways* 24). BROOK LANE (6″), THE BROOKS, cf. Robert *a Broke* (1459 *Ct*). STONEHAM FMS is *Stonham* 1279, 1288 *Ass*, *-hamme* 1328 Pat, 1403 *FM*. *v.* stan, hamm.

Ringmer

RINGMER 134 C/D 7

Ryngemere, *Ringe-* 1275 FF, 1276 Abbr, 1283 Ch, 1291 Tax, *Ryngemere* 1366 Pat

Ryngmere, *Ring-* 1290 FF *et passim* to 1599 MarL, *Ringmer* 1564 AD iv

Possibly 'circular mere or pool,' though there is no pool now on the map, *v.* hring, mere. The first element might possibly be a pers. name *Hringa*, cf. Ringshall (PN Bk 95).

ASHTON GREEN is *Hastone* 1150 SAC 5, 131, *Eston* 1248 *Ass*, *As(se)ton(e)* 1288 *Ass* (p), *Ashton*, *Ayston*, *Asschton* 14th *FM*. *v.* æsc, tun.

BROYLE PLACE is *Bruil* 1229 Pat, *Brull*, *Broll* 1291 *MinAcct*, *the Broyle* 14th *FM*, *le Broyl by Ryngemere* 1307 Fine, and has the same history as Broyle *supra* 70.

CHAMBERLAINES (6″). In 1403 (*FM*) Sir William Waleys, 'chamberlain' renders to the Archbishop of Canterbury a bailiff's account and refers to five predecessors as 'chamberlain.' This office may be the source of the name. Possibly it ultimately gave rise to a family-name, for we have a Matilda *Chambyrlayn* here in 1461 (*Ct*) (W.B.).

DELVES HO (6″) is *Northdelve* 1340 *Ct*, *Delves* 1609 SRS 20, 369. This is OE (ge)delf, 'digging, quarry.' There is no quarry here, but just by here in the 'Potter's Field,' medieval pottery kilns were found in 1894 (SAC 45, 128) and the reference may be to the place where the clay was dug out for the pots.

GOAT FM is *Gote* 1403 *FM*, *Goate al. Gott* 1615 SRS 19, 181 and gave name to Alex. de *Gote* (1288 *Ass*). This probably has the same history as Goat Fm in Streat *supra* 304.

MIDDLEHAM is *Middelham* 1248 *Ass*, 1327 SR (p), *Midlyngham*, *Middilham* 1288 *Ass*. *v.* Norlington *infra*.

NORLINGTON

Northington 1248 *Ass*, *Norhyngton* 1288 *Ass*
Northlingeton 1296 SR, *-lyngton* 1333 *Ct*, 1403 *FM*, 1455, 1499 *Ct*, 15th SAC 68, 272
Norlyngton 1333 *Ct*, 1340 NI, 1499 *Ct*

This name is possibly of ME origin and used of a farm (*v.* tun) which was *Northling* (i.e. towards the north, *v. -ling* in NED) in relation to Ringmer (cf. *Westlingforlong* in Clapcot (Berks), *Bodl* 76). In 1332 (SR) we have a John de *Northetoune* in Ringmer, probably a simpler name for the same place. Norlington should perhaps be coupled with Middleham and Southerham *supra* 355. Note that Middleham is once called *Midlyngham*.

PLASHETT PARK FM is *parc. de Plaseto* 1288 *Ass*, *Plass(c)het(te)* 1323 Pat, 1398 SAC 21, 190, 1403 *FM*. The name is of Romance origin from LL *plessetum*, *plassetum*, 'sylvula, seu parcus undique clausus' (Du Cange). It is really a 'woven' enclosure, cf. Lat *plectere*, 'to weave,' cf. also Little Park in Battle *infra* 500.

WELLINGHAM

Wellingeham 1087–1100 *Lewes*, *Welingeham* 1296 SR, *Welynggehamme* 1347 Pat
Wel(l)ingham 1240 FF, 1248, 1279 *Ass*, 1327 SR (p)
Wylling(e)ham 1279 *Ass*, *Willinggehamme* 1307 *Ass*

OE *wiellingahamm*, 'hamm of the dwellers by the stream,' cf. the name *wellinga stan supra* 272 *s.n.* Stoneland.

HAM FM, MILL FM (6″)[1], PARK HOUSE and GATE, ROAD WOOD (6″) were probably the homes of Adam de *Hammes* (1296 SR) and Richard *atte Hamme* (1332 SR), *v.* hamm, Peter *ate Milne* (1296 SR), Henry *ate Park* (ib.), William *atte Rode* (1298 *Chancery Warrants*) and Nicholas *atte Rode* (1332 SR), *v.* rod.

OLD BARN FM, cf. *le Westerberne* 1454 *Ct*. MOOR HO (6″), cf. *the More* 1403, *More Park* 1527 *FM*. MOORLAND FM may be a corruption of *Molelond* in the tithing of Ashton (1333 *Ct*). For *Mole*, *v.* Molecomb *supra* 78. WAKELANDS is perhaps identical with *Weghlond* (1340 *Ct*).

XXXVI. TOTNORE HUNDRED

Totenore 1086 DB, *-ere* 1130 P
Tottenore 1272 RH *et freq* to 1327 SR, *Tottenovere* 1279 QW
Totnore 1328 *FM*, *Tatnore* 1629 SAC 16, 48

The name of the hundred means 'Totta's bank' (*v.* ora, ofer). The actual site is referred to as *terr. voc. Tottenore* (*Lewes* 103). It is there associated with land called *Cumbe*, which must be Upper and Lower *Coombe* (*TA* 1482) on the western border of Firle parish (W.B.). *v. infra* 361. For *a*, *v.* Introd. xxviii.

Beddingham

BEDDINGHAM [bediŋ'hæm] 134 E 7

Beadyngham c. 800 (14th) BCS 302
ecclesiae Bedingehommes 825 (14th) BCS 387
(*æt*) *Beadingahamme* c. 880 (c. 1000) BCS 553
Bedingeham, *Beddingham*, *Belingham* 1086 DB

[1] *Mille Place* 1549 SRS 20, 308.

Bedingeham 1121 AC *et freq* to 1327 SR (p), with variant form *-yng-*, *Beddingeham* 1190 P
Bedingham 1231 Pat *et freq*
Bedingehamme, *-ynge-* 1279 *Ass*, 1325 Ipm, 1332 SR
Beddingham al. Berringham 1625 SRS 14, 166, 1739 *Recov*

'hamm of *Bēada*'s people,' cf. Beeding *supra* 205. The name shows shortening in a trisyllabic word.

Asham Ho is *Assaham* t. Steph France, 1285 *CplM* (p), *Asseham* 1200 FF, 1279 *Ass* (p), *Hasseham* 1327 SR (p). '*Assa*'s ham(m).' The name is not on record but might readily be formed from the common word *assa*, 'ass.'

Crumbles Shaw (6″) is *Crundel* or *Crumbel* 1869 SAC 21, 31, *v.* crundel and cf. Crumble Barn (Berks), *on þone crundel* in BCS 1143. crundel usually denotes a chalk-pit but there is no likelihood of such here.

Itford Fm
Litelforde (sic) 1086 DB
Itesford 1215 FF
Iteford 1242 Fees 692 *et freq* to 1412 IpmR
Ytevord 1337 *FM*
Iver 1675 Ogilby

This difficult name may contain an OE pers. name *It(t)a*, the cognate of OHG *Izo*, *Iziko*, *Izila* (Förstemann, PN 944). This name *Itta* is to be taken as a pet-form for a compound name in *Id-* or *Ith-*. *Itta* is on record as an alternative name for OGer *Iduberga* (Förstemann *loc. cit.*) and we have in Old English the pers. name *Ida*, *Iddi* and the compounds *Idhild* in *Idhildestan* (BCS 1114), and probably *Idhelm* in *Idemestone* (BCS 947, late copy), now Idmiston (W). *Itta* would seem to be one of the pet-names showing unvoicing of a voiced consonant.

Preston Court is *Prestitone*, *Prestetone* 1086 DB, *Prestintona abbatis de Becco* 1174 P, *Weyst Preston* 1296 SR, *Preston by Glynde* 1369 Cl. 'Priests' farm,' *v.* preost, tun. It belonged to Bec Abbey. In 1296 (SR) there was also an *Estpreston*. These are perhaps respectively Preston Court in Beddingham and Preston House in Firle.

COBBE PLACE was named after the *Cobbe* family (SAC 22, 116). ELLMAN'S COOMBE (6″) is to be associated with John *Ellman*, an 18th cent. farmer here, the first successful rearer of the Southdown breed of sheep. THE LAY was probably the home of Thomas *atte Leye* (1327 SR), *v.* leah.

West Firle

WEST FIRLE[1] [fʌrəl] 134 E 8

Ferla, Ferle 1086 DB
Ferles 1189 (1335) Ch *et freq* to 1327 SR, *Estferles* 1254 FF, *Westferles* 1255 FF, *West(e)furle* 1591 MarL
Fierles 1202 FF
Estfirle 1235 FF, 1297 Ipm, *Firle* 1271 FF, *Firles* 1407 IpmR, *Fyrles* 1439 IpmR
Westfarles 1309 Abbr, 1386 *Ass*
Fereles 1332 FF
Virle 1412 FA
Westferlegh 1438 Cicestr, *Ffirley* 1538 SAC 10, *Firley al. Fyrle* 1648 *Recov*
Westfryllys 1509 LP, *West frille* 1565 *DuLa*

This is a unique and difficult name. It is clear that it must be taken along with Frog Firle *infra* 416, some five miles away. The coincidence of form suggests also that we should associate them with the *Firolalandes* (gen. sg.) in which *Peartingawyrth* and *Wealingawyrth* (BCS 262) were granted to Selsey c. 790. Unfortunately we have no later trace of these last two place-names. The two forms in question are good Old English forms: we are therefore probably justified in assuming that the *a* in *Firolaland* represents the gen. pl. suffix and rendering the whole name as 'land of the Firles.' For the etymology of Firle Professor Ekwall suggests association with Langobardic *fereha*, OHG *fereh-eih*, 'oak.' There may have existed in Old South Saxon a derivative *fiere* (from **ferhjon*) with the same meaning. From this word a natural derivative formation would be **fierol*, an adjective descriptive of a place covered with oaks, later used substantivally. The 'Firles' may therefore have been places

[1] East Firle is probably represented by Charleston (W.B.).

marked by extensive patches of oak. We do not know just to what area the name was applied. If it referred to the escarpment of the Downs as a whole, then association with a word meaning 'oak' is impossible, and one can only accept the etymology if we believe that this word was used in England for a tree other than the oak, presumably the beech. But it is equally possible that the name was applied to the land at the foot of the Downs. West Firle is not itself on the chalk. At West Firle we are on greensand and gault, and oak patches are quite possible on such ground. If Hirt's etymology of Goth *fairguni*, OE *fyrgen*, is correct, we have another derivative of this same word for 'oak' in Ferryhill (Du), (*æt*) *Feregenne* BCS 1256, meaning 'wooded hill.'

Adder Wells (6″) is *Apeltrewell* 1285 *FM*, *Apterwell* 1470 *FM*, (*Great and Little*) 1699 *FM*, *Arters Wells* 1825 *FM*, *Arthurs Well* 1842 *TA*. 'Apple tree spring,' *v.* **wielle.**

Charleston

Cerlocestone 1086 DB
Cherlakeston(e) 1107–23 *Add* (p), 1230 FF (p), *-tune* 1200–10 BM, *Cherlekeston* t. Ric 1 *Add*, *Chirlacestone* n.d. *Lewes*, *Charlaxton* 1307 Misc *et freq* to 1401 FA
Chirlakestone c. 1190 *AD* A 15436
Charlokeston 1235 FF, 1399 SRS 8, 103, 1413 Cicestr
Charlacton 1316 Ipm
Charleston al. Charleton 1558 *Add*
Challston al. Charleston 1614 *FM*

It is difficult to derive this name from OE *cerlic*, **cearloc*, 'charlock,' owing to the persistent genitival form of the first element. *Ceorl* is well-recognised as a pers. name in OE; possibly there was also a compound *Ceorl-lāc*. Förstemann (PN 359) gives two or three compounds of OGer *Carl-*.

Compton Wood (6″) is *Contone* 1086 DB, *Cuntuna* 1165 P, *Cumton*, *Cumptona* 1174 P, *Cumpton in parochia de Westferle* 1280 FF, *v.* cumb, tun. Occasionally called Compton Berwick or Barwick and Berwick *St John* from the holding of the Knights Hospitallers (i.e. of St John of Jerusalem) (W.B.).

CROTTEBERGH[1]

Crotteberg(h) t. Steph France, 1121 *AD* (p), 1279 *Ass* (p)
Croteberge 1139–61 *AD* A 15417, 1252 Ch
Crottbergh c. 1200 *FM* (p), 1200–44 *FM* (p)
Crotesbergh 1279 *Ass* (p)
Crottebreghe 1285 *FM* (p)

Here and in *Cortesley infra* 503 we must have a pers. name *Crott(a)*. This may, as two forms for *Cortesley* suggest, be a metathesised form of *Cort(a)*. For such a name *v.* PN NRY 14 *s.n.* Corburn, and note also *Crotindene*, a pers. name in Kent (1327 SR), *Corteshamme* BCS 917 and Cortington, DB *Cortitone*, both in Wilts, and Coursebeer (D), *Cortesbear* 1330 *SR*.

HEIGHTON STREET [heitən]

Hiectona 1139–61 *AD* A 15417
Hecton(e) 1165 P *et freq* to late 13th HMC iii
Heachton 1186 P, *Hehton* 1187 P
Heghton 1262 *Ass et passim* to 1428 FA, (*juxta Westferles*) 1288 *Ass*, (*Seynt Clere*) 1463 *Ct*
Heighton 1335 Ipm, *Hyghton* 1416 *FM*

'High farm,' *v.* heah, tun. The adj. is uninflected, cf. Roffey *supra* 228. The manor was held by John de *Sancto Claro* in 1347 (Misc), whence the place was alternatively known as *St Cleres manor* (1422 IpmR). *Juxta Westferles* to distinguish it from South Heighton *infra* 363.

NEWELM is *Ewelme* 1386, 1392 IpmR, *the Borstall of Newhelme* 1544 *FM*, *New Elm* 1795 *FM* and gave name to John *atte Ewelm* (1296 SR). 'At the spring,' *v.* æt, æwielm. There is a small stream which rises here[2].

COOMBE, UPPER and LOWER (1842 *TA*) are *Cumbe* (n.d. *Lewes* 103), *Combe* 1563 SRS 19, 31 and gave name to Alricus de *la Cumbe* 12th SAC 40, 77, *v.* cumb. COURT BARN (6″) probably marks the site of the manor of Preston Poynings (W.B.). LOOVER SHAW (6″), cf. *Lands formerly Lovers* 1758 *FM*.

[1] The name is lost but Mr Allcroft suggests that the beorg is the conical hill on which stands the pseudo-antique Heighton Tower. Mr Budgen is inclined to identify it with the site of the fields called *Old Burgh, Upper Burgh* etc. (1842 *TA*) near Burgh Bridge (6″).

[2] Mr Budgen notes a lost *Newelme* in Wannock which, in a plan of 1620, is shown exactly at the spring head of the Wannock stream.

Males Burgh (6″) may contain the pers. name of Godfrey *le Merle* (1327 SR). Overhill Lodge may be identical with *the Nover* (1795 *FM*), *v.* ofer, and cf. Newelm *supra* 361. Petland Barn (6″) is *Pettlonde furlong* 1544 *FM*, *Pitlands* 1795 *FM*. Preston House preserves the name of the *Prestune* of 1121 AD, *Estpreston* of 1296 SR, *Preston Ponynges* of 1446 IpmR, held by Michaell de *Ponynges* (1302 FA). Stamford Pound (6″) is *Staneford* 1463, 1464 *FM*, *Standford bridge* 1632 *FM*. 'Stony ford.' Well Bottom is to be associated with Robert de *Fonte* (1296 SR) and Maud *atte Welle* (1319 FF). Wick Street is *Weeke Strete* 1576 *FM* and was the home of Robert *atte Wyk* (1296 SR), *v.* **wic.**

XXXVII. FLEXBOROUGH HUNDRED

Flexeberg(e) 1086 DB, 1188 P, *Flexbrow* 1565 *DuLa*
Fexeberge 1195 P
Faxeberg(h) 1248 Fees 144, *Ass*, 1285 *CplM*, 1296 SR, *-berewe* 1272 RH, *Faxberwe*, *-berge* 1272 RH, *-berewe* 1275 SAC 6, 143
Flaxbergh(e) 1316 FA, 1332 SR, *Flaxebergh* 1327 SR

The meeting-place of the hundred is unknown so the site does not help us in the interpretation. It is equally irregular for *Flax-* to become *Fax-* or for *Fax-* to become *Flax-*, so since **fleax** is not likely to grow on a hill or barrow we are probably right in taking the original element to be OE *feax*, used in one of the senses noted under Vox End *supra* 337. Hence, 'hill with tufts of grass' or the like. The rare *fax* was probably replaced by the more common *flax*, regardless of the meaning of the compound[1].

East Blatchington

East Blatchington 134 G 8

Blechinton(e), *-yng-* 1169 P, 1278 FF, 1279 *Ass*
Blachington, *-y-* 1225 FF, 1306 Ipm, (*juxta Mare*) 1340 NI, (*juxta Sefford*) 1377 IpmR

'*Blæcca*'s farm,' *v.* ingtun. Cf. West Blatchington *supra* 290.

[1] Similar early confusion may be noted in the earliest forms for Halifax (Y). Hubert Walter, writing as vicar c. 1175 (*AD* A 14266), spells it *Haliflex'*, and his letter is endorsed (c. 1200) *Halifax*.

South Heighton

SOUTH HEIGHTON [heitən] 134 F 7

Hectone 1086 DB
Sutheghton 1327 SR, *South Eghton* 1362 IpmR
Haiton 1620 MarL, *Hayton al. Heighton* 1735 *Recov*

With the same run of forms and interpretation as Heighton *supra* 361 and *South* in distinction from it.

Seaford

SEAFORD [si·'fu·əd] 134 H 8

Saforda 788 (12th) BCS 252, 790 (12th) BCS 259, *Saforde* t. Wm 2 (1463) Dugd iii. 246 *et freq* to 1231 Cl, with variant form *-ff-*, *Safort* 1315 SAC 4, 44
Seford 1180 P *et passim* to 1493 Ipm, with variant form *-ff-*, *Seforth* c. 1400 ECP 2, 555, *Sevorde* c. 1200 Proverbs of Alfred.
Seoford 13th AD i, *Saiford* 1212 Fees 72
Sheford 1230 Pat, 1297 Cl, 1301 Pat, 1432–73 ECP 1, 101, *Scefford* 1495 Pat
Seafourd 1601 MarL, *-foord* 1673 MarL

There is no doubt that this name means what it says, viz. that it is a place where there was a ford by the sea (*v.* sæ). The two earliest references are to a 'river Saforda' at Rotherfield, i.e. apparently the upper water of that branch of the Ouse which is near Rotherfield. The Ouse now debouches at Newhaven, but once made its way to sea a good deal further east, before the course of the river was altered by great storms in the 16th cent. Newhaven grew up out of Meeching as the 'new' haven. Seaford was known as the 'old' haven till Horsfield's time, i.e. 1834. It was already 'decayed' in 1592 (Pat). Seaford was then by the Ouse and a ford near the mouth of the river could appropriately be called 'sea-ford[1].' For the forms with *a*, *v.* IPN 112.

[1] That is the interpretation in Balgerus' life of S. Lewinna (AA SS July, Vol. 5), '*Sevordt enim Teutonice dictum, Latino eloquio maris vadum dicitur.*'

CHYNGTON FM [tʃintən]

Chintinges 1180, 1182, 1186 P, 13th SAC 6, 132, 1248 *Ass*, 1291 Tax, *-ghes* 1299 Ipm, *Sentinges* 1229 Cl, *Chinkinges* 1232 Cl, *Chintyng(e)*, *Chyn-* 1235 FF *et passim* to 1535 AD iii

Chiltinges 1210–12 RBE, 1232 Ch, *Chilting(e)* 1232 Cl, Ch, 1279 *Ass*, *Chylting'* 1288 *Ass*

Chintone 1279 *Ass*, *Chinton* 1823 G

The preponderance of *n*-forms over *l*-forms is sufficient to make it almost certain that the OE name was *Cintingas*. If so the name must be linked with the unidentified *Cintan stigol* in Kent (KCD 657) and, as Ekwall (PN in *-ing* 61) notes, with Chinthurst (Sr) and an unidentified *Chintebrok* (1275 RH) in Kent, but nothing further can be said as to its origin or meaning.

CUCKMERE HAVEN is *Cokemerehaven(e)* 1352 *Ass*, 1422 IpmR, *Cokemare(s)haven* 1369, 1370 Pat, *the Haven of Kockmare* 1582 *FM*, *Cuckmare Haven* 1670 SAC 7, 105. *v.* Cuckmere R. *supra* 4.

POYNING'S TOWN [pʌniŋz] is the site of the manor of *Chyntyng Ponynges* (1330 AD iii). It was once in the possession of Michael, Lord *Poynings* (SAC 7, 84).

SANDORE (lost) is *Sandore* 1275, 1304 SRS 29, 78, 1428 FA, *Sandehore* 1291 Tax. *v.* sand, ora.

SUTTON is *Suthtona* t. Steph France (p), *Sutton juxta Safordia* 1202–8 BM, *Sutton without Seford* 1259 Pat. In relation to what place it is 'south' is not clear. There is a Norton in Bishopstone but that is two miles to the north-west. Possibly the two were so called in relation to Bishopstone but the line is from north-west to south-east rather than north to south, with Blatchington intervening.

XXXVIII. BISHOPSTONE HUNDRED

Horsfield, in his *History of Sussex* (270) in 1835, described this as the 'recently formed Hundred.' Up till then it had formed part of Flexborough Hundred.

Bishopstone

BISHOPSTONE 134 G 8

Biscopestone 1086 DB, *Byscopeston* 1279 *Ass*
Bissop(p)eston 1227 Ch, 1249 FF, *Bisschopeston* 1279 *Ass*
Buishopton 1600 MarL, *Bushopston* 1610 Norden

The manor was held already in DB by the Bishop of Chichester.

BEACON HILL is *la Bekne* 1374 *Add.* Self-explanatory.

NORTON is *Northetone* late 13th HMC iii. 224, *Norton* 1327, 1332 SR. It lies north of Bishopstone.

Denton

DENTON 134 G 7

Denton 801 (14th) BCS 302 *et passim*, (*by Bisshopeston*) 1318 FF
Dem(p)ton 1296 SR

'Valley-farm,' *v.* denu, tun.

DENTON HILL is referred to in 1377 (*Ct*) as *montem de Denton voc. Denbourghdown.*

XXXIX. HARTFIELD HUNDRED

Hertevel 1086 DB, *-felde* 1316 FA
Hertisfeld 1178 P
Hertefeud 1265 Misc, 1285 *CplM*, *Ertefeud* 1279 *Ass*

v. Hartfield *infra.*

Hartfield

HARTFIELD [ha·tful] 125 E 8

Hertevel 1086 DB, *-feld* t. Steph France *et passim* to 1428 FA

Hertisfeld 1179 P, *Hertfeud* 1262 *Ass*, *-feld* 1309 Cl, 1401 FA

'Open space frequented by harts,' *v.* heorot, feld and cf. Harvel (K).

Bolebrook is *Bolebrok* 1249 FF (p), 1273 Ipm, *Bolbrocke al. Boolebrocke* 1588 SRS 19, 50. 'Bull brook.'

Brockshill Fm (6″) was the home of Richard de *Brokeshull* (1288 *Ass*) or *Brokeselle* 1295 (*MinAcct*). 'Badger's hill,' *v.* brocc, hyll.

Chartness Fm is *Cherteneys* 1486–1515 ECP 3, 216, *Chartnes al. Charkenes* 1609 *Recov*, deriving from the family of John *Chateneis* (1327 SR), the name being spelt *Charteneys* 1332 SR, 1340 NI, *Charteney* 1332 FF.

Chuck Hatch is *le Chukhach* 1467 *MinAcct*, *Churkehatchgate* 1564 *DuLa*, *Churk Hatche* 1611 *DLSpecComm*, *Chuckhatch gate*, *Chuckehatch greene* 1642–9 VCH ii. 319. Cf. also *Chuckelandes* 1559 SRS 20, 359 referring to this part. If *chuck* is correct we have reference perhaps to a forest-hatch or gate (*v.* hæcc) near to which *chucks* or blocks of wood were cut or on which one was hung, to make it self-closing; if *churk*, then presumably the gate was a *chirking* or creaking one.

Cotchford Fm

Cocheworth 1265 SAC 6, 218, *Cochefford* 1535 *FM* (p), *Cottesford* 1656 *Rental*, *Cotchford gate* 1658 *ParlSurv*
Quec(c)heworth 1274 *Rental* (p), 1292 *Ct* (p), 1321 Ipm
Quotchford al. Cotchford al. Quetchworth 1627 SRS 19, 112

This is probably a compound of the rare word *queach*, 'thicket' and worþ, hence 'enclosure by the thicket.' The word is of obscure origin (*v.* NED *s.v.*) and is found first as *queche* in 1307 (PN Wo 392). Initial *q* has caused rounding of the vowel, cf. *quoth* for *queth*, *quath*. Such a name in this woodland country is not unlikely, though compounds of worþ with a significant element are rare. Alternatively the first element might be OE *cwice*, 'quitch' or 'couch' grass, but we should have expected ME *quicche* and later *couche*.

CULLINGHURST is *Covelynghurst* 1354 Ipm, *Colyngehurst* 1500 *Banco*, *Cullinghurst* 1579 *DuLa*. 'Cufel(a)'s wood,' with ing as a connective element. *v.* hyrst, and for the pers. name *v.* Cuttinglye *supra* 281.

FAULKNER'S FM (6″) is *Folkeneshest* 1199 CurR (p), *-herst* 1279 *Ass*, 1327 SR, *Folkenshurst* 1287 *CplM*, *Folkynesherst* 1296 SR, *Folkenhurst* 1316 FA, *Folkenehurst* 1334 SAC 50, 171. '*Folcwine*'s wood' (*v.* hyrst), with common later corruption of the second element.

FINCHAM FM

Vineshame 1295 *MinAcct* (p), *Finsame* 1296 SR (p), *Finsham* 1611 *DLSpecComm*, 1691 *DuLa*

Fincheham 1611 *DLSpecComm*

This may be interpreted as 'ham(m) of *Finn*,' but as we have no English examples of that name later than the Heroic Age, we should perhaps take it as *fineshamm*, 'enclosure of (or by) the heap' or possibly 'hill.' It stands on a hill, cf. Findon *supra* 197.

HEATHERSOME'S WOOD (6″) is *Hathersams* 1602 SRS 14, 41, *Hathersome meade* 1611 *DLSpecComm*, deriving from the family of Richard de *Heddresham* (1249 FF) and *Hadresham* (1328 Cl) who probably came from Hathersham (Sr), which has a similar run of forms.

HODORE FM (6″) is *Hodore* 1274 *Rental*, 1292 *MinAcct*, *Hothore* 1279 *Ass*, 1296 SR (all p), 1361 IpmR, *Hodower* 1503 *Ipm* (*VCH*). 'Heathy bank,' *v.* Hoathly *supra* 270 and ora.

HOLTYE FM [houltai'] is *Holeteye*, *Holetye* 1279 *Ass*, *-tegh* 1332 SR (p), *v.* holh, teag. There is a slight hollow here.

HOLYWYCH FM is *Holewyche* 1229 Dugd vi. 495, 1320 Ch, 1535 VE, *-wyk* 1291 Tax, *Hollewych*, *Holwych* 1555 SRS 20, 302, *Hollywitch* 1598 Sackville-West, *Historical Notices of Withyham* 22. This is very definitely in a hollow, so probably the modern form is misleading. If the first element was halig, we should expect some early forms *Holi-*, *Holy-*. The second seems to be OE wic, 'farm,' with rare palatalisation of the final element, but might also be wice, 'wych-elm,' hence, 'hollow tree' or 'tree in the hollow.'

LANDHURST (6″) is *Lanherst* 1107–23 SAC 58, 174, *-hurst* 1288 *Ass* (p), *Lanerst* 1332 SR (p), *Lanehurst* 1579 *DuLa*. The wood is at the end of a lane (OE *lane*, *lanu*) and that may be the meaning of the compound. The modern form is clearly corrupt.

PARROCK is *Apedroc* 1086 DB, *Parrok* 1262 *Ass*, *la Parrok* 1263 FF, 1271 *Ass* (p), *Parrocke*, *Parrockrowe* 1295 *MinAcct*, *v.* pearroc.

POSINGFORD FM is *Posyngworth* in 1559 SRS 20, 359. It was part of the manor of Possingworth in Waldron *infra* 407 and we already find a holding by that family here in 1327 (SR).

PUCKSTYE FM (6″) is *Pukestie* 1287 *CplM* (p), *Powkestie* 1327 SR (p), *Puckstie al. Puckerstie* 1613 *FM*. 'Goblin path,' *v.* puca, stig. There is a steep hill here.

QUABROOK

ate Quabbalke 1285 *CplM* (p)
Quabbock 1292 *Ct* (p), *Quabback* 1546 *FM*, *Quabocke*, *Quavrocke* 1642–9 VCH ii. 319
Qualbat 1296 SR (p)
Quaylooke (sic) 1560 *FM*
Quavocke, *Quavockegill* 1564 *DuLa*, *Quavoke* 1724 B
Quabrooke 1625 *FM*, *Quavebrooke* 1658 *ParlSurv*

The first element is certainly the dialectal *quob*, earlier *quabbe*, 'boggy place,' carrying the history of the word back some 300 years earlier than the first recorded instance in the NED. We may note also *on heahstanes quabben* (BCS 1218, a ME version of a Dorsetshire charter), Quob (Ha), 1199 *FF*, 1311 Ipm *la Quabbe*, Quobwell (W), 1292, 1349 Ipm *Cuabbavella*, *Quabwell*. See also PN BedsHu 136 n. The second element is doubtful. Was it a *balk* of timber used for crossing a miry place, so that in the first case we have a man living 'at the bog-balk'? For *gill*, *v.* Inholms Gill *supra* 203.

ST IVES FM is *Sentie* 1521 Sutton 348, *Sentye* 1538 LP, *Senys* 1564 *DuLa*, *Seynt Tye* 1565 *Pat* (*VCH*), *Saynt Tye* 1590 SRS 19, 51, *Tighe al. Saint Tye* 1636 SRS 19, 51, *Saint Tyes* 1792 *Recov*, 1813 O.S. This is probably a compound of the element *sænget*, 'burning,' discussed in PN Wo 37, and teag. This element is prolific in the production of imaginary saints, as in St Chloe and St Clair (*loc. cit.*) and St Ive here.

SOUTH REDDINS BROOK (6″) is *Riddens* 1646 SRS 14, 137, deriving from the family of John *atte Rededene* (1296 SR). *v.* Reeding's Fm *supra* 350.

TUGMORE SHAW (6″) is *Tuchenorc* (sic) c. 1095 France and is to be associated with Roger *ate Tukkenore* (1285 *CplM*). The first element is the pers. name *Tucca*, the second element is OE **ora**, 'bank.'

BEECHES FM[1], BROOMLAND SHAW (6″), HARTWELL, HEATH PLACE, THE PARK (6″), PERRYHILL FM, TYE FM[2] were probably the homes of Robert *atte Beche* (1296 SR), John de *Brome* (1332 SR), *v.* **brom**, John de *Hertwell* (1334 FF), *v.* **heort, wielle**, Hugo de *la Heth* (1249 FF) and Walter *atte Hethe* (1296 SR), *v.* **hæð**, William *atte Park* (ib.), Simon *atte Pyrye* (ib.), *v.* **pyrige**, and Gervas *atte Tye* (ib.), *v.* **teag**.

BASSETT'S FM, BEAR WOOD (6″), BOARDRIGHT FM (6″), BUTCHER'S CROSS (6″), CHANDLER'S FM, COLEMAN'S HATCH[3], LINES FM[4] (6″), NEAVE'S FM (6″), and SACKVILLE COURT (6″) are probably to be associated with the families of Gilbert *Bassett* (1265 SAC 6, 218), Robert *le Beer* (1296 SR), Ric. *Brodewrozte* or *Bordwreghte* (1327, 1332 SR), i.e. 'board-wright,' *Butcher* and *Chandler* (17th East Grinstead ParReg), Edmund and Richard *Coleman* (1279 *Ass*, 1327 SR), Jordan de *la Linde* (1271 *Ass*), i.e. 'of the lime-tree,' Thomas *Neeves* (1719 SAC 39, 140) and *Sakeuyle* (1296 SR).

BEGGARS BARN SHAW (6″), cf. *Beggersbush* 1564 *DuLa*. CASTLE FIELDS (6″) is *Castelfeld* 1455 Cl. There is an ancient earthwork here. THE GILL (6″) is *Gill* 1658 *ParlSurv*, *v.* Inholms Gill *supra* 203. GILLS LAP is *Boyletts boyes al. Gills lap* 1658 *ParlSurv*. GROVE WOOD (6″), cf. *le Grove* 1623 SRS 14, 55. HURSTLAND FM (6″), cf. *le Hirst* 1467 *MinAcct*, *Herstgate* 1564 *DuLa*, *v.* **hyrst**. NEWBRIDGE is *Newbridge* 1564 *DuLa*. NEW LODGE and OLD LODGE are *Oldlogge and Newlogge* 1388 *MinAcct*. SHEPHERD'S HILL is *Sheperdes* 1564 *DuLa*. SPRINGHILL COTTAGE (6″), cf. *Springeslonde* 1564 *DuLa*. There is a spring here.

[1] *Beaches* 1602 SRS 14, 41. [2] *The Tye al. the Tyghe* 1567 BM.
[3] *Colmanhacche* 1495 *FM*, *Colmanshacche* 1535 VE, *Comans Hatch* 1724 B, *v.* **hæcc**. [4] *Lynes* 1611 *DLSpecComm* 860.

Withyham

WITHYHAM[1] [widi'hæm] 125 E 8

Wideham c. 1095 SAC 42, 86
Withiham 1230 FF *et freq*, *Wythyhamme* 1266 FF *et freq*
Wydiham 1247 FF, *Wydeham* 1248 *Ass*, *Wydyham* 1326 BM, *Wydyhamme* 1271 *Ass*, *Widi-* 1332 Cl

'Withy-enclosure,' *v.* wiðig, hamm, or possibly the hamm may refer to the shape of the land between the two streams here[2].

ALKESFORD FM is *Arkesford* 1437 *Ct.* This would seem to contain the same pers. name as Arkesden (Ess), DB *Archesdana*, Arksey (Y), DB *Archesei*, and Axworthy (D), 1238 *Ass Arkesworthi*. Professor Ekwall suggests a pet-form *Earric* for *Eardric*. Cf. *Orric* for *Ordric* in *Orricesden* (BCS 496) an original 9th cent. charter.

BIRCHDEN (6″) is *Bircheden* 1203 FF, 1248 *Ass*, *Birchenden* 1262 *Ass*, *Byrickdenn* 1265 SAC 6, 218, *Birechendenne* 1285 *CplM*, *Burchyndenne* 1332 SR, *Byrchden al. Byrchenden* 1646 SRS 14, 15. 'Swine-pasture overgrown with birches,' *v.* biercen, denn.

BLACKHAM is *Blacheham* c. 1095 France, *Blakeham* 1176 P, 1296 SR, *-hame* 1279 *Ass*, *-hamme* 1288 *Ass*, *Blakenhamme* 1279 *Ass*. 'Black enclosure,' *v.* blæc, hamm.

BUCKHURST is *Bocherst* 1199 SAC 58, 178 *et freq* to 1279 QW, *Buchurst* 1293 Cl, *Bogherst* 1315 Ipm. 'Beech-wood hill,' *v.* boc, hyrst.

BULLOCKS TOWN (lost) is the name of a manor mentioned in 1315 as *Bollokestone* (Ipm), the home of John de *Bulkestone* (1327 SR), and as *Bullockys-towne* in 1538 (SRS 19, 145). We have here either the animal-name (cf. *Bulkestroude* 1327 SR (p), 'bullock's marsh'), or *Bullok* as a ME pers. name. Cf. *Bullok* as a pers. name in the Sx Subsidy Rolls.

[1] It included a manor or manors called *Monkenecourt* (1412 Pat) and *Muncklowe* (1324 SRS 43, 278). In the 17th cent. we have frequent reference to *Mun(c)klo(w)e al. Withyham* (SRS 19, 73 and 20, 272). It took the name from the curious one-monk Priory of Withyham. *v.* VCH ii. 123–4.

[2] There was another *Wythiham* in the hundred of West Grinstead (1327 SR).

CORSLEY (6″) is *Coresle* 1285 *Bay*, 1332 SR (both p), *Corsle* 1291 *Lewes*, *Coseley* 1758 *FM*, *Corslea* 1813 O.S. In another area, or if the earliest forms were not uniformly *Cores-*, one might associate this place and Cousleywood *infra* 386 with the element *cors* postulated by Ekwall (RN 95–6) for certain river-names and associated with Welsh *cors*, 'fen,' 'bog,' but apart from one or two river-names and the loan-word torr we have no evidence of any Celtic place-name element in Sussex, and where *cors* is found in English place-names it never appears as *Cores-* (cf. the forms for Corsley (W) in Ekwall *loc. cit.*). No certain suggestion is possible but it may be that this name contains a pers. name found also in Corringham (L), DB *Coring(e)ham*, *Corringham*, Lindsey Survey *Coringheham*.

FISHERS GATE is *Fidges Gate* in 1658 *ParlSurv*, when one Will *Fidge* is mentioned, *Fidgets Gate* in 1823 G, and is clearly to be associated with Richard *Fychet* (1327 SR).

FISHRIDGE (lost) is *Fyxregge* 1450 IpmR, *Fiskeridge* 1598 Sackville-West, *Historical Notices of Withyham* 22, *Fiskaridge* 1719 SAC 39, 149, and gave name to the family of Henry de *Fiskeregg'* (1296 SR). It was almost in the centre of Summerford Fm (Sutton 116). This difficult name must remain unsolved.

GILLRIDGE FM is *Golderege* 1285 *Bay*, *Gelderegge* 1291 Pap, *-rugge* 1291 *MinAcct* (p), 1327 SR (p), *Gulderugg'* 1292 *MinAcct* (p), *Gilderigge* 1340 NI (p), *Gildridge* 1627 SRS 14, 5. Probably 'golden ridge,' with some reference to the colour of the soil or foliage, cf. Guildenhurst *supra* 153.

GROOMBRIDGE is *Gromƀgg'* 13th *Lewes*, *Gromenebregge* 1318 FF, *Grombrugg* 1355 FF, *Grumbrygge* c. 1480 ECP 2, 252, *Grunbregge* 1497 Pat, *Groomebridge* 1601 SRS 19, 188. This is clearly a compound of brycg and ME *grome*, 'boy, servant, etc.,' but we do not know how the name arose. *Gromene-* shows the weak gen. pl. suffix found sporadically in the declension of ME nouns. Cf. *Gromenecroft* in Ifield (1312 AD vi).

HENDAL FM is *Hyndedale* 1257–68 Lewes (p), 1307 Misc, *Hyndale* 1327 SR (p), *Hindhall bridge* 1579 *DuLa*. *v.* Hendall *infra* 390.

HOADLEY'S FM (6″) is *Hodleg'* 1287 *CplM*, *Hadleg* 13th *Bay* (p), *Hodelyes* 1611 *DLSpecComm*, *Hoodleys field* 1627 SRS 14, 5. The same name as Hoathly *supra* 270. The *s* is pseudo-manorial.

HALE COURT, HAM FM, HOLE FM and SUMMERFORD FM were the homes of Richard *atte Hale de Wydyhamm* (1288 *Ass*), *v.* healh, William *atte Hame* (1265 SAC 6, 218), Henry de *la Hamme de Wythyhamme* (1288 *Ass*), *v.* hamm, Thomas *ate Hole* (1340 NI), Ralph de *Somerford* (1285 *CplM*).

FRIAR'S GATE, HOLDEN'S COTTAGES (6″), PARKGROVE (earlier WIGGS FM) and WILLETT'S FM are probably to be associated with the families of Robert *Fray* (1547 WillsL), Wm de *Holtdene* (1340 NI), John *Wygg* (1411 Sutton) and Henry *Willitt* (1658 *ParlSurv*).

BEECHGREEN HO is *Beach Green* 1719 SAC 39, 138. BROOMFIELD (6″) is *Bromfelde* 1334 *Ass* and perhaps gave name to William de *Bromfeld* of Frant (1296 SR). DUCKING'S FM (6″) is *Duckyns* in 1564 *DuLa*. LEGG WOOD (6″), cf. *le Legge* 1627 SRS 14, 5. LODGEFIELD FM is *Lodgefeild* 1719 SAC 39, 138. LYE GREEN is *Leighgreen* 1627 SRS 14, 5, *v.* leah. PENN'S ROCKS take their name from William Penn, the Quaker, who once owned the land here. POUND FM is *Pound ffarme* 1719 SAC 39, 141. LITTLE STONELAND is *Stonylande* t. Hy 8 *LRMB*.

XL. ROTHERFIELD HUNDRED

Reredfelle 1086 DB, *Rethurfelde* 1316 FA
Rutherefeld 1261 Ipm
Rycherefeud 1272 RH.
v. Rotherfield *infra* 376.

Crowborough[1]

CROWBOROUGH [kroubər] 125 G 9
super montem de Cranbergh 1292 SAC 26, 14
Crowbergh 1390 *MinAcct*

[1] This parish was carved out of Rotherfield in 1880.

Croweborowghe Gate, *Crowbarowe* 1564 *DuLa*, *Crowbarrowe* 1587 *Ct* (C.P.)
Crowboro Hill 1610 Speed

'Crow hill,' *v.* **crawe**, **beorg**, the *n* in the earliest form being an error of transcription for *u*. Cf. *Crowbergh* 14th *LibE*.

Luxford[1] Fm was the home of Bartholomew de *Luggesford* (1279 *Ass*) and Isabel de *Lockesford* of Mayfield (1327 SR). Possibly 'Locc's ford,' *v.* **ford**.

Hurtis Hill (6″), Jarvis Brook[2] and Walsh Manor (6″) are probably to be associated with the families of John *le Hurt* of Mayfield (1327 SR), Priscilla *Jervis* of Mayfield (1635 WillsL), Roger *le Waleys* (1262 Ipm, 1277 FF) and Wm *le Walshe* (1284 *Ass*) of Rotherfield.

Frant

Frant [fænt] 125 E 11
fyrnþan[3] (dat.) 956 BCS 961
Fernet c. 1105 RegRoff, 1176 BM, *-ette* 1242 Fees 692, 1248 *Ass*
Ferneth(e) 1230 FF, 1298 Cl, *Ferenthe* 1255 FF, 1288 *Ass*, 1296 Ch
Farneth 1286 Ch, *Farnth(e)* 1293 Cl, 1328 Ch, 1349 Ipm, *Farnt* 1526 LP
Fernth(e) 1296 SR *et passim* to 1439 Cicestr, *Fernt* 1442 Cicestr
Frenthe 1332 FF, 1517 LP, *Franthe* 1537 *Recov*
Vernthe 1412 FA
Fraunt al. Farnth 1526 SRS 19, 28, *Frauntt* 1593 MarL
Fant 1630 *Recov*, *Frante al. Fante* 1632 *FF* (*VCH*)
Fraunte al. Fante al. Franthe 1684 *Deeds Enrolled*

Ekwall gave the etymology of this name in NoB 13, 198–9, where he showed that it is a derivative of OE **fearn** with the derivative suffix *-iþja*, hence 'place overgrown with bracken.'

[1] *Loggesforth* 1509 (Pullein 235), *Luckesford* 1587 (ib.).
[2] *Jervys Brook* 1582 *Will* (C.P.).
[3] This is a *denn* of Annington *supra* 222 and Frant lies too far east for the identification to be certain. There were probably other examples of this name in Sussex, cf. *terr. voc. Fernethe* in Cold Waltham (*LibP*), but whether or no the places are identical there is no doubt that the names are.

Mansion (*Oud-Gentsche Naamkunde* 80) gives a similar compound with *-oþ* in Du *Farnoth*, Middle Dutch *Varnet* and numerous places called *Varent*. *v.* Addenda *supra* v.

BAYHAM ABBEY[1]

Begeham 1228 Cl *et passim* to 1328 Ipm, *Begheham* 1244 BM, *-hamme* 1315 *Ass*, *Begham* 1277 Pat, 1388 Ipm
Beggeham 1231 Bracton, 1235–1325 Ch, *-ham(m)e* 1315 Ipm
Begeham dict. Beuliu 1285 *Bay*
Beigham al. Bayham 1623 SRS 14, 19

'*Bǣga*'s hamm,' probably from its situation by the river. It seems to have had an alternative French name of the common *Beaulieu*-type.

CORNHILL was clearly the home of Peter de *Cornhelle* (1332 SR). In 1327 (SR) he is called Peter de *Crouhelle*, an error of transcription for *Cronhelle*. *Corn(e)hill passim* in *Ct Rolls*. The forms are interesting as a clear example of the metathesis of *cron* to *corn* in names containing the name of the crane or heron, and help to remove the doubts raised *s.v.* corn in EPN.

ERIDGE[2]

Ernerigg 1203 FF, *(H)erneregge* 1279, 1288 *Ass* (p), 1296 SR (p), 1336 Misc, *Ernerugge* 1353 FF, 1354 Pat, 1450 IpmR, *Ernrugge* 1439, 1446 IpmR

[1] Bayham is now chiefly in Kent but the site of the Abbey is in Sussex.

[2] All the places and persons mentioned here are closely associated with Rotherfield or Frant and the reference is doubtless in every case to the well-known Eridge, but difficulties are introduced by the presence of another family or families with closely similar name in the near neighbourhood. There was a Robert de *Iuregg*, *Yweregge*, *Euregge*, *Yurugge*, *Yuregg*, *Eurygge* (1296 SR, 1302 FA, 1310 *Lewes Deeds*, 1327, 1332 SR, 1330 FF, 1334 *Ass*), a juror for Hartfield Hundred, belonging to Blackham in Withyham, some three miles to the north-east, and a John de *Iweregge*, *Ieregg*, *Eurygg* (1279 *Ass*, 1296 SR, 1330 FF, 1334 *Ass*) belonging to the same place, who in 1279 built *fabricam Ywrugge*, and a Thos de *Iurugg*, *Euregg*, *Eueregge* (1327, 1332 SR, 1341 *Ass*) of Parrock in Hartfield. This Thomas had a son William (1341 *Ass*). It is difficult to say if he was the same as the Wm de *Eyrugge*, *Erregg*, assessed in Rotherfield Northborgh in 1327, 1332 SR, or what their relation was to Richard de *Errugge* and Margery de *Erregge* also assessed in Rotherfield Northborgh at that time. Possibly these belonged to the *Ernerugge* family. It looks as if there were two places a few miles apart, one 'eagles' ridge,' the present Eridge, and the other 'yew ridge' (*v.* iw, hrycg). In 1509 (LP), *Ewregge* is a manor of Lord Abergavenny's. Was there actual confusion of the two places and names by this time?

Arnregge 1296 SR (p)
Eregge 1296 Ipm, *Erugge* 1349, 1359 Ipm, *Erregge* 1382 FF
'Eagles' ridge,' *v.* earn, hrycg.

Henley House and Wood is *Henley* 1288 *Ass*, *-leghe* 1304 *Ass*. 'At the high leah,' *v.* heah.

Ramslye Fm (6″)

Remesel 1262 Ipm (p) (Pullein)
Ramesleye 1271 *Ass*, *Rammyslee* 1333 *Ct*
Remesle 1279 *Ass*, *-legh* 1314 Ipm
Rymeslegh 1279 *Ass*, *Rymmeslye* 1304, 1307 Ipm

The variation between *Ram-* and *Rem-* suggests that this is from OE *hræfnes-leage*, 'raven's clearing,' or 'clearing of a man named *Hræfn*,' *v.* hræfn, leah. In view of the alternation between *e* and *a* forms it is not possible to suggest that here we have the OE word *hramse*, 'ramson, wild garlic,' which we find in Ramsey (Hu), *v.* PN Wo xl.

Ruffet Wood (6″) is to be associated with Richard *atte Riuette* (1288 *Ass*), *atte Rouette* (1296 SR). This is clearly the dialectal *roughet* (*v.* NED *s.v.*), 'rough ground overgrown with furze etc.,' and carries that word back some 300 years. It is formed from ruh in the same way as OE *þiccett* from *þicce*.

Shernfold Park was the home of Roger de *Sharnefold* (1327 SR) and John *Scharvold* (1332 SR). 'Dirty fold,' *v.* scearn, falod.

Stumlets Wood (6″) is *Stomblets grene* 1559 *Ct* (C.P.), *le Stumblet* in 1600 SRS 14, 91. The same element is found in Stumblewood *supra* 352 and, much more important, we have mention in an Ashburnham deed of 1584, belonging to Catsfield, of two pieces of brook (i.e. meadow), three of arable land and two *stomlet voc. Stumblets*. It is clear then that the word is a significant word and it probably applies to pieces of woodland, so completing the three kinds of land. This word *stumblet* is an *et*-derivative of *stumbel* (*v.* Stumbleholm *supra* 208), of the type described under Grevatt's *supra* 17 and must denote 'place abounding in stumps,' and here might be used of stubbed land in contrast to furze-grown land like Ruffet *supra*. The phrase used in the Ashburnham deed looks as though *stumblet* in

course of time came actually to be used as a measure of woodland. We may note further *The Stumblets* and *Stumblets* as field-names in the *Tithe Awards* for Brightling and Salehurst respectively, and on the present day map Stumlet Wood in Waldron, Stumblett Wood in Ticehurst, Stumblott's Wood in Ewhurst and Stumletts Gill in Rotherfield.

Sunninglye is *Sonnyngelegh(e)* 1309 FF, 1340 NI (p), *Sumyngelegh* (sic) 1327 SR (p). 'leah of Sunna's people.' For this pers. name *v.* Sundon (PN BedsHu 165).

Verridge Wood (6″) is *Veregge* t. Hy 6 *FF* (*VCH*), *Verrege* 1565 *Deeds Enrolled*, *Verrege* or *Ferrege* ParReg and is to be associated with Richard de *Ferrugge* (1324 Cl). Probably from OE fearn and hrycg, hence 'bracken-ridge.'

Down Lane (6″), Knole, Lay Green, and Mill Wood (6″) were probably the homes of Ralph *ater Doune* (1296 SR), Walter *ate Knoll* (ib.), *v.* cnoll (there is a round hill here), John *atte Lee* (1288 *Ass*), *v.* leah, and Richard *ater Melne* (1296 SR).

Adams Well (6″), Grigg's Wood and Pococksgate Fm[1] are probably to be associated with the families of John *Adam* (1433–72 ECP 2, 131), John *Grigge* (1327 SR), and John *Pococke* 1556 *Ct* (Pullein).

Bartley Mill (6″) is *Barkley myll* 1565 *Deeds Enrolled* and so always in *Ct Rolls* (1526–1660), cf. Bartley *infra* 385. Brookland Wood (6″) is *Brooklands* 1641 SRS 14, 17. Bush Houses (6″) is *Bysche*, *Besche* 1333 *Ct*, *v.* bysc. Lightlands is *Lightlands* in 1635 SRS 14, 91. Noble's Fm (6″), cf. *Nobles Gate* 1556 *Ct*. Waterdown is *le Waterdoun* 1439 *Ct*.

Rotherfield

Rotherfield[2] [rɑdəfəl] [rɑdəvəl] 125 G 10

Ridrefelda 788 (12th) BCS 252, 790 (12th) BCS 259

æt Hryðeranfelda c. 880 (c. 1000) BCS 553, *Hryðerafeld* c. 1030 *Thorpe* 558

[1] *Pocock Gate* 1587 *Ct* (Pullein).

[2] The vill was divided into two *borghs*, *Northborgh* and *Suthborgh* (1296 SR). Cf. Barcombe *supra* 312.

Reredfelle 1086 DB

Retheresfeld 1089 BM, *Rederesfeld*, *Retherfeld* c. 1105 RegRoff

Further forms are without interest except to note that forms with genitival *-es* appear sporadically down to 1327. For the first syllable we have frequent and persistent *e* down till the middle of the 17th cent., *o* and *u* are fairly common in the 13th and 14th cents., and *u* is last found in 1673 MarL.

OE *hrȳðera-feld*, 'open land of the cattle.' The form in Alfred's will would seem to be a bad one, with a superfluous *n*.

Argos Hill is *Argarshill*, *Ergershill* 1547 *Ct*, *Argos Hill* 1724 B. The first element is possibly an OE pers. name *Eardgār*, a regular formation though not actually on record. Miss Holgate suggests that the place might have to do with Gilbert *Orgar* of Rotherfield (1296 SR). If so there must be some corruption of forms.

Bletchingley is *Blegingel'* 1262 Ipm (p) (Pullein), *Blec(c)h-ingelegh(e)* 1279 *Ass*, 1327 SR, *Blecchyngelegh* 1296, 1332 SR, *Blacchingelegh* 1305 Ipm, *Bletchingelegh* 1340 NI (all p), *Blettchingden al. Blettchingley* 1644 SRS 19, 47. As all the early forms are derived from pers. names, this name may be of manorial origin and derive from the place of that name in Surrey. If of local origin, it is the 'leah of the people of *Blæcca*,' perhaps a forest pasture of the people of East Blatchington.

Boarshead is *Boreshead* 1556 *Ct*, *Boreshead Okes* 1587 *Ct* (C.P.). Miss Pullein tells us that in the grounds of the house here there is a rock that bears a faint resemblance to an animal's head.

Cobham (6″) was the home of Nicholas de *Cobeham* (1332 SR). 'Cobba's ham(m).'

Danegate. For this name Miss Pullein kindly gives us forms *Dounegate* (1428 *Banco*), *Dengate* (1528 *Churchwardens Book*), *Dounegate* (1559), *Dengat(e)* (1566, 1595), *Dennegate* (1625), *Dungate* (1721), all from Court Rolls and apparently all referring to the same place. It is clear that the first element may be either dun or denn, but which is entirely uncertain. Mr S. E. Winbolt suggests that this name and Saxonbury *infra* 379 were altered to fit one another in the interests of pseudo-history.

The Forstal [fɔsəl] is *le Forstalle hende* 1441 *Ct*, *lez Forstall* 1547 *Ct*. Cf. Cooper, *Sussex Glossary*, '*Fostal*, a paddock near a farm house or a way leading thereto.' It is very common in Kent. Literally it is the 'stall in front of the farm-house.'

Hamsell is *Hamesell(e)* 1261 *Ass* (p), 1332 SR (p), *-ele* 1279 *Ass*, *Hammeshull* 1327 SR (p), *Hamselle* 1296 SR (p), 1336 Misc, *Hameshull* 1349 Ipm. This would seem to be a genitival compound of hamm and hyll, hence 'hill of the enclosure.' Cf. Hamshill (Gl), 1276 Ch *Hameswell*.

Inchreed (6″) is *Hyntesrede* 1296 SR, *Inchered(e)* 1304, 1307 *Ass*, 1327 SR, *Encheredd* 1332 SR (all p). The first element is the strong form *Inte* of the pers. name *Inta* found in Inkberrow (PN Wo 324). The second element *reed*, ME *rede*, *rude*, is very common in Sussex, a good many examples have been noted in Kent and one each in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. In Kent we have Coldred (DB *Colret*, 1291 Tax *Colred*), Brandred (1313 FF *Branddrede*), Read in Marden (1411 BM *Rede*) and field-names *Hetherede* (1296 Ipm), *Northrede* (1358 BM), *Bromred* (1296 BM), *Griffinesrede* (1257 Ch). In Wt we have Languard (t. Ed 3 BM *Langerud*, Ipm *Lang(e)rede*, 1397 BM *Langred*) and in Hants, Rhode in Selborne, 1284 Winton *la Rede*. These point to an OE **rīed*, *rȳd*, cognate with OHG *riuti*, SGer *ried*, 'cleared land,' (cf. Förstemann ON ii. 604), which stands in the same relation to OE rod as ON *rjóðr* to ON *ruð*[1], all alike denoting 'cleared land.' Such an element in woodland areas like those from which all our examples come is very probable.

Limney is *Lymney* in 1453 *Ct* (C.P.) and perhaps to be associated with Gilbert *atte Lymene* (1327, 1332 SR) of Mayfield and Wadhurst. It lies on a tributary stream of the Rother, on the borders of Mayfield parish, and *Lymene* was an old name for the Rother R., *v. supra* 7.

Mark Cross is *Markecross* 1509 *Churchwardens Book* (C.P.), 1547 *Ct* and is to be associated with Alex., Wm., and Aylward *atte Merke* (1296 SR). The mearc is here the boundary where

[1] We are indebted for this suggestion to the kindness of Dr Mansion. For the list of the Sussex examples, *v.* ried *infra* 547.

Rotherfield, Mayfield and Wadhurst meet. Close by is MARKHOUSE FM (6″).

ORZNASH

Osenerse, *-ersh*, *-erhs* 1200 FF, 1327, 1332 SR (p), *-essh* 1332 SR (p)
Osynershe 1623 SRS 14, 154, *Osnersh* 1628 *Recov* (*VCH*)
'*Ōsa*'s stubble-land,' *v.* ersc.

RENDLIE FM (6″) is *Ryndelegh* 1288 *Ass*, *Ryndlegh* 1296 SR, *Rynlegh* 1327 SR (all p), *Rendley* 1658 SRS 14, 146. For this name *v.* Roundhurst *supra* 112.

RUMSDEN FM is *Rundenne* 1295 Ch, *Romdens* 1444, *Rumdens* 1785 SAC 40, 150. Probably 'spacious swine-pasture,' *v.* rum, denn.

SAXONBURY HILL [sɑ·ksbəri] is *Sockburie* 1597, *Socksberry* 1775, *Soxenbury* 1842 (SxNQ 1, 97), *Socksbury Hill* 1724 B, 1809 *Estate Map*. The forms are too late for any etymology to be possible but it is clear the name has nothing to do with the Saxons.

TOWSER'S LODGE (6″) is probably to be associated with Ralph de *Tollesle*, a juror in 1296 (SR). This name might well become *Tows(l)ey*.

BRIDGER'S FM, FORD BROOK[1], FRIGHT FM[2], GREEN HILL, HEASLANDS (6″), HOLDEN (6″), HORNSHURST WOOD, LEALANDS, NEWNHAM SHAW (6″), PARK CORNER, PIT WOOD (6″), STONEHOUSE FM (6″) and TOWN ROW[3] were probably the homes of Will. *atte Bregge* (1279 *Ass*), *v.* Bridger's Pond *supra* 35, Savaric *atte Forde* (1296 SR), Geoffrey *atte Frythe* (ib.), *v.* fyrhþ, John de *Grenhull* (1315 *Ass*), Richard de *Hese* (1296 SR) of the Liberty of Leicester, *v.* hese, Will. *Holeden* (1332 SR) of Hartfield, *v.* holh, denn or denu, Will. de *la Horn* (1261 *Ass*), *v.* horn, Will. *atte Lee* (1332 SR), *v.* leah, Robert *atte Newenham* (1296 SR), *v.* niwe, ham(m), Will. *atte Parke* (ib.), John *atte Pette* (ib.), *v.* pytt, John *atte Stone* (1327 SR), and Nicholas *atte Toune* (1296 SR), *v.* tun.

[1] *Fordbrook* 1567 SRS 3, 57. [2] *Fright* 1587 *Ct* (Pullein).
[3] *Tounrow* 1455 *Ct* (C.P.), also *Toungatemelle* 1336 Misc.

Catt's Fm[1], Coes Fm[2], Little Drake[3], Frenches (all 6″), Hayward's Fm, Ketches Fm (6″), Lumps Wood (6″)[4], Maynard's Gate Fm[5], Parkers Cottage (6″), Welchwood Fm (6″) are probably to be associated with the families of Wm *le Kat* (1296 SR) and Henry *Cat* (1327 SR), Richard and John *Coo* (1409 Pullein, 1467 FF), Adam *le Drake* (1296 SR), Richard *Frensh* of Frant (1332 SR), Margett *Haywarde* (1509 SAC 41, 30), Wm *le Kach* (1279 *Ass*), Wm de *Keche* (1288 *Ass*), Hereward *le Lump* (1296 SR), Robert *Maynard* (ib.), Stephen *Parker* (1650 *ParlSurv*), Thomas *le Weylse* (1296 SR) and John *le Walsh* (1327 SR).

Brook House may have been the home of John *Burgis a brooke* (1568 SAC 41, 43). Derridge Fm (6″) is *Doregg* 1458 *Ct*, *Dorage* 1556 *Ct*, *Duridg* 1721 (all *ex inf.* C.P.), *Durrage* in 1823 G and must be a compound of deor and hrycg. Dewlands (6″) is *dewlands* 1528 *Churchwardens Bk* (Pullein). Forge Fm and Wood preserve the memory of the old ironworks here. Redgate Mill Fm is *a mill at la Redegate* 1336 Misc. Trebler's Fm is *Treblers* 1597 *Ct* (C.P.), *Treblers greene* 1672 *Lewes Deeds*. Wigsell (6″) is *Wigsells* in 1646 SRS 14, 15.

XLI. LOXFIELD CAMDEN HUNDRED

This was one half of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Hundred of Loxfield (*Lochesfeld* 1130 P, *Lockesfeld*, *Lokkesfeld* 1248 *Ass*, 1272 RH), the DB Hundred of Malling (*Mellinges*). In the 16th cent. that hundred was divided into two parts. One became Loxfield Dorset *infra* 389, the other appears as *Loxfield-Neville*, *Loxfield-Baker* (1624 SAC 21, 12), *-Pelham* (1630 SAC 16, 49) and, when acquired by the Marquis of Camden, as *-Camden* (1790 SAC 21, 9)[6]. For the site of Loxfield, *v.* Loxfield Dorset *infra* 389.

[1] *Catts* 1623 SRS 14, 24.

[2] *Ferling of Coe* 1556 *Ct* (Pullein), *ferling* denoting a fourth part (*v.* NED *s.v.*).

[3] *The drake* 1509 *Churchwardens Book*, *Ferling of Drake* 1556 *Ct*.

[4] *Lumps* 1583 *Ct*, *Le Lumps* 1690 *Ct* (Pullein).

[5] *Maynards Gate* 1567 SRS 3, 57.

[6] Originally it included that part of Lamberhurst (K) which was then in Sussex.

Mayfield[1]

MAYFIELD [meivul] [mefəl] 125 H 11

Magavelda 12th Dunst[2]
Magefeud, -feld c. 1200 *FM* (p), 1248 *Ass et freq* to 1340 NI, *Maghenfeld* 1270 Pat, *Maghef(f)eld* 1271 Pat *et freq* to 1342 Ipm, *Maghfeud* 1272, 1302 RH, 1394 Ch, *Maggefeld* 1277 Pat
Maugefeud 1248 *Ass*, *Mawefeld* 1253 FF, *Maufeld* 1255 FF, 1314 Ch, *-nelde* 1332 Cl, *Maughfeld* 1438, 1462 *Lewes Deeds*
Mathefeud 1263 *Ass*
Makefeld, -feud 1279 *Ass*
Megthefeud 1279 *Ass*, *Meghfeld* 1418 IpmR
Maighfelde al. Mawghfelde 1547 Pat
Mavill c. 1550 SRS 16, 82, *Mavell al. Mayfyld* 1570 SRS 19, 83

This is a compound of OE *mægþe*, *mageþe*, 'mayweed, stinking-camomile' and feld, hence 'open land where mayweed grows.' For the topographical appropriateness of the name, and for the first suggestion as to the etymology—since confirmed by the discovery of forms with medial *th-*, *v.* Mr Macleod's note in SxNQ 1, 228. The ME *Mey-* and *Maw-* forms are the regular developments of the alternative OE forms of the word, *v.* NED *s.vv. maythe*, *mawthen*. For the loss of medial *th*, cf. Maytham (K), which in early documents is *Mayhamme* 1290 Pat, *Meyham(m)e* 1316 FA, *Mayham* 1401 FA, and the plant-name *mayweed* itself. In the sound-combination *gthf*, *th* was bound to disappear early[3].

BAINDEN is *Bayndenn(e)* 1296 SR (p) *et freq* to 1441 *Lewes Deeds*, *Beinden* 1327 SR (p). '*Bǣga*'s denn.'

[1] Throughout this parish we are much indebted to Mr D. Macleod.
[2] Mr Salzman suggests that DB *Mesewelle* is an error for *Megevelle*.
[3] Since the above note was written we observe that Bradley (EHR 30, 163) with characteristic insight leaped over the then existing gaps in the sequence of forms and topographical knowledge and suggested the same interpretation.

BIVELHAM FM[1] al. BIBLEHAM [bivəl'hæm]

Bifleam t. Steph France, *Byffelham* 1393 *Ct*
Byveleham, *-iv-* 1245 Ch, 1262, 1288 *Ass*, *-hamme* 1288 *Ass*, *Bivelehame* 1274 Ipm
Byvylham 1288 *Ass*, 1296 SR, *-vil-* 1334 Ipm, 1339 Misc, *Byvilhamme* 1288 *Ass*
Byvelhamme, *Biv-* 1316 FA, *-ham* 1320 Misc, 1327 SR, 1334 Ipm
Bevylham(e) 1388 BM, 1428 IpmR, 1462 Pat

This clearly contains a pers. name *Bifela*, hence 'Bifela's enclosure,' *v.* hamm. No other example of a name from this stem is known in OE but cf. OE *bifian*, 'to tremble,' and the evidence given by Förstemann (PN 299) for Germanic names with a stem *Bib-*.

CALEM WOOD (6″) is *Carleham* 1320 Misc *et freq* to 1558 SRS 3, 5, *Carlham* 1460, 1464 *Ct*. In Keysford Bridge *supra* 342 we had reason to believe we had the Anglo-Scand pers. name *Carle*. It is very difficult to explain this name unless we suppose that there was also a weak form *Carla*, which is here compounded with ham(m).

GILLHOPE [dʒilʌp] is *Gilhope* (1553 *Ct*) and with *Gillhope* field and Wood in Heathfield parish adjoining, was, as Mr Macleod suggests, clearly the home of Peter de *Chillehope* (1296 SR). *Cille* is on record as a woman's name in OE, or we may have a weak form *Cilla* of the strong masc. *Cille*. *v.* hop. 'Cilla's enclosure.'

HORLEIGH GREEN FM is *Horleye* 1288 *Ass*, *-le* 1296 SR, *-legh* 1327, 1332 SR (all p). 'Dirty clearing,' *v.* horh, leah.

ISENHURST is *Hysenherst* 1279 *Ass* (p), *Isenherst* 1296 SR (p), 1320 Ch, *-hurst* 1316 FA, 1541 LP. As we are in an old iron-smelting district this may be 'iron-wood' from OE *īsen* and hyrst. Cf. Isnage (Ha), *isenhyrst* in BCS 1307.

LUCKHURST is a corruption of the first element in *Lukkars Croche* (1553 *Ct*), *Luckers Crouch* (1823 G), by which probably lived Henry *Luggere* (1296 SR).

[1] In the transcription of forms, for economy of space, MS *u* and *v* have been transcribed as *v* and editorial *n* for *u* as *v*.

Miss Cottages (6″) and fields called *Hilly* and *Little Miss*, *Miss Wood* and *Meadow* are referred to as lands called *Mystemede* in 1492 *Ct*, *Mysse* in 1622 *Lewes Deeds* and took their names from Nicholas *le Mist* (1327 SR). The same nickname seems to be found in *Godwin Mist* in Beds (*Harl* 83 A 47, c. 1200).

Mousehall (6″) is *Muleshale* 1315 *Ass* (p), *Mouleshale* 1327, 1332 SR (p), *Moshale* 1333 *Ct*, *Mowsale* 1438 *Ct*, *Mousehall* 1544 *Ct*. '*Mūl*'s nook of land,' *v*. healh and cf. Moulsecoombe *supra* 294.

Pennybridge Fm is *Penybrigge* 1545 SRS 19, 26, *Pennybridge* 1620 SRS 14, 154 and is doubtless so called from some forgotten toll.

Renhurst is *Rendherst* 1439 *Ct*, *Rendhurst* 1823 G, and is perhaps to be associated with the family of Aylward de *Ryngeherst* (1288 *Ass*). The last form is probably corrupt and the name is to be interpreted in the same way as Roundhurst *supra* 112.

Sharnden Fm is *Sharendenne* 13th Lewes (p), *Sarden*, *Scharden* 1296, 1332 SR, *Sharndenne* 1307 *Ass* (p), 1320 Misc, 1327 SR. 'Dung swine-pasture,' *v*. scearn, denn and cf. the unidentified *scearndæn* (K), BCS 1295.

Spitlye (6″) [spit'lai] is *Spedelegh* 1333 *Ct*, *Spidelegh*, *Spydlegh* 1437 *Ct*, *Spedely*, *Spedlywud* 1543 *Ct*, *Spedely*, *Spydlycrosse* 1547 *Ct*, *Spitleigh* 1622 *Lewes Deeds*. This would seem to be a compound of OE *spēd*, 'success, prosperity' and leah, used perhaps of land which brought considerable profit. *sped* often appears as *spide*, *spyde* in early Modern English. The vowel was ultimately shortened and raised to *i*.

Streel Fm is to be identified with *Strelewode*, *Strelane* 1333 *Ct*, cf. Streele Fm *supra* 155. The site here is a strip of land, with a narrow valley running up on either side of it, so that the shape is not unlike an arrow-head.

Walwyns Fm (6″), earlier Bungehurst, is *Boneshers* 1248, 1257 Ch, *Boneshersse* 1274 Ipm, *Boneshers* 1296 SR (p), *Boneshershs* 1327 SR (p), *Bonesherche* 1332 SR (p), *Walwyns al. Bonsersshe al. Bungehurst* 1577 SRS 19, 78. The second element is ersc,

the first is probably the OE pers. name *Byni*. The name *Waleweyn* is found in 1296 (SR) in the neighbouring parish of Heathfield[1].

Allen's Fm[2], Aylwins[3] (6″), Bassett's Fm, Butcher's Cross, Button's Fm[4], Coxdown Fm (6″), Dap's Fm (6″), Doozes Fm, Ellis's Fm, Herring's Fm, Hunt's Fm[5], Marchant's Wood (6″), Merrieweathers, Page's Fm (6″), Rolf's Fm, Salter's Green Fm, Turk's Fm (6″), Wallis's Fm, and Winters Fm[6] (6″) are probably to be associated with the families of Gilbert *Aleyn* (1307 *Ass*), Walter *Aylwyne* (1327 SR), Richard *Bassat* (1332 SR), Edward *Butcher* (c. 1512 SRS 16, 4), Beatrice widow of *Buton* (1296 SR), William *Cok* (ib.), Adam *Daepye* of the Liberty of Leicester (ib.), Wm *Dosy* (ib.), John *Elys* of the Liberty of Leicester (ib.), Edward *Heryng* (ib.), John *Hunte* (1388 FF), Simon *Marchaunt* (1296 SR), Gilbert *Meryweder* (ib.), John *Page* (1523 SAC 21, 10), John *Relf* (1438, 1441 *Lewes Deeds*, 1547 *Ct*), Wm *Rolf* (1556 *Recov*), Ralph *Saltere* (1296 SR), William *Turke* (1446 FF), Godfrey and Richard *le Waleys* (1278 FF) and John *Wynter* (1453 *Ct*).

Ashurst Wood (6″) is *Asheherstwud* 1543 *Ct*. Barnfield Shaw (6″), cf. *camp. voc. Barnefeld* 1547 *Ct*. Barns Fm (6″) is *Barnes* 1558 SRS 3, 5. *le Westbern* (1430 *Ct*) suggests that there must have been an 'East Barn' now lost. Bedlam Wood (6″) is possibly to be identified with *Beldamelond* 1452 *Ct*. Cf. Beldhamland Fm *supra* 131. Brook Fm (6″) is *Brok* 1461 *Ct*. Clayland Shaw (6″) is *Claylond* 1430 *Ct*. Clayton Fm is *Claytons* 1622, 1662 *Lewes Deeds*. Coggins Mill is *Colkynesmell* 1315 *Ass* (p), *Colkins mill bridge* 1668 *Lewes Deeds*, *Colkyn* being a common Sussex pers. name. Combe Wood is *Combwode* 1342 Ipm. Coneyburrow Shaw (6″), cf. *Conyberry field* 1646 *Lewes Deeds*. Cookham Shaw (6″) is *Cukham* c. 1530 *Ct*. Cowden perhaps gave name to John *Cowden* (1333 *Ct*), *v*. denn. Crab Fm (6″) may be identical with *Crabbefeld* 1489 *Ct*, *v*. Crabbet *supra* 281. Cranesden is *Cranysden* 1547 *Ct*. Denewood (6″) is *the Deane* 1646 *Lewes Deeds*, *v*. denu. Downford is *Downeforde* 1620

[1] *Walwyns* in Heathfield is a modern house (D.M.).
[2] *Alyns* 1547 *Ct*.
[3] *Aylwyns* 1645 *Lewes Deeds*.
[4] *Buttons Gate* 1623 *Lewes Deeds*.
[5] *Hunts* 1610 *Lewes Deeds*.
[6] *Winters* 1558 SRS 14, 165.

Lewes Deeds. Golds Fm (6″) is *Goldystēnt* (i.e. tenement) 1485 *Ct*, deriving probably from a pers. name. Harlings Fm (6″) is *terr. voc. Harling'* 1437 *Ct*, from a pers. name. Hawksden is *Hawkesden* 1418 IpmR, *Hawksdene* 1435 BM. The denn or denu of the bird or of a man so called. Highfields is *Heghfeld* 1443 *Ct*, *Hygh-* 1543 *Ct*. Knowle (6″) is *Knowle* 1544 *Ct*, *Knoll*, *Knollands* 1625 SRS 14, 147, *v.* cnoll. Longham Shaw (6″) is *Longehams* 1454 *Lewes Deeds*. There is a long strip of woodland by the stream here. Meer's Fm is probably to be identified with *Maiorescroft*, *Maioresgardyn* 1436 *Ct*, deriving from a medieval owner *Maior* (Major). Old Mill Fm, cf. Nicholas *atte Melle* (1315 *Ass*). Moat Mill Fm is *le Mote* 1450 *Ct*. Park Fm, cf. John *a Parke* 1485 *Ct*. Sandyden Wood (6″) is *Sandyden* 1544 *Ct*, *v.* denn. Skipper's Hill is *Skyppers hyll* 1438 *Ct*, deriving probably from a pers. name. Smithfield Shaw (6″) is *Smythysfeld* 1333 *Ct*. Sprattsreed Fm (6″), cf. *Spratts* 1664 SAC 64, 75 and *v.* Inchreed *supra* 378. Stone Cross (6″) is *Stonecrosse* 1333 *Ct*. Trodgers is *Troyers* 1651 *Deed*, *Troggers* 1724 B. Walsted Wood (6″) is *Walsted* 1547 *Ct*. Wellbrook is *Wellebrok* 1333 *Ct*. Woolbridge is *Wolbridge* 1562, *Wilbridge* 1615 SRS 19, 34.

Wadhurst

Wadhurst 125 F 13

Wadehurst 1253 Ch, 1316 FA, 1327 SR, 1342 Ipm, 1455 AD iii, *-herst* 1272 RH, 1296 SR, 1320 Misc, 1332 SR, 1500 AD iii, 1613 MarL, *Wadherst* 1565 AD vi

Wodhurst early 15th ECP 1, 262, *Woodhurst* 1633 MarL

'Wada's hyrst.' In the 16th and 17th cents. we have sporadic attempts to connect the name with the common word *wood*.

Bartley Fm (6″) is *Barkeldy* (sic) 1333 *Ct*, *Berkelegh* 1452 *Ct*, *Barckley* 1597 SAC 56, 148, *v.* beorc, leah. Cf. Bartley *supra* 376 and Birtley in Witley (Sr), *Berkeleye* 1332 SR (p).

Bucklandhill Fm is *Bokelyng* 1435 AD iii, *-e* 1461 AD iii, *Buklinghill* 1547 *Ct*, *Bucklinge Hill* 1578 *CtRequests*. This is probably a compound of boc and hlinc, 'beech-tree hill.' Cf. Ekwall, PN in *-ing* 29.

CHITTINGHURST is probably *Shotyngherst* (1320 Misc) and the home of Matthew de *Shottyngherst* (1296 SR). No suggestion for the etymology can be offered.

COMBE is *Cumbe* c. 1197 Pens, *Combe in Wadhurst* 1504–15 ECP 4, 111. *v.* cumb.

COUSLEYWOOD is *Coreslie* 1296 SR (p), *-le* 1307 *Ass*, *Corslewode* 1437 *Ct*, *Corsley*, *Coursly*, *Cowsly* 1547 *Ct*, *Cousley wood* 1627 SRS 14, 78, *Courseley* 1823 G. *v.* Corsley *supra* 371.

EARLY FM is *Arleygh* 15th SAC 68, 271 and gave name to Agnes de *Arlegh* (1296 SR). It is possibly from earn and leah, 'eagle-clearing.'

FLATTENDEN is *Flotindene* 1279 *Ass* (p), *-denn(e)* t. Ed 2 IpmR, 1320 Misc, *Flotyndenñ* 1288 *Ass* (p), 1296 SR (p), *Flottingden* 1823 G. This would seem to be from OE *Flotingdenn* (*v.* ing, denn), 'the swine-pasture of *Flota*.' Such a pers. name is not on record, but we may compare *flotanrycg* in Wo (BCS 1282) and the OHG *Flozo* and *Flozzolf* in Förstemann (PN 512) and OE *flota*, 'seaman.'

FRANKHAM is *Fraunkhame* 1340 NI, *Franchame* 1375 Pat. 'Franca's ham(m).'

MARLING PLACE (6″) is *le Marlyng* 1333 *Ct*, and is presumably a derivative of the common word *marl*. It is probably a late *ing*-derivative, descriptive of a place where *marl* is found or has been used.

PELL GREEN, LITTLE PELL and (6″ only) GREAT PELL, PELL BRIDGE, PELL HILL, PELLBOTTOM, PELL WOOD is *Pelle* 15th SAC 68, 271, *Pell* 1625 SRS 14, 16 and gave name to John *atte Pelle* (1332 SR). These names cover an area of half-a-mile or so in length and breadth, the land lying on the north and south of the stream called Hook Water, which is spanned by Pell Bridge. Probably this stream was once called Pell from pyll. That word is a mutated derivative of OE pull (and not a Celtic loan-word as suggested in EPN) and was probably used in a wider sense than is there suggested, perhaps of any small stream of water. Marple (Ch) is on a stream which divides Cheshire and Derbyshire and is *Merpil(le)*, *Marpil* in 13th cent.

Eyre Rolls, *Merpel* in Earl Ranulf's charter, clearly with the same final element. Cf. also Chasepool (St), DB *Catespelle*, 1251 Ch *Chacepel* and *atte Pelle* in Hawkhurst (K) 1327 *SR*. *Pell* is still used in Sussex of 'a broad shallow piece of water' (Parish). Cf. 'the Pells' at Lewes.

Puxty Wood is *Puxstye* 1442 AD v, *Pukstye* 1469 AD iv, *Puxisti* 1499 AD v, *Pukkisty* 1500 AD iii, 1501 AD ii (all p), cf. Puckstye *supra* 368. The wood is on the side of a steep hill, but as all the forms are from pers. names it may be manorial.

Riseden is *Ryseden* 1438 *Ct*, *Rysden* 1547 *Ct* and gave name to Adam de *Rysdenne* (1332 SR). 'Swine-pasture overgrown with brushwood,' *v.* hris, denn.

Snape is *la Snape* 1279 *Ass* (p), *Snape* 1509 Battle 134, *Snape-lane* 1624 SRS 14, 197. Cf. Snapelands *supra* 28.

Wenbons Fm is *Wanesburñ* 1271 *Ass* (p), *Wenneburñ* 1288 *Ass* (p), *Waneburn* 1296 SR (p), *Waneburne* 1320 Misc, *Wanebourne* 1327, 1332 SR (p), *Wembourn'* 1461 *Ct*, *Crouch al. Wenborne* 1627 SRS 14, 78, *Wenbourne* 1823 G. '*Wænna*'s stream,' *v.* burna, with the same pers. name as in Warningore *supra* 298.

Buckhurst Manor[1], Downgate House[2] (6″), Hook Green[3], Reed Fm (1823 G), Strood House (6″), Watergate (6″) were probably the homes of Richard de *Bouchurst* (1327 SR), *v.* boc, hyrst, Richard *atte Dungate* (1296 SR), and Stephen *Doungate* (1327 SR), *v.* dun, Letitia *atte Hoke* (1296 SR), *v.* hoc, Juliana *atte Rede* (ib.), *v.* Inchreed *supra* 378, Wm de *Strode* (1279 *Ass*), *v.* strod, and Heleuis *ate Watere* (1296 SR).

Benges Shaw[4] (6″), Buss's Green, Butcher's Wood, Buttons (6″), Catt's Cottage, Chantlers Rough, Colesgrove Wood, The Colleens, Dens Fm[5] (all 6″), Durgates, Earl's Fm[6], Foxes Fm, Green's Fm, Gregorys (6″), Hall's Wood, Hill's Fm, Luck's Fm (all 6″), Markwicks, Monks Park, Newnhams (6″), The Olives, Pook Pit (6″), Shoesmith's Wood[7],

[1] *Bokeherst* 1438 *Ct*. [2] *Dungates* 1679 *Add*. [3] *Hokegreue* 1547 *Ct*.
[4] *Old Benges* 1627 SRS 14, 78. [5] *Dyoniseland* 1309 Ipm.
[6] *Earles* t. Eliz ChancP 2, 176. [7] *Old Shosmiths* 1600 SRS 14, 91.

Skinners[1], Sparrow's Green[2], Steel's Fm (6″), Sweatings Lane, Turner's Green and Wessons (all 6″) are probably to be associated with the families of Joan *Benge* (1496 FF), Wm *le Bussh, le Bousse* (1327 SR), Thomas and Edward *Butcher* (1578 *CtRequests*), Cristiana *Boton* (1327 SR), John *le Cat* (1332 SR), John *Chauntour* (1429 FF), Simon *Cole* (1327 SR), John *Colyn* (1332 SR), William *Denys* (1332 SR), John *Durgote* (1452 *Ct*), John *Erl* (1296 SR), *le Erl* (1327 SR), John *Fox* of Mayfield (1592 WillsL), Thomas *Grene* of Ticehurst (1550 WillsL), Roger *Gregory* (1332 SR), John *atte Halle* (1296 SR), John *Hyll* (1573 *Ct*), Wm *Lukke* (1439 *Ct*), Richard *Mark(e)wyke* (1553 *Ct*), Simon *Mooncke* (1588 *Ct*), John de *Nywenham* (1332 SR), Ric. *Olyve* (1439 *Ct*), Wm *le Poke* (1288 *Ass*), Wm *Sosmyth* (1296 SR), Gilbert *Skynner* (1450 SAC 18, 25), John *Sparwe* (1333 *Ct*), Thomas *Steylde* (1425 FF), Marg' *Sweting* (1327 SR), Andrew *le Turnour* (1327 SR) and John *Weaston* (1553 *Ct*), *Weston* (1561 *Ct*).

Bestbeech Hill is *Best Beech Hill* in 1780 (Gough). Blossom Wood (6″), cf. *Blossomfield* 1627 SRS 14, 78. Broadwell Wood (6″) is *Bradewell* 1288 *Ass*. Brockfield (6″) is *Brokefield* 1600 SRS 14, 91. Brookland Cottage (6″) is *Brokkelond* 1489 *Ct*. The first element in both these names is probably brocc, 'badger,' as they are not by streams. Cheesmans (6″) is *Chesemans* 1439 *Ct*, deriving probably from a pers. name. The surname is found in Rotherfield in 1613 etc. (WillsL). Faircrouch (6″) is *Fayercroche* 1499 *Ct*, *Farcrouch* 1823 G. 'Beautiful cross,' *v.* crouche. Old Forge Fm from ironworks here, cf. *Forgemede* 1543 *Ct*. Gate house (6″) is *Gatehouse* 1547 *Ct*. Highfields is *Highfield* 1641 SRS 14, 147. Horsley (6″) is *Horsley* 1273 Battle 48, *v.* hors, leah. Hunter's Hall is *terr' called Hunters* 1652 *Ct*, deriving from a pers. name. Mill Shaw (6″), cf. Nicholas *atte Melne* (1296 SR). Moseham is *Moseham* 1531 *Ct*, 1559 SRS 14, 165. 'Boggy ham(m),' *v.* mos. Newland (6″) is *Newlands* 1716 SAC 56, 160. Nomanswood (6″) is so spelt in 1610 *Ct*. Pennybridge is *Penybrigg'* 1438 *Ct*, cf. same name *supra* 383. Riverhall is *Watergates al. Ryverhall* 1600 SRS 14, 91. There is a stream here, so the name may mean

[1] *Skynners* 1439 *Ct*.
[2] *Sparrows Green* 1600 SRS 14, 91. Cf. also *Sparwyscrosse* 1452 *Ct* near by.

what it says, but as there is a good hill above it may have the same history as River *supra* 123. SCRAG OAK is *Scragoake* 1658 *Lewes Deeds*, *Scrag Oak* 1680 SAC 56, 128. SKENT'S WOOD (6″) is *terr. voc. Skentys* 1333 *Ct*, *Skents* 1600 SRS 14, 91, deriving apparently from a pers. name. TIDEBROOK is *Tydebroke* 1439 *Ct*. 'Tida's meadow,' *v.* broc. WICK FM (6″) is *Wyke* 1452, 1547 *Ct*, *v.* wic. WICKHURST is *terr. voc. Wykers* 1438 *Ct*, *Wickens al. Wickherst* 1624 SRS 14, 197, and perhaps contains the name of some former owner. WINDMILL FM (6″) is *Wymylle* 1439 *Ct*, the earlier spelling being corrupt.

XLII. LOXFIELD DORSET HUNDRED

For the origin of this hundred, *v.* Loxfield Camden *supra* 380. In the 16th century some of the Archbishop's manors were exchanged with the Queen for other manors, and some were granted to the Sackvilles (afterwards earls of Dorset). When the hundred was divided this part became known as Loxfield Dorset. In the Subsidy Rolls for Framfield (1296, 1327, 1332) we have John and Matilda de *Lockesfeld* and Robert de *Lockesfeld* and in 1440 we have *Lokkysfeld* (*Ct*) and in 1639 and 1642 *Loxefielde*, *Lockfield* in Framfield (SRS 14, 124), so that the meeting-place for the whole Hundred was probably at the Hundred House in that parish. A mile to the south of Hundred House, near Stonebridge, there are three fields '*Lixfield* mead, field, and shaw' (*TA*), which preserve the old hundred-name. '*Locc*'s open land,' *v.* feld.

Buxted

BUXTED 125 J 8

Boxted' 1199 Cur, *Boxstude* 1210–12 RBE, *-stede* 1278 Pat, 1390 IpmR, *Bocsted(e)*, *Bok-* 1230 FF *et passim* to 1405 IpmR, *Boghsted* 1308 Cl

Buksted(e), *Bucs-*, *Bux-* 1305 FF *et passim*, *Baksted* 1407 FF

Buxstyd t. Eliz *Ct*, *Busted* 1564 *Deed*, *Bucksteed* 1588 Holinshed

'Place of beech-trees,' *v.* boc, stede.

ALCHIN (lost)

Alsihorne 1086 DB
Alchehorne 1296 SR (p), 1412 IpmR, 1462 AD v, *Alchesthorne* 1296 SR (p)
Alchethorne 1362 IpmR
Alchehornys 1472 AD v, *Alchorns* 1499 AD v
Alchin 1592 ParReg, *Alchern* t. Hy 8 LP

The second element is clearly horn, but the first is obscure unless it be a lost *Ealha*, a pet-form for one of the numerous OE names in *Ealh-*.

BEVINGFORD is *Bebyngworth* 1535 *Ct* and was the home of Richard de *Bebbyngewerth* (1296 SR). It is from OE *Beobingaworþ*, 'enclosure of Beofa's people,' *v.* worþ, and cf. Bevern Bridge and Bevendean *supra* 297, 308.

CHILLIES is *Chylleggh* 1537 AD ii, *Chilleygh* 1574 AD v, *Chillis* 1750 ParReg and belonged to one John *Chilley* in 1537 (AD ii). Perhaps we may compare Chilley *infra* 444.

ETCHINGWOOD

Achingeworde 1086 DB, *Hagingew(o)rth* 1199 FF, 1327 SR (p)
Heggyngeworth 1324 FA, *Hechingeworth* 1327 SR (p), *Heggyngworth* 1483 AD vi
Itchingwood 1563 *Deed*

This is 'enclosure of the people of *(H)æcci*,' or of *Ecci*, *v.* ing, worþ and Zachrisson in *Vising Mélanges* 193.

HENDALL

Hindedal(e), *Hynd-* 1205 Cur (p) *et passim* to 1404 SAC 5, 3, *Hyndale* 1509 LP
Hyndingedale 1279 *Ass* (p)
Hendelle 1634, *-dalle* 1750 ParReg

'Hinds' valley,' *v.* hind, dæl.

HIGH HURSTWOOD is *Hayhurst* 1602, 1649 *Lewes Deeds*, *Hayhurst Wood* 1607, *Heyhurst Wood* 1610 *Deeds*, *Hyhayhurst* 1659 *Lewes Deeds*. 'High enclosed wood,' *v.* (ge)hæg, hyrst.

NEWNHAM PARK (6″) is *Newenham* 1266 Abbr *et freq* to 1399 *FM*, *Nywenham* 1327, 1332 SR (p), *Newnam parke* 1564 *DuLa*. *v.* niwe, ham(m).

THE ROCKS may be identical with the place called *Stonerocks* in 1559 (SAC 41, 207), *lez Stonerock* (1569 AD v), *le Stonerocks* (1574 AD v). It was possibly the home of John *Stonrok* of Framfield (1296 SR). Cf. *atte Stonerokk* as a pers. name in Kent (1327 *SR*).

SHADWELL (6″) is *Schodwelle* 1288 *Ass* (p), 1340 NI (p), *Shodwell* 1332 SR (p), 1340 Cl, *Shodewell* 1438 *Ct*, 'shallow spring,' *v.* sceald, wielle, the *o* being due to the ME form *scholde* found side by side with *schalde*, cf. *Shodwell* in Harting (1350 Cl). For loss of *l*, cf. Shadwell (Mx, Sf).

TOTEASE

Totenhesse 1200 FF, *Tottehese* 1288 *Ass*, 1327, 1332 SR (p)
Totheys(e) 1561 SRS 20, 442, 1587 SRS 14, 13, *-hays* 1705 ParReg, *-hease* 1763 ParReg
Totease Oak 1724 B

'Tot(t)a's brushwood,' *v.* hese.

CLAYGATE FM[1], MILL WOOD (6″), STONEHOUSE were probably the homes of Reginald de *Claygate* of Sheffield (1327 SR), Richard *atte Mille of Bukstede* (1383 Cl), Alexander *atte Stone* (1292 SAC 26, 15, 1296 SR).

BUTCHER'S FM (6″), COOPER'S GREEN, MABB'S FM (6″), MASCOES (6″), PERRYMAN'S GROVE[2] (6″), POPESWOOD FM, POTTER'S GREEN, SLEECHES[3], STROODS, TANNER'S WOOD (6″)[4], TAYLOR'S SHAW (6″) are probably to be associated with the families of John *Bochier* of Framfield (1296 SR), William *le Coupere* of Sheffield (1327 SR), John *Mabbe* (1432 FF), John *Marscot* of Maresfield (1327 SR), Richard *Pyryman* (1452 *Ct*), Rafe *Pope* (1611 *DL SpecComm*), John *Potter'* (1296 SR), William *Slech* of Rotherfield (1327 SR), William *Strod* of Framfield (1296 SR), Adam *Tanner* of Framfield (1332 SR) and Oliver *Taillour* (1340 NI).

[1] *Clargetts* 1532, *Claygatts* 1569, *Clagetts* 1646 *Lewes Deeds*.
[2] *terr. voc. Perymans* 1438 *Ct*. [3] *Sleaches* 1639 *Deed*.
[4] There was a *Tanners bridge* 1622 *Lewes Deeds*.

Barnsgate, with Barnesden close at hand, is *Barnesgate* 1564 *DuLa*, perhaps one of the gates of Ashdown Forest. Broadfield Wood (6″) is *Broadfields* 1611 SRS 14, 3. Brown's Brook (6″) is *Brownes brook* 1564 *DuLa*. Coxbrook is *Cockisbrok* 1279 *Ass* (p). 'Cocc's broc.' Five Ash Down is *Vyveashendowne* 1543 *Ct*, *Fyve ashen downe* 1552 *Ct*. Greenhurst is *Grenehurst* 1279 *Ass*, *v.* hyrst. Mr Stevens suggests with much probability that it is the unidentified villata of *Grenherst* (1296 SR). Hogg House (6″) was the home of Ralph *Hogg* in 1543 and the house still bears his rebus, 'a hog' cast in iron (SAC 2, 183). King's Standing is *Kings Standing* 1658 *ParlSurv*, *Kingestand* 1693 *Rentals*. *Standing* here doubtless denotes 'hunter's station from which to shoot game' (cf. NED *s.v.*). Lepham's Bridge is *Leffams bregge* 1439 *Ct*, *Lefham brege* 1489 *Ct*, *Lesehambrege* 1543 *Ct*, *Leapams Bridge* 1750 ParReg, *Lepham's Bridge* 1771 Turnpike Act. Oldlands is *Eldelond* 1219 *Bay*, *Old lands*, *old lands gate* 1658 *ParlSurv*. For the form *Elde-*, *v.* Introd. xxvii. Parkhurst is *Perkehurst* 1439 *Ct*. Pickreed Wood is *Pickweed* 1653 *Deed*. Poundgate is *Poundegate* 1564 *DuLa*. Views Wood is perhaps to be identified with the place called *Whynes* (sic) 1631, *Whiews* 1732, *Whewes* 1756 *Deed*, cf. Valdoe *supra* 78. Woodbrook (6″) is *Wodebrok* 1439 *Ct*.

Framfield

Framfield [frænt fi·ld] 134 A 8

Framelle 1086 DB, *Framefeld*, *Framfeld* 1530, 1537 AD v
Fremisfeld, *-es-* 1223 SAC 26, 34, t. Ed 1 BM
Fremefeud 1248, 1279 *Ass*, 1291 Tax, *-feld* 1314 Ch
Fremedfeld 1265 *Lewes*
Fremfeld(e) 1296 SR *et freq* to 1340 NI
Frenefeld 1305 FF, *Frenfeld* 1395 FF
Frantfeild 1673 MarL, 1724 B

The variant ME vowel suggests an OE pers. name *Fremma*, or *Fremme*, a derivative of the name *Fram*, *v.* Redin 13. See also PN NRY 273, *s.n.* Fremington. We may possibly compare Frensham (Sr), *Fermesham*, *Fremesham* in BCS 1159, 1195 and Frimley (Sr), *Fremeley*, *Fremesleya* BCS 697, 1195. Hence '*Fremma*'s open land,' *v.* feld. For *a* forms, *v.* Introd. xxvii.

Later there was curious confusion with *Frant* in the first element.

Crockstead is *Crocstede* 1268 *Ass* (p), *Crockestede* 1327 SR (p), *Crocksted* 1587 BM, i.e. probably 'place where *crocks* or pots were made.'

Eason's Green is *Eston(e)* 1327, 1332 SR (p), 1527 *Lewes Deeds*, *Esteton* 1340 NI (p), *Eston Grene* 1543 *Ct*, *Easons al. Sharpes Fm* 1686 *FM*. 'East farm,' *v.* tun, perhaps with reference to Little Horsted, of which *Eston* was a sub-manor.

Hempstead is *Hamstede* t. Steph BM, *Hemstede* 1296 SR (p) *et freq* to 1428 FA, *Hempstead* 1762 *Lewes Deeds*. *v.* hamstede and Hapstead *supra* 253.

Peckham Fm is *Pec(c)ham* 1298 *Ass*, 1315 FF, 1327, 1332 SR (p), *Pechham* 1316 BM, *Pekkeham* 1537 *Ct*. As it stands on the top of a small hill it may be from OE *pēac-ham(m)*, 'ham(m) on the peak.' For this element, *v.* Peke's House *infra* 399.

Plotsbridge (lost) is *Plottesbregg* 1272 RH, *Plattesbrigge* 1308 Cl, *Plottysbregge* 1492 *Ct*, *Plottesbridge*, *Plottysbryge* 1542, 1563 SAC 21, 199 and means apparently 'bridge of (or by) the *plot* of ground,' but it should be noted that the surname *le Plot* is found more than once in the early Subsidy Rolls, so that a pers. name of ME origin is not out of the question.

Pound Fm (6″) is *Pende* t. Hy 3 BM, *le Pende* 1333 *Ct*. *v.* Pen Hill *supra* 200.

Pounsley is *Pounteslegh* 1437 *Ct*, *Ponteslyewood* 1438 *Ct*, *Ponteslegh* 1452 *Ct*, *Pounsley Furnace* 1586 SRS 14, 141, *v.* leah. The first element must be the pers. name *Punt* found c. 1106 at Andover (Dugd vii. 992), also in *puntes stan* (BCS 934) in Wilts, now Powtenstone in Groveley, and in the diminutive form in *Punteles treowe* (BCS 787). Cf. also Poyntington (So), DB *Ponditone*, t. Hy 1 Ch *Puntintuna*.

Sharelands is *Sharelond* 1438, 1452 *Ct*, *a shareland in two parcels* 1546 LP. The name must refer to a piece of land parcelled out among various owners.

Streele is *Streele* in 1677 *Lewes Deeds*. Cf. Streele Fm *supra* 155. The name here is probably descriptive of a long and narrow valley.

Tickerage Wood is *Tykeregge* 1395 FF (p), *Northtykeregge* 1437 *Ct*, *Tyckeredges* 1617 SRS 14, 123. This is possibly from OE *ticcen-hrycg* or *ticena-hrycg*, 'goat' or 'goats' ridge,' with early loss of *n* from the consonant-group, *v.* **ticcen, hrycg.**

Bentley Fm[1], Brookhouse, High-hoad[2] (6″), Lankhurst (6″) were probably the homes of Agnes de *Benetlegh* (1327 SR), *v.* **beonet, leah,** John *atte Broke* (1327 SR), Roger *ate Hothe* (1296 SR), *v.* West Hoathly *supra* 270 and Robert de *Langherst* (1296 SR), *v.* **lang, hyrst.**

Arches Fm, Baker's Common (6″), Blackboys[3], Cooper's Hatch[4], Durrant's Fm (6″), Hammonds Green, Hider's Fm, Pelham's Place (6″), Peter's Shaw (6″), Vine Fm, Weavers Pit (6″) and Wheeler's Wood (6″) are probably to be associated with the families of Gilbert *Erch* (1296 SR), William *le Bakere* (1327 SR), Richard *Blakeboy* (1398 SAC 21, 188), John *Couper* (1489 *Ct*), Nicholas *Duraunt* (1452 *Ct*), Thomas *Hammond* of Waldron (1580 WillsL), Abraham *Hidar* of Fletching (1619–27 WillsL), Thomas de *Pelham* (1304 *Ass*), Will *Pieres* (1327 SR), John *Vine* (1688 *FM*) (possibly), Hugo *le Weuere* of Uckfield (1296 SR) and John *Weghelere* (1383 *Ct*).

Barnet Wood (6″) is *Barnett Wode* 1437 *Ct*, *v.* **bærnet.** Brownings Grove, cf. *Brownings Broke* 1546 LP. The *Brounyng* family occur in Hailsham in 1619 (WillsL). Buddlewish Shaw (6″) is *Budneywysshe* 1437 *Ct*, *v.* **wisc.** Cysley's Fm, cf. *Sislelebroke* (sic) 1547 *FM*. Hundred House, *v. supra* 389. Lapphamsdown Cottages (6″) is *Lobhamdowne* 1543 *Ct*. Newlands (6″) is *Newlond* 1333 *Ct*. Oldmill Wood (6″) is *Old Mill* 1527 SAC 21, 198. Orchard Fm (6″) is *le Orchard* 1632 SRS 14, 93. Sand Hill is *Sandehyll strete* 1438 *Ct*. Scantling Common (6″) is possibly to be associated with *Skenlent broke*

[1] *Bently al. Bentleigh* 1437 *Ct*, *Benetle* 15th SAC 68, 272.
[2] *Hygh Hoothes* 1533 *Add.*
[3] *Blakeboy(e)s* 1437 *Ct*, 1547 *FM*. [4] *Couperysheche* 1489 *Ct*.

1543 *Ct.* Shipreed (6″) is *Sheprede* 1543 *Ct*, *v.* sceap and Inchreed *supra* 378. Waldron Down is *Walderon downe* 1543 *Ct.* It lies near Waldron *infra* 405. Woodfield (6″) is *Wodefeld* 1499 *Ct.*

Hadlow Down

Hadlow Down 125 J 9

Hadleg(h) 1254 Pat, 1439 *Ct*
Haddele(gh) 1279 Battle 50 (p), 1296 SR, 1452 *Ct*, *Hadelegh* 1281 Battle 5 (p)
Hadledowne 1333, 1437, 1452 *Ct*, *Hadlydowne* 1543 *Ct*
Hadley Down 1771 Turnpike Act

'*Headda*'s clearing,' *v.* leah.

Broadreed Fm is *Broderede* 1263 *Ass*, 1333, 1441, 1452 *Ct*, *Broderetha* 1333 *Ct*, *-rethe* 1499 *Ct*, *Brothreth* 1333 *Ct*. *v.* Inchreed *supra* 378 for the second element.

Hastingford is *Hastingeford* 1279 *Ass* (p), *Hastyngford* 1441 *Ct*. For the significance of this name *v.* Introd. xxiv.

Howbourne Fm is *Owborne al. Woborne* 1591, 1592, *Houghborne* 1701 SRS 20, 335. The stream is a winding one and the name may be from woh and burna.

Loudwell Fm is *Ludwell(e)* 1327 SR (p), 1547 *Ct*, *Lowdewell* 1333 *Ct*, *Luddewell* 1437 *Ct*. 'Noisy spring,' cf. Ludwell *supra* 338.

Bish Wood[1] (6″), Hole Fm, Stone Mill were probably the homes of Helewys *atte Bissch* (1327 SR) and William *atte Besche* (1332 SR), *v.* bysc, Symon *atte Hole* of Framfield (ib.) and Roger *atte Stone* (1415 *Ass*).

Coleshall[2], Hooks Wood (6″), Huggetts Furnace, Miller's Fm, Nashes Fm (6″), Roser's Common (6″) and Tinker's Lane and Wood[3] (6″) are probably to be associated with the families of Simon *Cole* (1327 SR), John *Hoke* (1333 *Ct*), John *Hoget* (ib.), Roger *Miller* (c. 1512 SRS 16, 3), Thomas *atte Nasshe* (1332 SR), Sayer de *Roseye* (1288 *Ass*), otherwise Saer de *Roseg* (1296 SR), and John *Tynker* (1437 *Ct*).

[1] *Bysche al. Worth* 1642 SRS 14, 124.
[2] Cf. *Colyscross* near by (1543 *Ct*).
[3] Cf. *Tynkershill* and *Tynkersdenn* (1547 *Ct*).

Bellreed Wood (6″) is *Balrede* 1438 *Ct.* For the second element *v.* Inchreed *supra* 378. Broomfields is *Bromfeld* 1452 *Ct.* Self-explanatory. Croust Fm and Old Croust (both 6″) is *Crowse* 1437 *Ct.* Dudsland Fm is *Dodeslonde* 1327 SR (p), *Dodyslond* 1454 *Lewes Deeds*, *Dudsland* 1547 *Ct.* '*Dudd*'s land.' Five Ashes is *Five Ashes* c. 1512 SRS 16, 4. Foxhole Fm is *Foxeholys* 1438 *Ct.* Marling Shaw (6″) is *Marlyng* 1499 *Ct*, cf. Marling *supra* 386. Moat (6″) is *Mott* 1547 *Ct.* Scull Wood (6″) is *le Scurle* 1439 *Ct*, *The Skourle* t. Mary *CtRequests*. Spood's Fm is *Spode* 1333 *Ct.* Spratt Shaw (6″) is *terr. voc. Sprott* 1437 *Ct.* Wilderness Fm is *le Wyldernesse* 1547 *Ct.*

Isfield

Isfield [izvəl] 134 B 7

Isefeld, *-feud*, *Yse-* 1215 FF *et passim* to 1426 IpmR
Ysfeld 1320 Ipm, *Isfild* 1600 MarL, *Isvill* 1711 MarC

'Isa's open land,' *v.* feld, from a pers. name *Īsa*, of which we have a diminutive *Īsel* in Idolsfold and *Ilsham supra* 105, 139. Cf. also *Iscombe supra* 328 and *Iso* (Förstemann PN 970).

Buckham is *Bochamme* 1215 FF (p), *Bocham* 1235, 1249 FF (p), 1279 *Ass*, *Boukham* 1317 FF, *Bukham* 1489 *Ct.* 'Beech hamm (or enclosure).'

Hookgrove Wood (6″) is *Hocgraue* 1215 FF. 'Grove on the hook of land.' *v.* hoc, grafa.

Old Mill Fm, cf. Richard *atte Mille* (1450 FF).

Uckfield

Uckfield [ʌkfəl] [ukfəl] 134 A 8

Ukkefeld, *Uckefeld* 1220 P, 1248 Misc, 1261 *Ass*, 1378 Ch, 1428 FA, *Uckfeud(e)* 1296 SR, 1316 FA
Ukefeld 1243 FF, *-feud* 1262 *Ass*
Huckefeud 1248 *Ass*, *Huckefelde* 1308 Cl, *Hug(g)efeld* 1279 *Ass* (p), *Uggefeld* 1288 *Ass*
Ockefeud 1248 Misc, 1288 *Ass*, *Okkefelde* 1315 Ipm

There is an early ME pers. name *Ucca* found in LVD (12th cent.). This, as suggested by Dr Schram, is probably identical

with the *Ucca* found in the Kentish pers. name 'Wulfstan cognomine *Ucca*' (BCS 1133), 'Wulfstan *Ucca*' (ib. 1132). Cf. also *Uckham infra* 499 and Uckington (Sa), DB *Uchintune*, and *ucking echer* (BCS 300, late copy). There is an OGer *Ucco*, *v.* Förstemann PN 1472.

Ringles Cross is *Ryngylcros*, *Rynglescrosse* 1489 *Ct*, *Ryngyll-cross* 1543 *Ct*. The first element is probably the dialectal *ringle*, 'little ring' (*v.* EDD *s.v.*), from the fact of such a ring having once formed part of the cross.

Boothland Barn (6″), Downland Ho[1], Hooke Hall[2] (6″), and Ridgeplace Fm[3] were probably the homes of Wm *atte Bothe* (1383 *Ct*, *v.* boþ[4]), Reginald *ater Dune* (1296 SR), William *ate Hoke* (ib.) and John de *la Rugge* (1279 *Ass*).

Copwood is so spelt in 1694 (SAC 56, 154). Hempstead Mill is *Hemstedmyll* 1543 *Ct*, i.e. the mill belonging to the manor of Hempstead in Framfield *supra* 393. Ridgewood is *Regewod* 1488 *Ct*.

XLIII. SHIPLAKE HUNDRED

Schepelawe 1180, 1188 P
Shippelake 1248 *Ass*, *Schiplak'* 1279 QW
Shepelake 1262 *Ass et freq* to 1359 Ipm, with variant spellings *Sepe-*, *Schepe-*
Sepenlake 1292 *MinAcct*, *Sheplake* 1359 *Add*

This is from OE *scēapa-lacu*, 'sheep-pool,' *v.* sceap, lacu. Cf. *Sepelac* in Thorney (C), 1314 Ch. The Pipe Roll form shows confusion with the suffix hlaw so common in hundred-names. Nothing is known as to the site of the meeting-place. The hundred is called *Edivestone* in DB, *Ediueherst* in 1130 (P). Both contain the OE fem. pers. name *Eadgifu*, DB having a superfluous genitival *s*, *v.* tun, hyrst. The site of *Ediueherst* is unknown but it occurs in the pers. name Henry de *Ediueherst* in 1169 (P).

[1] *Douneland* 1614 SRS 14, 70. [2] *boscus qui vocatur la Hoc* 1202 Cur.
[3] *Regge* 15th SAC 68, 272.
[4] This name must be of late origin thus to contain the Scandinavian loan-word *booth*.

Chalvington

CHALVINGTON [tʃaːntən] [tʃɔːtən] 134 D 9

Caveltone, *Calvintone* 1086 DB, *Calvinton* t. Steph BM
Chalvinton(a), *-yn-* t. Steph France, 1275 Ipm, 1287 *CplM*, 1302 FA, 1315 Ipm, *-en-* 1274 Pat, *-yng-*, *-ing-* 1305 Ipm, 1324 FA, 1386 IpmR, 1401 FA
Chavinton' 1242 Fees 691
Chalwintone 1265 Misc, *Chalington* 1416 IpmR
Chalvington al. Chaunton 1576 SRS 19, 92, *Chalvington al. Chalton* 1580 *Recov*, *Chaveington* 1674 MarL

'*Cealfa*'s farm,' *v.* ingtun. For the evidence for such a pers. name, *v.* MLR 14, 237.

LOVERS' FM (6″) is to be associated with the family of John and Margery *Loverd* (1521 SAC 38, 137), possibly originally a nickname 'love hard.'

Chiddingly

CHIDDINGLY [tʃitənlai] 134 C 10

Cetelingei 1086 DB
Chitingeleg(h)e, *-ynge-* c. 1230 Pens, 1285 Ipm, 1302 FA, 1325 Misc, 1332 SR, 1345 Ipm, *Chyttyngelegh* 1296 SR
Cheddingeleg 1247 Pat, *Chedynglegh* 1401 FA, 1450 IpmR, *-lygh* 1570 *Lewes Deeds*
Chytinghleye 1273 *Ass*, *-ynglegh* 1316 FA, 1323 Ipm, 1428 FA, *Chittinglegh* 1274 *Lewes*, 1324 FA, *-yng-* 1509 LP, *Chittinly* 1613, 1674 MarL
Chiddelingeli 1279 *Ass* (p), *Chidyngele* 1293 Cl, *-ingelegh* 1327 SR, *Chydyng(e)legh* 1348 Misc, *-ynlegh* 1359 Ipm
Chetyngleye 1318 Ch, *-inglegh* 1369 IpmR, 1470 *Will*
Chudynglee 1349 Ipm, *Chetynglyghe al. Chuddynglee* 1580 SRS 14, 131
Chingly 1735 *Recov* (*VCH*)

This name has probably the same history as Chiddingly *supra* 271.

CHISWELL'S FM. No early forms for this name have been noted. In 1285 (*CplM*), 1296, 1327, 1332 (SR) we have mention here

of a family name *Chyselbergh*. Possibly the beorg of that name was the small circular hill by Chiswell's Farm and the first element in each name may be OE ceosol[1].

Hamly Bridge is *Ambeleg(h)* 12th SAC 5, 157, 1470 *Will*, *Ombelegh* 1288 *Ass* (p), *Gt. Amly* 1823 G, and was the home of Henry de *Ambeleg'* (1285 *CplM*) or *Hambelegh* (1296 SR) and Wm de *Ambelegh* (1327 SR). The bridge is first named as *Ambeleghbrigge* c. 1450 (Hailsham). It probably contains the same pers. name as Amberstone *infra* 435 and may be named from the same man, as they are only three miles apart. *v.* leah.

Honeywick Wood (6″) is *Honywyke* 1580 SRS 3, 119 and here lived Walter de *Honewyk(e)*, *Hunewyk* 1285 *CplM*, 1296, 1327 SR. 'Honey farm,' *v.* hunig, wic.

Nash Street is *Nasshestrete* 1562 *Ct*. Here lived Thomas *atte Nasse*, *atte Nessh* (1288, 1304 *Ass*). 'At the ash.' In 1378 *Ct* there is mention also of a *Nasshecrouche* in this neighbourhood.

Peke's House is *Peakes* in 1613 (SRS 14, 131) and was doubtless the home of Thomas de *Peke* (1288 *CplM*) and Robert de *Peke* (1296 SR). Close by was *Pekegate* (1378 *Ct*). It is on the top of a small hill so perhaps we have OE *pēac*, discussed in PN BedsHu 176. Near here must have been the stream called *Peke* or *Pekeie* (*Bay* 20, 21), the stream perhaps being the arm of the Cuckmere which flows at the foot of the hill. There was also a *Pekeleghe* in the neighbourhood (1287 *CplM*).

The Birches (6″)[2], Burg-Hill[3], Frith's Fm[4], Millhouse Fm, Strood Fm, Stuckles (6″)[5], Well House (6″) were probably the homes of Henry de *la Birche* (1261 *Ass*), William de *Berga* (1288 *Ass*) and Robert *atte Bergh* (1296 SR), *v.* beorg, Nicholas *atte Ferthe* (1296 SR), *v.* fyrhþ, Richard *atte Melle* (t. Hy 7–8 *Add*), Walter *atte Strode* (1332 SR), *v.* strod, Ralph de *Stoklose* (1296 SR), i.e. wooden pigstye, *v.* stocc, hlose, William *atte Welle* (1327 SR).

[1] Mr Salzman gives a form *Cheeseballs* (1647, 1663 *Ct*) which suggests that *Chyselbergh* may actually have been corrupted to *Cheeseball* and that in turn to *Chiswell*. Perhaps the small circular hill suggested (by popular etymology) the form *Cheeseball*.

[2] *Birches* 1598 *Add*.

[3] *Barghill* 1550 SAC 14, 221, *Berghill* 1613 SRS 14, 187.

[4] *Fright* 1724 B.

[5] *Stukeles ferling* 15th SAC 68, 272.

Beard's Fm[1] (6″), Cocker's Pit[2] (6″), Finches (not on map), Hilder's Court, Hoad's Wood (6″), Holmes's Hill, Muddles Green, Swansbrook Fm and Thunder's Hill[3] are probably to be associated with the families of Robert and Michael *le Berd* (1296 SR), Robert *le Koker* (ib.), Miles *le Fynch* (1340 NI), John *Hylder* (1580 SRS 3, 119), Ralph *atte Hothe* (1296 SR), Walter *Home* (1386 *Ct*), Nicholas *Moodell* of Waldron (1547 WillsL), Walter *le Swon* (1296 SR) and Thomas *Thunder* (t. Ed 6 SAC 14, 232).

Broomfield Wood (6″) is *Bromefeld* 1617 SRS 14, 160. Burchetts (6″) is *Byrchett* t. Hy 7–8 *Add*, *Byrchettes* 1580 SRS 3, 119, cf. Grevatt's *supra* 17. Chatfield Shaw (6″) is probably to be associated with the family of Thomas *Chatfeld* (1562 *Ct*). Coldharbour Fm (6″) is *Coleharber* 1698 SAC 37, 60. Gatehouse Fm (6″) is *Gatehouse* 1575 SRS 14, 229. Gregory Wood (6″), cf. *Gregory* 1637 *Ipm* (*VCH*). Hale Green, cf. *Hale*, *Halcroft* 1433 *Ct*, *v.* healh. Highdown Wood (6″) is *Hydowne* 1550 SAC 14, 221. Highlands is *Heghlondys* t. Hy 5–6 *Add*, *Hylandes* 1611 BM. East Knowl Wood (6″) is *East Knowle* 1719 SAC 39, 138. The Park is *the Park* 1580 SRS 3, 119. Smithlands Wood (6″) is *Smithlands* 1719 SAC 39, 138, probably 'smooth lands.' Stream Fm and Furnace, cf. *Streame house* 1607 SRS 14, 93. *Furnace* preserves the memory of former ironworks here.

East Hoathly

East Hoathly [huːəd'lai] 134 B 9

Hodlegh(*e*) 1287 *CplM*, 1289 Ipm, 1296, 1332 SR, *Parva Hodeleye* 1312 Orig, *Hothlegh* 1401 *FM*, *Esthothelegh* 1438, 1442 SRS 4, 110

Est Horthlyght 1527 SRS 14, 95

v. West Hoathly *supra* 270. For the last form cf. Fairlight *infra* 507. *Horth* is for *Hawth*, a common dialect form for *Hoth*.

Halland [hɔːl lænd] is *Hollond* 1375 IpmR, *Hallond* 1376 Cl, IpmR, *Hawland* 1565–81 SAC 39, 105, *Hallandes* 1580 SRS

[1] *Beards* 1618 SRS 14, 80. [2] *Cookers* ib.

[3] There is mention also of *le Thonderscrofth* 1486 *Ct*, *Thunderyscrosse* 1487 *Ct*.

3, 145, *Halland al. Holland* 1585 BM. Richard *ate Halle* of Lullington acquired lands in East Hoathly in 1343: these included lands afterwards called *Hall Land* (1533 *Add*) (L.F.S.).

Scallow (6″), cf. *Scalewebregg(e)* 1385 *Ct*, 1487 *Lewes Deeds*, *Scalew-*, *Scalwebregge* 1431 *Ct*, *Skalowbrigge* 1484 *Ct*, *Callowfield near Scallow Bridge* 1675 *Ct*, *the Scallowefeild al. Scallowebridge* 1679 *Add*. Close by was a field called *Scallow Wish* (1840 *TA*). In 1285 *CplM* we have mention of 'a bridge at *Calwebreg*' which may possibly refer to the same spot. *Callow* is used in Sussex in the sense 'smooth, bare' (*v.* calu)[1]. Was there something in the bridge that suggested the description and is *Scallow* a corruption of it? In connexion with Scaldhurst (Ess), earlier *Caldehous*, Mr Reaney calls our attention to the common prefixing of *s* to words beginning with *c*, e.g. *squench* for *quench* (Gepp, *Essex Dialect Dictionary* 152). Note also Scrattage (Mx), *Cracheheg'* 1274 *Ass*. Possibly we have the same dialectal feature here. See further *s.n.* Poles Pitch *supra* 190.

Sweetwillow Shaw (6″) was the home of Nicholas *ate Telgh* (1287 *CplM*) or *ater Swete Telgh* (1296 SR), i.e. at the sweet *teller* or *tillow*, i.e. young oak-tree (*v.* Tilkhurst *supra* 333). The meaning of the epithet is not clear.

Whyly [wai'lai] is *Willee* 1246 Ch, *Wylegh* 1296 SR (p) *et freq* to 1401 BM, with variant form *Wi-*, *Wylye*, *Wylee* 1451 Pens, *Whiligh* 1823 G. This is probably another example of the compound of OE *wīg*, *wēoh* and leah found in Whiligh *infra* 454, Willey (Sr) (cf. PN Bk 85), Weeley (Ess), and Weoley (PN Wo 350), hence, 'clearing where heathen rites were practised' or where there was a heathen temple.

Ailies Fm (6″), Buckle Wood (6″), France Wood (6″), Gray Wood and Hesmonds[2] (6″) are probably to be associated with the families of Thomas *Alye* (1562 *Ct*), Robert *atte Bokholte* (1296 SR), i.e. beech-wood, John *Fraunceys* and Stephen *le Frense* (1296 SR), Robert *Graie* (1327 SR), and Henry *Heseman* of Little Horsted (1631 WillsL).

[1] We probably have another example of this name in Coldbridge (K), *Calewebreg* 1278 Ipm, *Colewebruge* 1304 Ch. [2] *Heasemans* 1679 *Add*.

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Bonny's Fm (6″), cf. *Bolneyis* 1503 *Ct*, perhaps named from a settler from Bolney *supra* 257. Brook House (6″), cf. *Brooke land* 1679 *Add*. Gate House (6″), cf. Nicholas *atte Gate* (1327 SR). Godfreys (6″) is *Sandlane al. Godfrey* 1625 BM. Hawkhurst Common is *Hauekehurst* 1229 Cl (p), *Hauckherst* 1285 *CplM* (p), *Hauekherst* 1291 *MinAcct*. *v*. hyrst. Holms Fm (6″) is *Homes* 1679 *Add*. Martinland Wood (6″) is *Martensland* 1567 SRS 3, 60. Moat Fm is *Moatehouse* 1679 *Add*. Old Land Wood (6″) is *Old Lands al. Cockshootes* 1698 SAC 37, 60. For the last *v*. PN Wo 180.

Laughton

Laughton[1] [la·ftən] [la·tən] 134 C 8/9

Lestone, *Lestun* 1086 DB, *Lastane* (sic) t. Steph France
Lectone 13th SAC 6, 143 *et freq* to 1291 *MinAcct*, *Lec(h)*- 1239 Pat, 1240–9 Ch (6), 1276 Pat
Lacton(e) 1229 Pat, 1292 Ch, 1296 SR, *Lag(h)*- 1291 Tax *et freq* to 1378 IpmR, *Laug*- 1291 SAC 6, 141, *Laugh*- 1338 Ipm *et freq*
Leytton 1248 *Ass*, 1259 FF, *Legh*- 1316 FA
Layghton 1545 *Will*

v. leactun. For a long time there was hesitation between the two possible developments to *Leighton* and *Laughton*.

Colbrands (6″) is *Colbons al. Colbronds al. Grisland* 1491 BM, *Colbrans otherwise Colbornes* 1561, 1581 SRS 14, 181, deriving from the family of Robert *Colbrond* of Ringmer (1332 SR).

Stockingham (lost)

Stochingham, *Estochingeham* 1086 DB, *Stokingeam* t. Steph France, *Stokingtham* (sic) 1219 Bracton, *Stokingehamm* c. 1260 *Lewes*, *Stokingham* 1540 *Will*

This manor is in *Edivestone* or Shiplake Hundred in DB and as the 1540 reference is the name of a tenement in Laughton, which is in that hundred, the identification is beyond question. It is from OE *stoccingahamm*, 'ham(m) of the dwellers by the stocc (or stoc).'

[1] Numerous forms in *Lettit-*, *Latht-*, *Lett-* are probably errors of transcription in which the first *t* should be *c*.

TERRIBLE DOWN is *Turbyldoune* t. Hy 5–6 *Add*, *Torbildoune* 1477 BM, *Tarbyldoune* 1543 *Ct*, *Terbill Downe* 1563 SAC 21, 199, *Tyrryble doune* 1573 *Ct*, *Tarble Down* 1659 *Ct* and is probably to be associated with Robert *atte Tordehelle* (1296 SR), i.e. 'at the dung hill,' cf. Terwick *supra* 42. *Turdhill*, *Tordhill* was probably altered to *Turbyll*, *Torbyll* in order to hide its unpleasant associations.

VERT WOOD

la Ferkthe t. Ed 1 *Add*, *ate Verkch* 1287 *CplM* (p)
la Ferthe t. Hy 5–6 *Add*, *Le Verth Wood* or *le Olde Brule* 1524 LP, *the Vert al. Olde Brouylle* 1551 BM

A form of OE fyrhþ with Sussex initial *v*. For the alternative name *v*. Broyle *supra* 355. Both are woodland names.

CHAMBERS' COURT, MARCHANTS and WELSH REEDS WOOD[1] (6″) are to be associated with the families of Simon de *la Chambre* (1279 *Ass*), Johanna *Mareschaunt* (1365 *Ct*), and Richard *Walssh* (t. Hy 5–6 *Add*). For *reed*, *v*. Inchreed *supra* 378.

ASHREED WOOD (6″) is *Archered* 1605 SRS 33, 53, *le Archreede* 1641 SRS 14, 213. For *reed*, *v*. Inchreed *supra* 378. BRICKHURST FM is possibly identical with *Bryggers* 1543 SRS 14, 50, deriving from some early owner, with common corruption of suffix. BROOMHAM is *Bromham* 1287 *CplM*, 1327 SR, *-hamme* 1332 SR (all p), *v*. brom, hamm. CHURCH FM (6″), cf. *Churchlands* 1632 SRS 14, 93. CLEAVER'S FM, cf. *Clevers* 1481 *Ct*, deriving probably from some early owner. LONGFIELD WOOD (6″) is *Longfield* 1632 SRS 14, 93. MILWARD'S FM is *Melwordes* 1560 SRS 3, 20, probably from a family *Muleward* or *Melward*. MUSLINS (6″) is *Muslondes* 1560 SRS 3, 19. Perhaps land infested by field-mice. PARK FM may be *the New Parke in the Vert* 1551 BM. SHORTGATE is *Shertegate* t. Hy 5–6 *Add*. WHITESMITH is *Wythesmyth* t. Hy 5–6 *Add*. There is a smithy here and we probably have the English form *smithe* (*v*. NED *s.v.*) found side by side with the Scandinavian *smithy*. Cf. Robert *atte Smyth* (1327 SR).

[1] *Walshyrede*, *Walsysrede* t. Hy 5–6 *Add*.

Ripe

RIPE 134 D 9

silva quae app. Rhip[1] 741 (c. 1300) BCS 161

Ripe 1086 DB, *Rype* 1316 FA, 1338 Ipm, 1392 IpmR, (*al. Eckyngton*) 1573 *Recov*

Rip, Ryp 1240–6 Ch *et freq* to 1336 Ipm, *Ryp al. Egyngton* 1444 Cicestr

Ripp, Ryppe 1288 *Ass*, 1360 Ipm, 1378 Cl, 1386 IpmR, t. Hy 5–6 *Add*

This name has been discussed already *s.n.* Ripton in PN BedsHu 219, where it is shown that the name is probably descriptive of the ridge on which Ripe stands and that the name is cognate with LGer *riep*, 'shore, slope,' East Frisian *ripe*, 'edge.' A further example of it is found in *fealcing rip* in a Kentish charter (BCS 813).

DEANLAND is *Denlond(e)* 1339 *Add*, 1504 *Ct*, 'swine-pasture land,' *v.* denn. In 1444, 1445 *Ct* there is mention also of *Den(n)ehacche*. The modern form *Dean-* is misleading.

ECKINGTON CORNER

Achintone, Achiltone, Alchitone, Hechestone, Echentone, Eschintone 1086 DB

Achinctonam 1121 AC, *Achintona* t. Steph France, *Agintune* 12th AD iii

Eckentuna t. Steph France, *Eschinton'* 1242 Fees 691, *Ekenton* 1291 Tax, *Eckyng-* 1340 NI, *Ekyn-* 1487 *Ct*, *Ekyngton al. Veneland* 1554 SRS 19, 151

Heg(g)henton c. 1200 *AD* 14969, 1305 *Ass*, *Heghynton* 1338, 1339 Ipm

Hechenton 1200 FF, *Ecchinton* 1324 FA, *Hechyngton* 1446 *CplM*

Hegheton 1204–7 *AD* 14970

Eghin(g)ton, -ynton 1296 *CplM*, 1302 FA, 1314 Pat, 1318 FF, 1328, 1330 Ipm, 1366 SAC 6, 137, 1395, 1415, 1421 IpmR, 1428 FA, *Eghenton* 1339 *Ass*

[1] It is impossible from the charter to say just where this land lay. It was somewhere on the Kent-Sussex border, perhaps further east than Ripe but whether or no the places are identical it is clear that the names are. Wallenberg (ZONF 4, 292) identifies it with West Ripe in Romney Marsh.

Hey(g)hin(g)ton, *He(i)gh-*, *Heh-* 1338, 1341 Cl, 1339, 1349, 1359 Ipm, 1359 BM, Fine, 1380 FF, Pat, 1422, 1435 *CplM*
Egyn(g)ton 1443–5 SRS 4, 130, t. Hy 8 *DuLa*
Eighington al. Eckington 1634 *Ipm* (*VCH*)

This is a very difficult name. The original form may have been OE *Hēahingtun*, 'farm of *Hēaha*,' (*v.* ingtun), this being a short form of one of the OE pers. names in *Hēah-*. The name is on record (Redin 50). Cf. Heighington (PN NbDu *s.n.*). Topographically an OE *Heāhingatun*, 'farm of the high dwellers' is not out of the question but we should have expected some ME forms in *-ingeton*. For the *k-* sound cf. Tickeridge, Hickstead, and Tilkhurst *supra* 273, 279, 333.

Fowler's Barn (6″), cf. *Fowlerslond* 1370 *Ct* and John *Foweler* mentioned in 1502 (*Ct*). Lime Barnetts (6″) is *Lymberneres* 1365 *Ct*, *Lymbrenners* t. Hy 5–6 *Add*, *Lymeburners* 1562 *Ct*. Originally the home of some lime-burner(s). Lulham is *Lolleham* 1279 *Ass* (p), t. Ed 1 *Add*, *Lulleham* 1287 *CplM*, 1296 SR (p). 'Lulla's ham(m).' Mark Cross is *Mark Crosse* 1580 SRS 3, 122, *v.* mearc. It is on the parish boundary. Sheeplands is *Sheepeland* 1641 SRS 14, 224.

Waldron[1]

Waldron [wɔ·ldən] 134 A 10
Waldere, *Waldrene* 1086 DB
Waldrena 1121 AC, t. Steph BM, *Waldern(e)* 1242 Ch *et passim* to 1610 Norden, *Waldron* 1336, 1487 AD i, *Walldron* 1579 MarC, *Kynges Waldron* 1585 MarC
Waddern 1195 FF, *Waudern(e)* 1230 FF *et freq* to 1294 Misc
'Forest house,' *v.* weald, ærn.

Alburgham (lost)
Hebrithesham c. 1230 Pens, *Ebrichesham*, *Eadbrihtesham*, *Eydbrihtesham*, *Eylbrihtesham* c. 1245 Pens
Eylbrihtesham 1254 BM, *Ebryscesham* 1285 Ipm, *Albursham cross* 1605 *Lewes Deeds*
'*Aeþelbeorht*'s ham.'

[1] For the names in this parish we are much indebted to Mr D. Macleod.

Brailsham Fm (6″) is *Breilesham* 1230 P (p), *Brailesham* c. 1250 SRS 31, 88, 1437 FF (p). We clearly have the same pers. name here as in Brailsford (PN Db 69), DB *Brailesford*, and possibly in Brailes (PN Wa 32), DB *Brailes*, if that is a case of a p.n. formed from a pers. name in the genitive, without any second element. The name would be OE *Brægel*, but its affinities are not clear.

Bryckden is *Brickenden* 1611, 1637 *Lewes Deeds*, land of John *Brekeden* in 1487 *Lewes Deeds*, so it may be manorial. Cf. also Brittenden (6″) close by, which may be the same name with common confusion of *k* and *t*.

Clearhedge Wood (6″) is *Clavregge*, *Clavrigg* 1288 SAC 49, 9, *Clavregge* 13th SAC 6, 143 *et freq* to 1399 *Add*, *Clenrugg* 1305 Cl, *Claregge* 1429 BM[1]. 'Clover-ridge,' *v.* clæfre, hrycg.

Copford (6″) is *Cobeford* c. 1230 Pens *et freq* to 1285 Ipm, *Cobbeford* c. 1230 Pens (p) *et freq* to 1428 FA, *Coppeford* 1261 *Ass*, 1279 *Ass* (p), *Copeford* 1279 *Ass*, *Cobford* 1324 FA. '*Cobba*'s ford.'

Cross-in-Hand is (*via*) *cruce manus* 1547 Pat, *Crosse atte Hand*, *Crosse in Hand* 1597 *Add*, *Crosse at hand* 1623 *Lewes Deeds*, *Crosse in the Hand* 1656 SAC 1, 70.

Dern Wood (6″) is *Derne* (grange called) c. 1240 Pens, *Derne* 1275 SRS 29 *et passim* to 1428 FA, *the Derne* 1513 *Lewes Deeds*. Probably a derivative of the adj. dierne, 'hidden.' 'It accurately describes the locality' (SAC 14, 210).

Dunly Wood is *Dunnele* 13th *Bodl* 271, *Dounle* 1325 Ipm, *le Dunleye* 1330 Ipm, *Dounlee* 1337 Pens. Probably 'clearing on the dun' in spite of the first form. *v.* leah.

Heronsdale Manor

Heryngawdes 1482 IpmR, *Heringawds* 1529 *FM*, *Heryngawes* or *Heryngawaez* 1489 Ipm

Harringale, *Heringale*, *Herringales* 1588, 1652 BM, *Haringalles al. Harringal* 1590 *Lewes Deeds*, *Herringales al. Herringale* 1755 SRS 19, 80

Herringdale 1724 BM, *Herringsdale* 1823 G

[1] *u* is often transcribed as *n* in this name.

This is a manorial name, a corruption of a name derived from the family of John *Heryngaud* assessed in Hoathly and Chiddingly in 1296 (SR).

HOMEWOOD (6″) is *la Hamoda* 12th *Lewes*. *v*. Homewood *supra* 258.

POSSINGWORTH (*vulgo* Possingford)

Posingeworde 12th *AD* A 44, *-worth* 1281 SAC 58, 186, *-wrthe* c. 1292 Pens, *-wurth* 1336 AD i
Posingwurthe 1246 Pens, *-werth* 1378 AD i (p)
Possingwrthe 1268 *Ass* (p)

OE *Posingaworþ*, 'enclosure of Posa's people,' *v*. worþ, ing, and for the possibility of such a pers. name *v*. Ekwall, PN in *-ing* 38. See further *Puslingham infra* 432.

REDDINGBRIDGE (lost) is *Redenbryge* (1404), *Ryudingbreg* (1460), *Redyngbreg* (1471) all from *Court Rolls*, *Redynbregge* (1487 AD i), *Redynbrigge* (1483 ib.) and was the home of John de *Redyngebregg* in 1296 (SR). This is probably 'brycg by the hryding' (or clearing), though that word is rare in Sussex.

GROVE COTTAGES (6″), HOOK'S FM[1], WOODLANDS (6″) were probably the homes of William *atte Grove* (1416 AD vi), John *atte Ho(u)ke* (1327 SR), *v*. hoc, and Walter *atte Wode* (1325 FF).

CRAWLSDOWN WOOD (6″), DAN'S FM (6″), DUNGATES FM, EASTON'S FM (6″), FULLER'S GILL, GLAZIER'S FM, HAMMOND'S WOOD (all 6″), MEPHAM'S FM, POOKREED (6″), SELWYN'S WOOD[2], SUMMERSBROOK WOOD and WITLANDS WOOD (6″) are probably to be associated with the families of Roger *Crul* (1296 SR), William *Dan* (1679 *Add*), Peter de *Dungate* (1269 *Ass*), Radulphus de *Esteton* (1279 *Ass*), Henry *le Fullere* (1296 SR), Thomas *Glasyer* (1445 *Ct*), *Hammond* (1622 SAC 13, 98), John *Meppam* of Heathfield (1617 WillsL), Henry *Pouke* (1327 SR), *v*. Inchreed *supra* 378, Humphrey *Selwyn* (1581 SAC 13, 96), John *Somenour* (1353 FF), John *atte Wytlond* (1296 SR) and Will *atte Wyclond* (1327 SR).

BEACON DOWN is *Beaken doune* 1584 *Lewes Deeds*, *ye beacon* 1679 *Add*. BLACKDOWN (6″) is *Blackdown* 1629 *Lewes Deeds*. BROADFIELD WOOD (6″) is *Broadfelde* 1606 SRS 14, 244. BURNT-

[1] *Le Hooke* 1512 BM. [2] 20 *acres called Selwines* 1570 SAC 13, 96.

OAK HOUSE (6″) is *Burntoake* 1679 *Add.* CONEYBURROW WOOD (6″), cf. *Coneyburyfeld* 1679 *Add.* CROSS FM (6″); we may perhaps compare *Cruxlond* 1235 *Lewes* 74. FAIRFIELD (6″) is *Feyrefeld* 1437 *Ct.* FOXHUNT GREEN is *Foxhunt* 1395 BM, 1483 IpmR, *Foxhunteslondes* 1435 Battle 108. HIGHFIELD COTTAGE (6″) is *Hygfeld* 1499 *Ct.* LIONS GREEN is *Lyons Grene* in 1679 *Add.* MARVELL (6″) is perhaps to be associated with the family of *Meryefelde* t. Ed 1 *Add.* SCRIPP WOOD (6″) is *the Screppe* 1487 *Lewes Deeds*, *Scripe Fm* 1656 BM. SHARP'S CORNER, cf. *Sherpislond* 1503 *Ct.* TANNERS MANOR is *lands called Tanners* 1679 *Add.*

XLIV. LONGBRIDGE HUNDRED

This hundred is called *Langebregge* in 1265 Misc and was composed of two half-hundreds, east and west of the water of *Langebregge*, i.e. the Cuckmere, the 'long bridge' being the bridge near Winton Street in Alfriston called *Langebrigg* in 1335 (Ipm). It corresponded to the DB hundreds of *Wandelmestrei* and *Auronehelle* (1130 *Alrehelle*, 1162 P *Elrehelle*). The first DB name is clearly a compound of treo(w) (as in so many hundred-names) and a pers. name. If the DB form is to be trusted it would seem to have been *Wandhelm* or, more probably, *Wændelhelm*. Names in *Wand-* are common on the continent (Förstemann PN 1525 ff.) but have not been recorded in England. For *Wændel*-names, *v.* PN BedsHu 114, *s.n.* Wensdon. The DB name for the second hundred is probably a compound of hyll and *Ælfrūn*, a woman's name, recorded in late OE and probably of Scandinavian origin. Cf. Afflington (Do), DB *Alfrunetune*.

Arlington

ARLINGTON [ælɪŋtən] 134 E 10

Erlington, *Herlintone* 1086 DB
Erlington, *-yng-* 1230 P *et passim* to 1610 Norden
Erdlynton 1309 ChanceryWarrants
Arlyngton 1573 *FM*

This is an ingtun derivative of a pers. name, probably OE *Eorla*, a pet-form of one of the not very numerous OE pers. names in *Eorl-*. Hence 'Eorla's farm.'

ABBOT'S WOOD is so called in 1540 (*Lewes Deeds*) and takes its name from the fact that the land was once in the possession of Battle Abbey (Lower i. 12). Its old name was *Lindhersse* (1337), *Lyndhershe* (1349), *Lynershe wood* (1535), *Lyngnashe* (1564), *Lygnashe* (1602), all from *FM*. The old name is a compound of lind and ersc, 'limetree earsh.'

CHILVER BRIDGE is *Chisilford* 1252 Ch, *Chiselford* 1261 *Ass*, 1285, 1618 *CplM*, *Chissleford* 1689 *CplM*, *Chilver* 1796 *CplM*, *pons* or *bridge* being added in each case. 'Shingly or pebbly ford,' *v.* ceosol, ford and cf. Chillesford (Sf), 1280 Ch *Chiselford*.

CLAVERHAM is *Claveham*, *Clavreham*, *Clavesham* 1086 DB, *Claverham* n.d. *Lewes et freq* to 1488 Ipm, *Clavreham* t. Steph France (p). 'Clover-homestead (or enclosure),' *v.* clæfre, ham(m) and cf. Claverham (So) and Claverhambury (Ess).

HEMPSTEAD is *Hamsted* 1202, 1220 FF, *Hemstede* 1288 *Ass*, 1296 SR (p), *Hempstede* 1325 Pat. *v.* hamstede.

KNOCK HATCH (6″) is *la Knocke* 1267 (t. Ed 2) SAC 6, 134, 1320 Ch, 1365 *Ct*, *Knokke*, *Knock*, *Cnoch'* 1279 *Ass*, *Knokhatche* 1493 *Ct*. There is a small hill close at hand and there can be little doubt that the word is the common *knock* meaning a hillock, knoll.

MICHELHAM is *Michelham* 1219 *Bay et freq* to 1325 Misc, *Muchelham* 1232–4 Cl *et freq* to 1334 Misc, *Mikelham* 1232–4 Cl, *Mykel(e)ham*, *Michelesham* 1279 *Ass*, *Mechilham* 1509 LP. 'The great ham(m),' *v.* micel. There is a large bend in the river here.

MILTON COURT is *Middelton* 12th SAC 4, 41 *et freq* to 1332 SR, *Milton* 1543 SRS 14, 71, *Myddelton al. Milton* 1535 SRS 14, 120. It lies between Wilmington and Lullington.

RAYLANDS is *Raylond*, *Reylond* 1540 *Lewes Deeds*, *Raylands* 1556 (1620) SRS 29. *Ray* is here the common derivative of eg (*v.* æt) and the whole name means 'land by the well-watered place,' cf. *Raylands* and *The Eyes* 1671 *Lewes Deeds*.

SESSINGHAM

Sesingeham, Sasingham 1086 DB
Sessingham, Cess- 1271 *Ass* (p), 1364 *CplM*
Ses(s)ingeham, Cess- 1285 *Bay*, 1302 FA (p)
Sassingham 1622 *CplM*

This name and Sessacott (D) and a lost *Sessinghope* (PN NbDu 174) point to an OE pers. name **Sessa*, **Seassa* (Ekwall, PN in *-ing* 131), perhaps a pet-form of an OE pers. name in *Seax-*, hence 'homestead (or enclosure) of Se(a)xa's people,' *v.* ham(m). Cf. also Sissinghurst (K), *Saxingeherste* 1206 FF (ZONF 4, 290).

SPELDRIDGE (lost) is *Spelterche* (c. 1290 SAC 6, 134, 1320 Ch), *Speldredge* (1556 SRS 29). It is probably a compound of OE *speld*, 'wood-splinter,' found also in Spilshill (K), *Speldgisella* (BCS 343) and ersc, descriptive perhaps of an ersc by woodland.

THE BITTERNS[1] (6″), CANEHEATH[2], COBBS (6″), POLLARD'S WOOD (6″), STAPLEY'S FM[3] (6″), and WILBEES[4] are probably to be associated with the families of Wm de *Bitham* or *Bitteham* (1327, 1332 SR), Simon *le Cane* of Folkington (1327 SR), *Cane* (1557 SRS 29, 26), John *Cobbe* (1397 SAC 22, 117), Martin *Pollard* (1287 *CplM*), Richard *Stapley* (1538 Hailsham) and Edward *Wilbey* of Friston (1608 WillsL).

BRAMBLE GROVE (6″) is *Bramble Grove Wood* 1719 SAC 39, 147. CHAPEL BARN (6″), cf. *Chappell land* 1601 SRS 14, 131, *Chapel field* 1840 *TA*. MILTON HIDE is *the Hide of Milton* 1589 SRS 29, *v.* hid. MILTON STREET is *Mylton Strete* 1589 SRS 29. PARKWOOD FM, cf. *in parc. de Mucchelham* 1373 *Ct*, *Michelham Parkgate* 1541 LP. POUNDFIELD CORNER (6″) is *Pondefoldefelde* 1563, *Poundsfould* 1650 Hailsham. WHITEING LANE (6″) is probably identical with *W(h)ytynglond* 1509 *Ct*. WICKSTREET is *Wykestret* 1501 *Ct* and is probably identical with *le Wyklonde* 1372 *Ct*, *v.* wic. Cf. also *Week Bridge*, *Wick Bridge* 1588 *Ct*. WINDOVER HILL [windɔ·r] is *Windore hill* 1779 Royers Guide to Eastbourne.

[1] *Bithams* 18th *FM*.
[2] *Caneheath* 1670 BM.
[3] *Stapleighes* 1502 *Ct*, *Stapleigh* 1505 *Ct*.
[4] *Wilbees* 1724 B.

Berwick

BERWICK [bərwik] 134 F 9

Beruice, Berewice 1086 DB

Further forms are without interest till:

Berwicke al. South Berwick al. Barrike 1571 SRS 19, 83, *Barwick(e)* 1587 MarL, 1596 *Ipm(VCH)*, *Berrycke* 1595 MarL

v. berewic.

COMP LANE and BARN (6″) is *the Comp* c. 1840 *TA* and is possibly identical with *Allingcompe* 1579 *DuLa*, *v.* camp. LEYLANDS BARN (6″) is *Leylands* 18th *FM*. 'Fallow land,' *v.* læge. NEW BARN is *the New Barne* 1620 SAC 6, 229, then just built. THE TYE (6″) is *the Tye* 1721 SAC 6, 241, *v.* teag.

Folkington

FOLKINGTON [fouiŋtən] 134 F 10

Fochintone 1086 DB, n.d. *Fochituna Lewes* 89d

Fokintune, Fokin(g)ton, Fokyngton 1121 *AD* 14176 (p) *et passim* to 1398 IpmR, 1608 Wills, *Vokynton* 1377 FF

Folkinton(a) t. Steph France, 1230 P (p), *Folkyndun* 1304 BM, *Foukington'* 1230 P (p)

Fukentun 13th *Bay*

Fokkynton 1543 *Recov*, *Fockington* 1567 *FM*

Foginton 1579 *CplM*, *Fokington al. Fogington* 1610 *Recov*

Foyngton 1610 Norden, *Fowington* 1721 MarL

Fokington al. Foington al. Fogington 1623 SRS 29

Faukington 1672 MarL

Folkington al. Falkington al. Fowington 1792 SRS 29, 188

'*Folca*'s farm,' *v.* ingtun. The pers. name *Folca* may be inferred from Folkestone (K), *Folcanstan* (BCS 408). There has been early assimilation to *Focca*, cf. that name in Fockbury (PN Wo 341).

THE LINKS (6″) is *pasture called the Linckes* 1625 SRS 29, 52. *v.* hlinc.

NATE WOOD

Natawuda t. Steph France

Natwude 1215 FF, *-wode* 1285 *CplM*

Natewode 1279 *Ass* (p), 1285 *CplM*, 1579 *DuLa*, 1673 *CplM*
Nattewode 1279 *Ass* (p), 1315 SAC 4, 44, 1335 Ch
Gnat Wood 1861 Baxter's Map

The evidence as a whole suggests an OE pers. name *Nata*, hence 'Nata's wood.' For this pers. name *v.* PN Wo 188–9. OE *nēata-wudu*, 'wood of the cattle,' might be possible were the evidence clearer that the vowel was really shortened. *v.* neat.

WOOTTON Ho

Lodintone 1086 DB (uncertain identification)
Wudetona 1174 P, *Wodeton* 1242 Fees *et freq* to 1380 *SR*
Wudington c. 1205 Hailsham, *Wodinton* 1252 Ch, *-iton* 1324 Pat
Wutton juxta Fokyngton 1458 IpmR

'Farm by the wood,' *v.* tun, with occasional ingtun forms instead of tun. Cf. Wootton *supra* 300 for the *inton*-form, and for the erroneous *L*, cf. Itford and *supra* 358.

Litlington

LITLINGTON [lilinjtən] 134 G 9

Litlinton' 1191 P, 1205 Cur, 1288 *Ass*
Litleton' 1199 Cur, *Litelton* 1291 Tax
Lit(t)elington 1201 Cur, 1312 *Deed*, *Litlington*, *Lyt-* 1206 FF *et freq* to 1548 *Will*, (*juxta Seford*) 1298 *Ass*

'*Lytel(a)*'s farm,' *v.* ingtun. For this pers. name *v.* PN Bk 88 *s.n.* Littleworth.

CHAMBER'S COURT (6″) is *Chambers Court* 1540 Ipm. It was the home of Gerard de *la Chambre* (1332 SR).

CLAPHAM is *Clopham* 1224 *P et freq* to 1466 SRS 29, with occasional forms *Clopp-*. *v.* Clapham *supra* 195[1].

Wilmington

WILMINGTON 134 F 10

Wineltone, *Wilminte* 1086 DB, *Wilminte* 12th Bello

[1] Some of the forms refer to Clapham al. Chambers in Litlington (Clapham House now), others to Clapham in Lullington, a holding of Battle Abbey, now Clapham Barn.

Wilmentun, -ton 12th SAC 5, 171, 1287 *CplM*, *Wylmentone* c. 1285 SAC 4, 48, *Wilminton(am)* 1189 (1335) Ch, 1310 Ch, 1316 SAC 4, 40, 1327 SR, *Wilmingtone, -yng-* 1314 Ch, *Will-* 1316 FA, 1332 SR, *Wyl-* 1401 AD iii, *Willmunton* 1672 MarL

Welmenton 1180–1204 SAC 4, 48, 1261 Pat, *-yngton* 1299 *Winton*

Wilmeton 13th SAC 6, 143, *-tun* 1212 Fees 72, *Wylmeton* 1294 Misc

Wulmenton 1243 FF

'*Wilma*'s farm,' *v.* ingtun. For the pers. name *Wilma*, *v.* IPN 173 and *Crawf* 115.

ENDLEWICK (not on map)[1]

Endlenewick, Hendlwyk 1279 *Ass* (p)

En(d)lenewyke 1284 SAC 43, 190, 1295 *Ass*, 1335 Inq aqd (p), 1365 *CplM*, 1382 *DuLa*, *Endlenwicke* 1346 SAC 24, 219 (p)

Endelenewyk 1372 BM, *Enlevenewyke* 1429 *Ct* (p), *Endelevewyk* 1453 ib.

Enlewyke 1529 *Ipm*

Enlevenwykys al. Enlewykes 1555 SRS 19, 153

This is now the name of a bailiwick, said to include some 24 manors, from which 'Endlewick Rents' are still due (SAC 14, 263). In the time of Henry 8 the bailiff collected rents etc. within the precincts of the *Enlevynwykes*, otherwise called *Enlevyn hundreds*. Mr Budgen points out that in fact he only collected from eight hundreds. It looks like a compound of 'eleven' and wic, though the arithmetic is not clear and the interpretation of wic is doubtful.

HAYREED is *Hayrede* 1261 *Ass* (p), *Heghrede* 1307 *Ass*, *Heyghryde* t. Hy 5–6 *Add*. The first element is probably OE heg, 'hay.' For the second *v.* Inchreed *supra* 378.

MONKYN PIN FM is *Munckenepende* 1393 *MemoKR*, *Monkyn Pynde* 1541 SAC 4, 58, *Mounkenpin* 1615 *CplM*, *Monkyn Pyn* 1673 *CplM*. 'Monks' enclosure.' It was an enclosed acre of land belonging to Wilmington Priory. For *Pynd*, *v.* Pen Hill *supra* 200.

[1] The site is known and there still remain banks and other evidences of a habitation-site.

Pingwell Haw (not on the map). It is the site of the vicarage of Wilmington and was given as glebe-land to the vicar in 1541 (*CplM*). It would seem to be the place called *Pynewelle* in 1342 (BM), the home of Simon *Pynewelle* in 1327 (SR). The name means 'Pinna's spring.' For the pers. name *v. s.n.* Calcetto *supra* 171. *haw* is OE haga, 'enclosure.'

Bayley's Lane (6″) is *Bailies Lane* 1645 *CplM*. Eastland Coppice (6″) is *Ruffe Eastland coppice* 1653 SRS 29, 172. Hunters' Burgh is *Hunters burg* 1579 *CplM*, *v.* beorg. New Barn (6″), cf. Roger *atte Neweburn* (sic) 1296 SR. Thornwell Cottage (6″) is *Thornewell* 1401 Cl, 1673 *CplM*. Near here may have lived Martin *at Thorne* (1287 *CplM*) and Alice *atte Thorne* (1327 SR). Underwood (6″) is *Underwoods* in 1673 (*CplM*) and may have been the home of Laurence *atte Wode* (1327 SR).

XLV. ALCISTON HUNDRED

This was formerly a part of the DB hundred of *Wandelmestrei*, *v. supra* 408. When separated it comprised the manors and lands belonging to Battle Abbey so that in the Subsidy Rolls Appledram, Old Shoreham and East Blatchington are included in it.

Alciston

Alciston [aˑsən] [aˑstən] 134 F 9

Alsistone, *Alsitone* 1086 DB
Alsistona, *Alc-* 12th Bello *et freq* to 1327 SR, *Alceston* t. Hy 2 (1431) Pat
Alsieston c. 1121 *Harl*, 1212 Fees 73
Alston 1332 SR

'*Ælfsige*'s tun.'

Tilton

Telitone, *Telentone* 1086 DB
Telletona, *-tun* 1189 (1335) Ch, 1198 FF, 12th SAC 5, 157, 1249 FF
Teleton 1245 FF, 1328 Ch

Tiletone 13th HMC iii. 223, *Tilton* 1765 *FM*
Telton 1336 *Rental et freq* to 1511 *FM*, *Tielton* 1401 FA
Toleton al. Telton 1428 FA, *Telton al. Tilton* 1688 *FM*

'*Tella*'s farm,' *v.* tun, or possibly *Tylla*'s, *Tylla* being an unrecorded form (with mutation) of OE *Tulla*.

Bopeep is *Bo-peep in Alciston* 1792 Turnpike Act. Bostal Bottom (6″) and Hill was the home of Joceus *atte Borstalle* (1327 SR) and is called *the Borstall* in 1337 (*FM*), *v.* burhsteall. There is a steep hill here. Five Lords' Burgh. Five manors were said to meet at this point. There are three mounds here, said originally to have been five. Pearson's Wish (6″) is *terra Pessoun* t. Ed 1 BattleCust, *the meadow of Pesson* 1350 *FM*, *Pessons Wish* 1360 *FM*, *Pysons Wysshe* 1539 Pat, deriving from the family of Wm *Peysoun* (1249 FF), *v.* wisc. Pookhill is *Poukehale* 1350 *FM*, *Pokehale* 1457 *FM*, 1490 *Ct*, *Powkehal(l)e* early 16th *Rental*. 'Goblin nook,' *v.* puca, healh. Roseland Shaw (6″) is *Roseland* 1337 *FM*.

Alfriston

Alfriston [ɔˑstən, [aˑfstən], [aˑsəntaun] 134 F 9

Alvricestone 1086 DB
Alferichestune 1091–1125 *AD* A 14176, *Alvericheston* 1249 HMC iii. 224
Alfrichestunam t. Steph France, *Ælurichestone*' 1192 P
Alvricheston, *Alf-* 1203 Cur (p) *et passim* to 1491 Ipm
Aluereston 1275 FF, *Alfriston* 1401 FA
Aveston al. Alfryston 1561 *Recov*, *Alfryston al. Auston* 1574 *FF* (*VCH*), *Auson* 1622 SAC 6, 231

'Aelfric's farm' (*v.* tun). The tenant TRE was one *Aelfric*, but this is doubtless only a coincidence—the Aelfric who gave name to the manor probably belonged to a far earlier time.

Deans Place is *Dene* t. Hy 8 *Add*, *Dene place* 1565 *DuLa* and is to be associated with John de *Dene of Alfricchestone* (1355 FF) and William *atte Dene* (1450 SAC 18, 28). *v.* denu.

Follers Manor House (6″). This name would seem to have been due to a mistake, perhaps originally a map-blunder (though

the local name is *Follers* right enough), for we have references to *Tollards* manor in Alfriston in 1521 (Coles Collection, iv. 158), to *Tollers in Frogferle* t. Hy 8 (SRS 14, 82), to the manor of *Tollers* t. Hy 8 *DuLa* and four times (1573–1796) in SRS 20 and in a Will of 1665, all deriving apparently from the family of Wm *Tollere* who was a tenant in Alfriston in 1409 (*FM*) (W.B.).

Frog Firle[1]

Ferles, *Ferle* 1086 DB
Froggeferle 1288 *Ass* (p), *Frogghefyrle* 1428 FA
Frogferles 1302 FF
Froggeferles juxta Heghenovere 1352 *Ass*

There was also a *Pig Firle* (site unknown), mentioned as *Pyggeferl* (1300 SAC 43, 194), *Pigferle* (1315 *Ass*) and the home of Richard *Piggefirl* (1287 *CplM*), Gervas de *Pygeferle* or *Piggeferles* (SR 1327–1332). One can only suggest that these Firles (*v.* West Firle *supra* 359) were distinguished by the abundance of the creatures in question.

Hindover (6″) and High and Over [hindəvə] are *Heghenovere* 1352 *Ass*, *Hindover* 1842 *TA*. OE (*æt þǣm*) *hēan ōfre*, '(at the) high bank,' *v.* ofer. Cf. Highover (Herts), *Heyouere* 1287 *Ass*.

Winton[1]

Wigentone 1086 DB
Wingeton, *-y-* 1203 FF, 1279 *Ass*, 1321 Ipm, 1323 Cl, *Winketon* 1216 ClR
Wengeton(e) 1223 FF *et freq* to 1330 Ipm
Wygeton 1268 Pat
Wynton 1548 *Will*

OE *Wīgingtūn* or *Wīgingatūn*, 'farm of Wiga' or 'of Wiga's people,' *v.* ing, ingtun. Cf. Wingham (K), *Uuigincggaham* (BCS 380).

Blackstone Bottom (6″) is *Blackstone* 1579 *DuLa*. Cradle Hill is *Cradle Hill* 1842 *TA*. New Bridge (6″) is *Newbridge* 1618 *CplM*.

[1] In Longbridge Hundred.

Lullington

LULLINGTON [liŋkən] 134 F 9

Lullinton, -tun 1192 P, 1304 *Ass*, n.d. *AOMB* 57, t. Ed 1 Battle Cust, *-ington* t. Ed 1 ib., 1350 *FM*, *-yngton* 1328 FF
Lollinton, -y- 1193 P (p), 1296 SR, 1344 BM, *-ington* 1350*FM*
Lillington otherwise-called Lullington 1521 SRS 16, 46
Loynton al. Lulynton 1582 SRS 29, *Lullington al. Loynton* 1608 SRS 29, 94

'Lulla's farm,' *v.* ingtun. For the vowel in the local pronunciation cf. Tillington *supra* 121. There has also been common confusion of *t* and *k*.

PLONK BARN (6″) is *Plonke house* 1618 *CplM*, presumably referring to a house built of planks.

XLVI. WILLINGDON HUNDRED

Wi'edene, Wilendone 1086 DB
Wiledune 1130 P
Wilindone 1265 Misc

v. Willingdon *infra* 424.

Eastdean

EASTDEAN [i'stdein] 134 H 10

Dene, Esdene 1086 DB
Esden(a) 1189 (1335) Ch, 1279 Cl, *Eseden* 1291 Tax
Estdeñ, Estedenñ 1279 *Ass*, *Estdene by Seford* 1322 FF, (*juxta Fryston*) 1389 *Ass*
Estdeyn 1545 *Will*

'East valley,' *v.* denu, distinguished from the parish of the same name in the Rape of Chichester as Eastdean *orientalis*. The pronunciation [dein] seems to go back to ME *dane*, *v.* Introd. xxvii.

BIRLING FM

Berlinges 1210–12 RBE, 1279 Cl, *Ass*, 1290 Ipm, 1403 IpmR, *-ingges* 1260 FF, *-ynges* 1272 RH

Berling(e), -yng 1212 Fees 72 *et passim* to 1428 FA, (*by Estbourne*) 1294 Ipm
Byrlyng(g) 1330, 1357 Ipm, 1454 IpmR
Barlyng 1363 AD i, 1370 Fine
Burling 1715 *Will*

According to Ekwall (PN in *-ing* 35, 55), an *l*-derivative of the pers. name *Bǣra*. Cf. Birling (K, Nb), Barling(s) (Ess, L).

Bramble Bottom (6″) is *Bremlyng* 1224 *P*, 1273 *Ass* (p), (*in Estdene*) 15th *CplM*, *Bremelyngeslond* 1330 Ipm, *Bremelyng* 1443 *Bodl*, *Brambling Down* 1682 *CplM*, *Bremlyn Down* 1726 *CplM*. This is an ing-derivative of the same type as that discussed under Hazeldean *supra* 263. It probably has a parallel in Bramling (K), *Bremlinge* (1167 *CartAntiq Cantuar*). Ekwall (PN in *-ing* 35) tentatively suggests that that name really ends in hlinc, but forms additional to and earlier than those quoted by him make it seem unlikely.

Peakdean is *Pekeden(e)* 1198 P *et passim* to 1595 SRS 14, 200, *Pykeden* c. 1250 SAC 43, 193, *Pekendeñ* 1294 *Ass*, *Pegheton* 1300 SAC 43, 195, *Pigheden* 1302 FA, *Peakedane* 1649 *Recov*. The name is possibly a compound of OE *pēac*, 'peak, hill,' discussed *s.n.* Pegsdon (PN BedsHu 176) and denu, hence 'valley marked by a peak (or hill),' but the persistent *e* rather suggests a pers. name. Peakdean lies in a well-marked valley, with a high isolated point on the west side of the valley.

Gore Fm (6″) and The Wish (6″) were probably the homes of Robert *ate Gore* (1285 *CplM*), *v.* gara, and John de *la Wisse* (1261 *Ass*) and Stephen *atte Wysse* (1327 SR), *v.* wisc.

Belle Tout is *Beltout* 1724 B. Birling Gap is *Birling Gappe* 1587 SAC 11, 151, *v.* Birling *supra* 417. The 'gap' refers to the opening in the cliffs here—the only spot beside Crowlink Gap between Eastbourne and Cuckmere Haven where a descent to the sea is possible. Crapham Barn (6″) and Hill is *Croppens Barn, the Croppens* 1842 *TA*. Hodcombe is *Holcombe* 1844 *TA*. The farm lies in a hollow, so the earlier form is probably the correct one, *v.* cumb. Seven Sisters is the name commonly given to the seven heights in the chalk cliffs here. They are

called 'The Seven Cliffes or hills' in 1588 in the *Mariners Mirrour* (M.S.H.). SUMMERDOWN (6″) is *Somerdenne* 1327 SR (p), *Somerdoune* 1332 SR (p), *Sommerdowne* 16th ParReg. Probably so called because used for summer-pasture only. WENT HILL is *Went Hill* 1844 *TA*. WIGDEN'S BOTTOM (6″) is to be associated with the family of Gilbert de *Wyggeton* (1327 SR).

Westdean

WESTDEAN 138 G 9

Dene 1086 DB, 1287 *CplM*

Wesden 1189 (1335) Ch, (*juxta Seford*) 1369 IpmR, *West(e)-den(e)* 1288 *CplM*, 1291 Tax, (*juxta Lytlyngton*) 1389 *Ass*

'West' in relation to Eastdean *supra* 417. Distinguished from West Dean in Chichester Rape as 'West Dean *orientalis*' (Lower i. 132).

CHARLSTON

Cerletone 1086 DB, *Cherleton* 1189 (1335) Ch *et freq* to 1332 SR

Cherlington 1279 *Ass*, *Cherlenton* 1287 *CplM*, *-ynton* 1296 SR (p), *-yngton* 1510 *CplM*

Cherton 1336 *CplM*

Charlyngton 1363, 1540 *CplM*

Charleton 1411 SAC 10, 142, 1564 *DuLa*

Charl(e)ston 1582 *FM*, 1622, 1709 *CplM*

Charleton or *Charlington* 1598 *Ipm* (*VCH*)

v. ceorl, tun. For the forms in *-enton*, *-yn(g)ton*, *v.* Charlton PN Wo 105. The *s* of the modern form is an error, perhaps due to the influence of Charleston in West Firle.

EXCEAT [ek'set]

Essete, *-a* 1086 DB, t. Steph France, 1186 P, *Essetes* 1189 (1335) Ch, 1248 *Ass*

Exeta, *-e* t. Steph France, 1285 Ch *et freq* to 1340 NI, *Excete* 1245 FF *et passim* to 1450 IpmR, with variant spelling *-sete*, *Excett* t. Hy 8 AD v

Hecsete 1215 FF, *Hescete* 1296 SR

Esshetes 1242 Fees 691, *Eschete*, *Esshete* 1261 *Ass*

Exsetas 1274 FF, *Exetes* 1276 Cl, 1296 SR, *Exsetes* 1295 Ch

Hechshete 1327 SR
Akeset 1381 Pat

This is a difficult name. Taking everything into consideration the best solution is perhaps that offered by Schram in ZONF 3, 203–4, where he suggests that it is a compound of the river-name *Exe* and the element sæte, the whole name meaning 'settlers by the Exe,' which we must take to be the old British name for the stream which we only know by its English name of Cuckmere. The name would then be parallel to Tempsiter (Sa), Grantchester (C) and the lost hundred of *Stursett* (K), which are compounds of sæte and the river-names *Teme*, *Granta* and *Stour*[1]. The first element might alternatively be explained as the gen. sg. of the pers. name *Ecci* and the whole name be interpreted as '*Ecci*'s sæte' in the alternative sense 'seat, settlement.'

Combe Bottom (6″) is possibly the place called *Peverells Combe* 1543 *FM*. Cf. Andrew *Peuerel* (1296 SR). Rough Brow (6″) is *Roweberghe* t. Hy 6 SRS 29, 110. 'Rough hill,' *v.* ruh, beorg.

Friston

Friston [frisən] 134 H 10

Friston 1200 Cur *et passim* to t. Hy 8 AD v, with variant spelling *Fryston*
Freston 1262 FF, 1290 Pat
Fris(s)hton 1327 SR, 1382 FF
Fruston 1347 FF
Freeston 1537 *Recov*
Friston al. Frison al. Freston 1610 *Pat* (*VCH*)

We suffer here from the absence of any really early forms. Professor Ekwall suggests that the first element is OE *Frīges*, gen. sg. of *Frēo*, a possible pet-form for such an OE name as *Frēo-helm*. Hence, 'Freo's farm,' *v.* tun.

Bechington (lost)

Bechingetone 1086 DB, 1324 FA, *-ington* 1279 QW *et freq* to 1595 *Ipm*, with variant spelling *-yngton*

[1] One of the present editors was sceptical of Schram's suggestion when first put forward but the discovery that the p.n. was pronounced [ek'set] was a strong point in favour of the *Exe*-etymology.

Beketon' t. Ric 1 Cur, *Bekinton* 1194 Cur, 1206 FF
Bachington 1251 FF

The variant forms pointing both to medial [k] and to medial [tʃ] are difficult. Possibly the first element is an OE pers. name *Becci*, related to *Becca*, found only in the Heroic poetry, but with a recorded diminutive *Beccel*. Cf. Betchworth (Sr), DB *Becesuuorde*, Betchton (Ch), n.d. AD i *Bechintun*. Hence perhaps 'farm of *Becci*' or 'of his people.' *v.* ing, ingtun.

Crowlink is *Crawelinke* 1267 Abbr, *-lynke* c. 1300 SAC 43, 194, 1302 FA, *Crowling* 1271 *Ass*, *-linke* 1272 RH (p), *Crowelinke* 1279 *Ass* (p), *Crouelynche* 1293 Cl. 'Crow-hill,' *v.* crawe, hlinc.

Hobb's Haste (6″) is *Hobsares* 1542, 1563, 1567 *FM*, *Hobsehares* 1568 *FM*, *Hobbs Hawes* 1671, 1716 *FM*. Probably 'Hobbs' *arse*,' an element often found in field-names and inevitably disguised at a later date.

Westburton (lost)[1]
Westbortone 1086 DB
Westburton 1279 QW, 1288 *CplM* (p), *West Barton* 1677 *Terrier*
Westbarn 1565 *DuLa*, *Westborne al. Westburton* 16th *Add*
v. burhtun. *West* probably in relation to *Broughton* in Jevington *infra* 422.

Jevington

Jevington 134 G 10
Lovingetone, *Lovringetone*[2] 1086 DB
Govingetona 1189 (1335) Ch, *Jovingtun* 1314–20 Ch
Gevingetun n.d. Battle 25 (p), *Gevyngeton* n.d. *Bay* 65, *Gevyngton* 1282 FF *et freq* to 1363 *Banco*

[1] Apparently part of Crowlink Farm.
[2] In the matter of the DB forms it should be noted that possibly the initial *L* here should be read as an *I*, as suggested by Zachrisson (*Vising Mélanges*, 191), but in view of the later forms with *o* and *u* we can hardly accept his further suggestion that *Io* is a scribal error for *Ie*. It has been suggested that *Lovringetone* refers to *Yeverington infra* 434 but it is a manor of 7½ hides and there is no room for it in Eastbourne, neither did Robert de Dene hold land there. We must take it that the DB form does refer to Jevington but is probably a scribal error due to confusion with Yeverington.

Givingetun n.d. Battle 26 (p), *-ton* 1248 Pat, *Gyv-* 1252 FF, 1260 Pat
Chivinton 1247 Pat
Gyvinton(e) 1248 *Ass*, 1273–84 Ipm, *Gyventon* 1279 *Ass*
Gewinton' 1272 RH, *Jewington* 1335 Ch
Jevyng(g)eton 1279 FF *et freq* to 1332 SR, *Jevingtone* 1280 FF *et freq* to 1491 Ipm
Joington 14th SAC 6, 134
Juvyngton 1335 Ipm
Jeryngetone 1340 NI
Yevynton 1439 Pat, *-yngton* 1535 VE

This, as suggested by Zachrisson (*Vising Mélanges* 192), is from OE *Gefingatūn*, 'farm of the people of *Ge(o)fa*,' *Ge(o)fa* being a pet-form of such an OE pers. name as *Gefmund* or the *Gifric* of Ersham *infra* 436[1]. Cf. Yeoveney (Mx), 1087–1100 Crispin *Gyveneya*, *Geofanstige* (BCS 1014), DB *Evestie* in So, and Evington (Gl), DB *Givingtune*.

Ash Chalk Pits and Shaw (6″) is *the Ashe*, *Ash land* t. Eliz *CplM*, and is to be associated with Jordan and Thomas de *Asche* (1285 *CplM*). The names *Ash Dean*, *Ashmere* occur t. Eliz (*CplM*), in this locality.

Broughton (not on map)[2]

Bortone 1086 DB, 1285 Ipm
Bruston 12th *AD* (p)
Burghton(e) 1265 Misc, 1285 *CplM*, (*juxta Jevyngton*) 1302 FF
Burton(e) 1285 Ipm, 1293 Cl, 1302, 1324 FA, 1377 *CplM*
Broughton 1544 LP, 1622 *CplM*

v. burhtun. We get the same sound-development in Broughton (Db, Sa).

Filching Manor

Felthinge[3], *Felchynge* 1288 *Ass* (p), 1296 SR (p)

[1] One can hardly accept his alternative suggestion that *Gefingatun* is actually an AN reduction of earlier *Gefricingatun*.

[2] It lies between Crane Down Bottom and Folkington Park. There are earthworks on the bold bluff just west of Crane Down Bottom. These may be the burh (W.B.).

[3] The *t*-forms are probably errors of transcription for *c*.

Filching(e) 1302 FA (p), 1327, 1332 SR (p), *Fylethyng* 1318 *Lewes* (p), *Fylchyng* 1460 *Add*
Fulchinge 1303 SAC 43, 194 (p), *Folchinge* 1322 *GT* (p)

Filching is adjacent to what was once a detached part of Folkington. Folkington contains OE *Folca* and Filching contains an OE **Fylca*. It is impossible not to think that the names are connected with one another, *Fylca* being a mutated derivative from the stem *Folc-*. This suggests that in this neighbourhood a small group or family settled who favoured the element *Folc-* in their personal nomenclature. The forms are so late that the absence of any final *es*-forms (*v.* ingas) need not surprise us.

Teddard's Barn (6″)

Tedeurda a. 1189 (1316) Ch
the midle Tedwards 1585 *CplM*, *Tedwars* t. Eliz *CplM*, *the Teddars* 1654 SRS 29

'*Tēoda*'s worþ.' For the modern form cf. Hay*wards* Heath *supra* 268.

Wannock

Walnoch 1086 DB
Wanno(c)(k) n.d. *Lewes* (p), 13th *Bay* (p), 1265 Misc, 1271 *Ass* (p), 1296 SR (p), 1340 NI
Wanhoc 1215 FF, *atte Wanhoke* 1279 *Ass* (p), *Wondhoke* 1279 *Ass* (p)
la Wennok 1256 FF (p), *Wenhok* 1279 *Ass* (p), *atte Wennok* 1279 *Ass*, *Wennock* 1361 Cl, *-oke* 1361 IpmR, *-ok* 1401 FA
Wannolk 1296 SR
the Ryver of Wannocke, *Wannockebridge* 1563 Hailsham, *Wal(l)nut Street* 1724 B, 1795 GY

Professor Ekwall suggests that this is an old stream-name, an *oc*-diminutive of OE *wann*, hence 'little wan one,' but the *Wen*-forms offer difficulties.

Farnstreet (lost)[1] is *Farnstrete* c. 1272 *Bay* 51d, 1293 Cl, 1302 FA, *Franstrete* 1284 Ipm, *Varnstrete* 1401 FA, *Farnestrete* 1547

[1] It was near Cop Hall where the parishes of Jevington and Hailsham meet (L.F.S.).

CplM, *Farntcham streete* 1564 *DuLa*. 'Bracken-road,' *v*. fearn, stræt.

Combe Hill was the home of Robert *atte Cumbe* (1296 SR), *v*. cumb, and Duttle's Bottom (6″) is to be associated with the family of Walter *Doudel* (1327 SR).

Crane Down (6″) is *Cranedoun* 1535 VE. Hanging Hill (6″) is so spelt t. Eliz *CplM*. Helling Down (6″) is *Hellyngdowne* t. Eliz *CplM*, *v*. Hellingly *infra* 438. Holt Bottom (6″) is *the Holt* 1516 *Ct*, *v*. holt. Oxendean is *Oxendeane* t. Eliz *CplM*. 'Ox valley,' *v*. denu. Street Fm (6″) is *Jevington Street* 1705 *CplM*.

Willingdon

Willingdon [wil(ə)ndən] 134 G 11

Wil(l)e(n)done 1086 DB

Willendun(e), *Willendone* 1189 Ch *et freq* to 1320 Ch, with variant forms *Wyll-*, *Wil-*, *Wyl-*

Willedene 1201 Seld 3 (p), 1201 Cur, *Wylingden* 1271 *Ass*, *Wyleden* 1281 Ipm

Wylindon(e) 1229 Cl *et passim* to 1340 NI, with variant forms *Wyll-*, *Wil-*, *Will-*, *Wylingduna* 1231 Bracton, *Wyllingdon* 1295 *Ass et passim* to 1500 AD ii, with variant forms *Will-*, *Wil-*, *Wyl-*

Welyngdon 1400 FF, *-ing-* 1428 IpmR, *Wellyng-* 1509 LP

'Willa's dun.' The earlier form was probably *Willandun*, with later corruption of *an* through *en* to *ing*.

Hampden Park is a modern district which has arisen within the last thirty years. It was a part of the Ratton estate and takes its name from the family of Lord Hampden, the owner of that manor (SAC 57, 227).

Hockington (not on the map) is *Hokynton* in 1442 (*MinAcct*), *Hoggintons* al. *Hockington* (a. 1682 *CplM*), *Ockington* or *Hogginton Laine* (1842 *TA*). '*Hoc*'s tun,' *v*. ingtun. For *laine* *v*. *supra* 310.

Hydneye (6″)

Hidenye 1200 *Bodl* (p) *et passim* to 1332 SR with variant form *Hyd-*

Hidney 1537 SRS 14, 555
'Hidda's well-watered land,' *v.* eg.

RATTON

Radetone, *Radintone*, *Ratendone* 1086 DB
Ratton(e) 1247 *Lewes et passim*
Retteton 1265 SAC 6, 216
Ratetune 1315 SAC 4, 44
Racton 1324 FA, *Rakton* t. Eliz *CplM*

Possibly '*Rāda*'s farm,' *Rāda* being an unrecorded pet-form for one of the numerous OE pers. names in *Rād-*. *Rēada* is also possible, but that name is found only in the OE p.n. *Readingas*.

TAS COMBE (6″) is *Tottscampe*, *-compe* 1261 *GT*, *Totte(s)compe* 1279 *Ass* (p), 1285 *CplM* (p), *Todescomp* 1296 SR (p), *Totescompe* 1322 *GT* (p), 1332 IpmR, *Tottescombe* 1564 *DuLa*, *Totscombe al. Tascombe* 1673 *CplM*. '*Tott*'s camp,' *Tott* being a strong form of the well-recorded OE pers. name *Totta*.

TURFLEIGH is a lost manor, mentioned as *Turflega* 13th SAC 35, 120 (p), *Turfleigh* 1392 *GT*, *Turleigh* 1419 *GT*. 'Clearing from which turf is taken,' *v.* leah, and OE *turf*.

DANN'S FM (6″), FOULRIDE GREEN[1], HAM SHAW (6″)[2] were probably the homes of Geoffrey de *Denn* (1296 SR), *v.* denn and Introd. xxvii, Richard de *Fowlryde* (1386 *GT*), *v.* Inchreed *supra* 378, and Gilbert *atte Hamme* (1296 SR). *v.* hamm.

HUGGETT'S LANE (6″), JORDANS[3], MORNING'S MILL[4], and RIPPINGTONS (6″) are probably to be associated with the families of Helwise *Hugot* (1296 SR), *Huwet* (1327 SR), Gervaise *Jordan* of Jevington (ib.), Richard *Moryng* (1296 SR), and *Rippington* (18th SAC 34, 224).

KNOWLE HOUSE (6″) is a modern house. SOUTHALL is a lost manor of which Park Fm possibly marks the site. It is *Suthall(e)* in 1316 (*CplM*), 1316, 1318 (FF). *v.* suð, heall.

[1] *Fowle Ryde* 1525 *GT*, *Fowle Rede green* 1552 *Ct.*
[2] *Hamme* 1392 *GT*, *the Hammes* 1574 *CplM.*
[3] *Jurdens* 1625 Hailsham.
[4] *Moryngemyll* 1504 Pat, *Moryngesmyll* 1509 LP, *Mornyngsmill* 1598 *CplM.*

XLVII. EASTBOURNE HUNDRED[1]

Burne 1285 *CplM*
Bourn 1316 FA, *Estbourn* 1332 SR

The meeting-place of the Hundred was probably at the top of Borough Lane (*v. infra*).

Eastbourne

EASTBOURNE[2] [iːstˈbɔːn] 134 H 12

Borne 1086 DB, 1349 Ipm, *Estborne* 1364 *CplM*
Burne 1086 DB, c. 1120 (1114 E) ASC *et passim*, (*en le Rap de Peuenesey*) 1261 *Ass*, (*juxta Peuenesey*) 1271 *Ass*, *Estburn* 1279 *Ass*
Bourne 1302 FA, *Estbourne* 1310 Ipm
Booren t. Eliz *CplM*, *Boorne* 1631 MarL

Eastbourne was originally named from the *Bourne* stream (cf. Roger *atte Bourne* 1327 SR), a perennial stream which rises near the parish church and makes its way (through a culvert now) to the sea, crossing the present *Bourne* Street. It flowed into *Brodeborne* (1509 *CplM*), a pool just inside the shingle bank where the Bourne debouches. Called 'East' when the necessity arose to distinguish it from Westbourne *supra* 55 but still known locally to the country folk as *Bourne*[3].

[1] For the topographical and historical notes throughout this Hundred we are very greatly indebted to the Rev. W. Budgen, F.S.A.

[2] Eastbourne is probably identical with the second *Burnham* (BCS 553) of King Alfred's will. It was a royal manor TRE. This would agree with the form *Burneham* found t. Steph (France) and *Burnha'* 1054 SAC 42, 76.

[3] EASTBOURNE STREET-NAMES. BOROUGH LANE led to the *Borough*, probably the meeting-place of the Hundred (*v. supra*). *Berg(h)* 1288 *CplM*, 1325 Misc (both p), *le Berghe* 1422 *CplM*, *the borow hill* 1551 *CplM*, *Burrough laine* 1657 *Ct*, the last referring to the open arable fields here, cf. *laine supra* 310. DENTON RD is probably to be associated with land called *Dentons* (1541 *Ct*), land which once belonged to Lescelina de *Denton* (13th *Lewes*). GAUDICK RD, cf. *Goredyke* 1490 *CplM*. GORE PARK RD was made through the grounds of a house called 'The Gore,' the home in 1327 (SR) of Juliana *atte Gore* (*v.* gara). GREYS RD is named from a house and lands called *Grayes* (1625 *Ct*), perhaps to be associated with the family of Richard *Gray* (1490 *Ct*). HARTFIELD RD and SQ preserve the name of an old farm and small manor held in 1236 (FF) by Henry de *Hertfeld* and called *Hartfeldeslond* in 1290 (*CplM*). HYDE RD and GARDENS take their name from a certain *Half Hide* (1629 *Ct*). THE SAFFRONS (cricket-ground) preserves the name of *Saffron Gardens* (1535 *CplM*), *the Saffrons* (1632–1759 ib.) The plant

THE BEACH (lost) was a piece of arable land below the down called Beachy Brow. It was the home of Robert *atte Beche* (13th *CplM*) and is called *Beche* in 1496, *the Beche* in 1536, *the Beach* (1573 *CplM*). As the land was in a hollow perhaps we have ME *beche*, 'valley,' cf. the use of *beche* in *Owl and Nightingale* l. 14, which probably belongs to the neighbourhood of Guildford (Sr).

BEACHY HEAD

Beuchef 1274 QW, 1279 *Ass*
Beaucheif 1317 Cl, *le Forlond of Beauchief* 1404 Pat, *Beaucheff* 1447 Pat, *la Beauchieff* 1504 Pat, 1509 LP
Bechief 1401, 1508 Pat, *Bechiff* 1545 LP
Bechy 1546 LP

'Fine headland,' OFr *be(a)u chef*, with the common Anglo-Norman sound-development. Cf. Beauchief (Db), pronounced [biˈtʃif]. For loss of final *f*, cf. PN BedsHu 127. The 'head' is a late pleonastic addition.

BEDFORD WELL[1] is *Bedefonte*, *Bedefountwell* 1486 (*CplM*), *Bedfontwell* 1551 (ib.), *Bedfordwell* 1718 (ib.). '*Bēda*'s spring,' *v.* funta.

BEVERINGTON (lost)

Bevringetone 1086 DB
Beuerint' 1161 P
Boverinketon 1196 FF, *Boverungetun* 1214 FF
Beueringeton 1198, 1204, 1230 FF, 1235 FF (p), 1261 FF, 1279 *Ass*, 1296 Ipm, 1324 FA
Beverington 1203 Cur, 1249 FF *et passim*

'Farm of the sons of *Beofor* (or *Beofer*),' *v.* ing, tun. Such a pers. name is not on record but possibly the animal name may have been used as a pers. name. There were two Beveringtons,

must have been grown here. SEA HOUSES (now MARINE PARADE) is 'the *Sehous*' in 1368 (*Ct*), *Sehowses* in 1551 (*CplM*). SUSANS RD preserves the name of Susans Fm which is called *land late Susans* in 1562 *DuLa*. The farm is called either *Susan* or *Susans* in the 17th and 18th cents. It has been suggested (SRS 11, 427) that this is not from a pers. name but is the same as *terra susana*, 'worn-out land,' a term found in connexion with Bexhill in Bishop Rede's Register c. 1262 and in the form *terre susanne* (1297 Ipm) in Westham, and (1340 NI) in Hooe. The latter is *Susanne land* in 1446 *AsM*.

[1] Surviving in *Bedford Well Road*.

South and North; the latter became Rodmill-Beverington *infra* 433.

CHOLLINGTON (lost)[1]

Celintona c. 1080 (13th) Davis, *Regesta* 166
Clotintone 1086 DB, 1189 (1335) Ch
Cillinctuna 1067 (12th) Cotton Charter, *Cillentuna* c. 1110 Crispin 47
Cholington, *-y-* 1207 Cur, 1305 FF, (*in parochia de Burne*) c. 1390 *Westminster Abbey MSS et freq*, *Chollinton* 1215 FF, *Cholinton*, *-y-* 1252 FF, 1279 *Ass*, *Chollyngton*, *-i-* 1485, 1621, 1724 *CplM*
Chelington juxta Burne 1288 *Ass*
Chal(l)ington 1288 *Ass*, 1525 *CplM*, *Calyngton* 1339 Ipm

'*Cēola*'s farm,' *v.* ingtun[2]. This is a lost manor, one of the 'borghs' of the Hundred of Eastbourne. Compton Place represents the nucleus.

COMPTON PLACE was formerly called *Bourne Place* (17th) and *Eastbourne Place* (18th cent.). It was renamed when it passed from the Compton family (successors of Sir Spencer Compton, who acquired it in 1724) to the family of Cavendish, from whom it descended to the Duke of Devonshire.

CRUMBLES POND (6″) and THE CRUMBLES (in Westham)

Crumble (place called) 1272 RH, *la Crumble* 1280 SAC 49, 8
la Cromble (fish-pond) 1276 SAC 49, 8, *piscaria q.v. Crombele* 1352 *Ass*, *aqua de la Cromble* 1442 *DuLa*, *Cromble Pond* 1610 Speed, *le Cromble* 1729 *CplM*

Professor Ekwall suggests that we have here the same element *crymel* (not on record) found in Crimbles (PN La 166), a derivative of OE *cruma*, 'crumb,' hence 'small fragment of land.' We should in Sussex have expected some *Cremble*-forms but perhaps the influence of the parent word *cruma*, ME *crumbe*, *crombe* was too strong.

[1] In the early Westminster documents there is great confusion between the forms for Chollington, Sullington and West Chiltington, all Westminster manors. The only forms quoted here are those which can be assigned beyond question to the first place.

[2] The same pers. name is probably found in the lost *Chowbrook* in Eastbourne, *Cholbroke* 1389, 1422, 1450, 1515 *CplM*, *Chowbrooke* 17th ib.

EAST HALE BOTTOM (6″)

æt Easthealle 963 (c. 1200) BCS 1124[1]
Eshalle 1086 DB
Esthalle 1219 Misc (p), 1224–40 Cicestr, 1293 Cl, 1296 SR (p), 1322, 1509 *CplM*
Easthall 1316 FA

This piece of downland preserves the name of 'Easthall,' one of the six tithings of the Hundred of Eastbourne. *Esthall-ingebrouk* (1290 *CplM*) and *Esthellyngwey* (1325 ib.) are interesting meadow and road-names which are to be associated with Easthall (*v.* ing).

GILDREDGE HOUSE and PARK (6″) preserve the name of Thomas *Gildredge* the owner (a Withyham family, cf. Gillridge *supra* 371), who in 1555 was one of the three purchasers of the manor of Eastbourne.

GREEN STREET (6″) is the name of the area which was once called Northwick (*v. infra* 432). The present road (Green Street Road, 1900) led to *Green Street Drove* (1636 *CplM*), which is called *Grene Strete* in 1290 (*CplM*). It led from Ocklynge to Northwick (1624 *Ct*).

GREY NORE (lost) is *Cranenore* 1422, 1483, 1557 *CplM*, *Cranore* 1510, 1511 ib., *Grey Nore* 1574 ib., 1840 *TA*, *Crane Nore al. Granenore* 1704 *CplM*. This is probably 'crane-bank,' a compound of cran and ME *nore*, a common form of OE ora (*v.* æt).

[1] This charter is a grant to Abingdon of four hides at a place called *æt Easthealle*. The bounds run 'east to the bourne, out to sea and from the old hythe to the boundary, along down and *snæp* and *scammandun* and short wood (? which belong) to Easthall.' The land has not hitherto been identified but names in heall are very rare indeed in OE charters and the coincidence that we have here an *Easthall* near the sea and by a bourne which fits in with the old name of Eastbourne would in itself place the identification almost beyond question. The matter is definitely clinched by the fact that the Domesday manor is divided into two parts of three hides and one hide, making the required total of four hides. Mr Budgen, to whom we referred the identification, adds a further point. In 1550 a piece of fifteen acres of arable land in the Downs belonging to Easthall called 'the Snap' was held in tenantry. He had already marked this piece of land as being at 'East Hale Bottom,' part of the downs belonging to Easthall, and there is no doubt that this is the *snæp* (*v.* Snapelands *supra* 28), probably a soft boggy piece of land in this bottom.

GROVEDOWN (lost)[1] is *Grevedowne* 1339 Ipm, *Grofedowne* 1393 *Ct*, *Grovedowne* 1436 *Ct*, *Grove Down* 1746 *Ct*. There would seem to have been confusion between OE græfe, 'thicket' and graf, 'grove.' An actual grove of trees is impossible here.

HOBBY WAY (lost) is the name of an ancient way somewhat on the line of St John's Road. It is named from a furlong, at the head of which the way passed. The furlong is called *le Holbey* (1422 *CplM*), *le Holbay* (1440 *Ct*), *Holebaye* (1445 *Ct*), *the Holbay* (1498, 1526 *Ct*), *Hollebay* (1552 *Ct*), *Holbye* (1564 *DuLa*), *the Hobbye* (1698 *Ct*). It is probably a compound of holh and OE *byge*, 'curve, bend.' Hence 'hollow bend,' possibly from the lie of the land.

HOLYWELL[2] is *Holywelle* 1316 *CplM*, 1498 *Ct et passim*, *Haliwell*, *Hallywell* 15th *CplM*. Self-explanatory.

HORSEY is *Horsea* c. 1054 SAC 42, 76, *Horselie* 1086 DB, *Horsie* 1198 FF and has the same history as Horse Eye *infra* 444.

LAMPORT (lost)

Lantport 1054 SAC 42, 76
Langport a. 1107 *Lewes*, t. Steph France, 1180 P, 1279 *Ass*, 1285–8 *CplM*
Langeport 12th *Lewes*, 1244 Ipm (p), 1306 Inq aqd
Lamport 1173 P, 1204, 1233, 1268 FF *et passim* to 1567 ChancP
Longeporta 13th *DuLa*
Landport 1838 *TA*

Usually one takes the element *port* in English place-names to be the OE port, 'town,' but there was never anything in the way of a town or even a village street here. There was, however, almost certainly, a Roman harbour at the eastern end of the area bearing this name, and it is perhaps to be interpreted as 'long harbour,' *port* in this case being an early loan-word from Lat. *portus*. For the first form cf. DB *Lantporta* for Langport (So).

THE LINKS (not on map) is *Linche*, *the Lynche* (1244, 1339 Ipm), *Lynk* (1422 *CplM*), *le Links* (1727 ib.) and affords a good example of interchange between palatalised and non-palatalised forms of hlinc.

[1] Near Beachy Head; probably the present Bullock Down.
[2] The real Holywell is somewhat to the west of the present Holywell Retreat.

MEADS PLACE FM

Mades 1196 FF
Medese t. Hy 3, 1316 *CplM*, 1287 *CplM* (p), 1296, 1332 SR (p), 1293, 1318, 1331, 1343 *Ct*, (*by Bourne*) 1349 Ipm, 1445 Pat, 1560 SRS 20, 298
Medesye 1324 FA
Med(d)ys 1505 *CplM*, 1510, 1543 *Ct*
Medysse 1539 *Ct*
Me(e)des c. 1550 SRS 16, 57 and 20, 298

It is impossible to associate this name with OE mæd for it is downland. We owe to Dr Ritter the suggestion that we may have here an early development of a form *Medese*, from OE *æt þǣm edisce*, the dative of OE edisc. For the possible meanings of this word *v.* EPN *s.v.* For the reduction of final *sce* to *se*, we may compare the form *iwedise* in the Bexhill charter (BCS 208), which seems to contain the same element.

MOATCROFT RD (6″) preserves the name of *The Mote* (6″ O.S. *Moat*). It is *Mote sive Pele* 1422 *CplM*, *le Moyte* 1430 ib., *le Mote* 1446 ib., *the Motte* 1493 *Ct*, *Mottdowne* 1574 *CplM*. This is the name of an ancient *mote* or *motte*, otherwise called a *peel*, a fortified enclosure, the site of the Norman manor house.

MOTCOMBE[1] was the home of Robert de *Motecumbe* (1219 Misc) and is found in numerous pers. names. It is *Motecombe* in 1376 *CplM* and is probably a compound of OE (ge)mot and cumb, hence 'valley near which the hundred-moot was held.' The 'borough' is only 300 yards away (*v.* Borough Lane *supra* 426 n.).

NETHERIN (lost) is *Netherin(ne)* 1364 *Ct*, *le Netherinne* 1373 *Ct*, 1650 *ParlSurv*, *Nytherinne* 1461 *CplM*. It was the old name of the Rectory manor of Eastbourne. The Manor House is now called Parsonage Fm, and lies below the level of the church and churchyard. Mr Budgen suggests that it is the nether '*inn*' or building in which the courts were held.

[1] Preserved in Motcombe Rd. It was originally applied to the site known as Motcombe Fm, at the source of the Bourne stream and close to the church.

NORTHWICK (lost)[1] is *Nortwike* 1121 AC, *Northwike* 1219 Misc, *Nor(th)weke* 1487 *Ct*, *Northweek* 1650 *Terrier*. *v.* norþ, wic.

OCKLYNGE [ɔklindʒ] (6″)

Okelyng 1167 (1342) Misc, 1296 SR (p), 1302 FA, 1310 *CplM* (p), 1332 SR (p), 1342 Cl, 1376 *Ass*, *Lewes*, 1548 Pat
Okelynge, *-i-* 1316, 1332 *CplM* (p), 1334 *Ass* (p), 1353 *Ass*, 1548 Pat, 1670 *Pat*
Okelyngge 1327 Banco (p)
Ocklinghill 1533 *CplM*, *Ockling* 1587 *Survey*
Ocklinge 1627 *Ct*
Ocklin Hill 1689 *Depositions*

This is the name of a chalk-ridge of high ground along which the main Willingdon-Eastbourne road runs. The topography suggests that the second element is hlinc and that this is one of the examples of the corruption of that element noted by Ekwall (PN in *-ing* 29–30). The first element would most naturally be associated with OE *āc* or perhaps *āca* (gen. pl.), hence 'oak-ridge' or 'ridge of the oaks,' but oak-trees are very rare here. In view of these facts and the absence of any early form in *a*, we should probably take the first element to be the pers. name *Oc(c)a* found perhaps in OE *Ocea* (*sic*) and certainly in *Ocanleah* (BCS 627), now Ockley (Sr).

PASHLEY (6″) is manorial in origin and preserves the name of the family of *Pashley* (*Passelegh*) of Ticehurst, first found here in 1272 (FF).

PUSLINGHAM (lost) is *Pashlingham* 1277 *Ct*, *Posselingehamme* 1279 *Bay*, *Poslyngham* 1323, 1325, 1350 *CplM*, *Puslyngham*, *-i-* 1351, 1401, 1443, 1656, 1724 *CplM* and ultimately was known as *Puzzlingham*. The forms are too difficult and inconsistent for any certain suggestion to be possible. There is an OE word *pusa*, *posa*, 'bag, wallet' which might possibly have given rise to a pers. name *Pusa*. Such a pers. name is on record (*v.* Searle) though not on very good authority. From it may have been formed a diminutive *Posel*, *Pusel*, hence 'hamm of *Posel*'s (or *Pusel*'s) people,' *v.* ing. See further Possingworth *supra* 407.

[1] Now being revived for the area at the foot of the Downs, near the north boundary of the parish, occupied by Corporation houses.

Rodmill (*Radmill* 1823 G) is manorial in origin and preserves the name of the family of Wm de *Rademylde* (1296 FF) of Rodmell *supra* 325 who held the manor of Beverington which was *Radmell al. Beverington-Radmell* in 1662 (*Ct*). This was North Beverington, one of the 'borghs' of the Hundred of Eastbourne.

Rose Lands is 'a field called *Rowesland*' 1587 *CplM*, *Roseland* 1612 *Add*, possibly so called from a family of the name of *Rowe*.

St Anthonys Hill is *Antenye* 1249 Ch, *DuLa*, 13th *Lewes*, *Anthony Hill* 1564 *DuLa*, *St Anthonies Hill* 1624 *Lease*, *Anthon Hill* 1823 G. The first element in this name must be a pers. name *Anta*, not on independent record in OE but found in *Antan hlaw* (BCS 246) and in Antingham (Nf), DB *Antingham*, *Antigeham*. The second is eg, from the island-like character of the hill, rising above the levels surrounding it. There is no authority for the hagiologising of the name.

Shomer Ditch (lost) flowed from South Street to the Wish. It is *Shold(e)mere* 1368, 1381 *Ct*, *S(c)holmere* 1490 *CplM*, *Shawmere*, *Sholdmere Dyke* 1551 *CplM*, *Shoemer Dike*, *Shomer Ditch* 1606, 1634, 1790 *CplM*. 'Shallow mere,' *v.* sceald, mere. For the form *shold*, cf. Shadwell *supra* 391.

Southbourne Level (6″). *Southbourne* was a name adopted in the 17th cent. (1636 *CplM*) to describe the district lying between the Town Hall and the sea. It is last found as such in a Court Roll of 1809. Hitherto the people living here had been distinguished as 'by South, at South, in the South' (1625–54 *ParReg*).

Tutts Barn (6″) is so called in 1617 *Ct*, and contains a family name common in the neighbourhood, cf. John *Tut* in Willingdon (1332 SR).

Upperton (6″) is *Uppeton* 1176 P, *Huberton* 1198–1216 *AD*, *Opertone* 1285 RH, 1332 SR, *Oppertune* 1296 SR, *Up(p)etonne* 1327, 1332 SR (p), 1357 FF (p). It was a tithing of the hundred and the name is still applied to the district north-west of the railway.

Upwick, surviving in Upwick Rd, Fm and Cottages, was one of the tithings of Eastbourne Hundred and included most of the old town. It is *Upwyke* in 1296 SR, *Uppeweke* in 1485 *CplM*. Self-explanatory, *v.* uppe, wic.

Whitebread Hole (6″) is so called in 1694 *CplM*. There was a William *Whytbred* in a different part of the manor in 1485 (*CplM*). In 1450 (*CplM*) it was known as *Wycombe*.

Wish Tower (6″) is the name of one of the martello towers, taking its name from a piece of watery meadow close by called the 'wish' (*v.* wisc). Cf. *Southwish* 1403 *CplM*.

Worme (lost) near the Borough is *a valley called Worme* (1223 *CplM*), *Wormey* (1389 ib, 15th *GT*), *Worme* (1576 *GT*). It looks as if this might possibly contain the Celtic river-name Worm (*v.* RN 471) denoting 'dark' stream but no certainty is possible. There was also a piece of meadow called *Wyremenie* 1244 *LibB*, *Wormeny* 1325 *GT* in another part of Eastbourne, also of obscure origin.

Yeverington (lost)

Lovringetone 1086 DB[1]
Geuerington 1225 FF
Yueringeton 1236, 1249, 1260 FF, 1285 *CplM*, *Yeueringeton* 1285, 1323 *CplM*
Yfringeton 1249 FF
Iuerington 1261 *Ass*, 1536 *Ct*
Yeverington 1285 Ch, 1305 FF
Everyngton 1508, 1529 *CplM*

This is from OE *Gefheringatūn*, 'farm of the people of *Gefhere*[2].' This name is not actually on record but is a regular formation. *v.* ing, tun.

[1] On initial *L* here, *v.* note on Jevington *supra* 421.

[2] Zachrisson (*Vising Mélanges*, 190) suggests that this is a reduction of earlier *Gefricingatun*, with the same pers. name as in Ersham *infra* 436 but the forms hardly warrant that. He calls attention to the group Jevington, *Yeverington*, Ersham, all close together, and thinks they are all to be associated with one man *Gefric*. The group is hardly so intimate as that. More probably we have two or more members of the same family, each with a *Gef-* element in his name.

XLVIII. DILL HUNDRED

Latille 1086 DB, *Tille* 1179 P, *Tylle* 1248 *Ass*, 1279 QW
Thille 1262 *Ass et freq* to 1332 SR, with variant spelling *Thylle*
La Dylle 1377 FF, *Dyll* 1565 *DuLa*

The meeting-place must have been in Hellingly for in 1382 (*Ass*) we have mention of *la Thylle* in Hellingly. It is clearly the OE word *þille* which meant 'boarding, flooring,' the reference possibly being to some structure made of planks, used at the meetings of the Hundred, cf. Hundredsteddle *supra* 88. Mr Budgen calls our attention to what may have been another example of this name in Sussex, viz. the tithing of *Dylle* in Foxearle Hundred, first found in 16th cent. court rolls, but taking its name from a place in Bucksteep in Warbleton called *atte Thylle* in 1307 (*Ct*).

Hailsham

HAILSHAM [helsəm] 134 D 11
Hamelesham 1086 DB
Eilesham 1087–1100 (1463) Dugd iii. 246, *Eyles-* 1230 Pat, 1248 *Ass*
Helesham 1189 (1335) Ch, 1252 FF, *Eles-* 1230 Pat, *Helesam* 1238 Pap, *Helsham* 1535 VE, 1656 SAC 25, 227
Heilesham 1198 FF *et freq* to 1344 AD v, with variant spellings *Hey-*, *Heylsome* t. Eliz *CplM*
Haylesham 1230 FF *et passim* to 1494 AD vi, with variant spellings *Hai-*, *-ll-*
Elesam 1523 *Will*

'Haegel's ham(m)' with the same pers. name that is assumed by Ekwall (PN in *-ing* 66, 84) for Hayling (Ha) and Healing (L), found also in Hazeleigh (Ess), 1230 Ch *Haylesle*.

AMBERSTONE
Ambeford 1212 *P et freq* to 1340 NI, *Amberstone* 1588 *DuLa*
Ombeford 1370 IpmR, *Ombford* 1422 FF, *Ombefordstone* 1470 Hailsham

The name is to be associated with a lost *Ambefeld* 1180 Hailsham, 1212 P, 1293 Cl, *Aumb(e)feld* 1302, 1428 FA and

probably also with Hamly Bridge *supra* 399. The first element is probably an unrecorded pers. name *Eamba*, a pet-form of the OE pers. name *Ēanbeorht*. The stone must be a boundary-stone on the Hailsham-Hellingly boundary. One is marked on the 6″ map 250 yds. S.S.W. of Amberstone.

Bowley (lost)
Bogelie 1086 DB
Bugel(e) 13th SAC 58, 179, 1274–85 Ipm, *-leghe* 1315 Ipm
Buggeleye, -eg 1274–85 Ipm, 1287 *CplM* (p)
Boggele(gh) 1300 SAC 43, 195, 1315 Ipm, 1332 SR (p)
Bogelegh 1315 Ipm, *Boghele* 1396 SAC 53, 46, 1411 Pat
Boughlagh 1469 Pat, *Bowley* 1620 SRS 29, 158
'*Buga*'s clearing,' *v.* leah. Cf. Bowley (K), DB *Bogelei*.

Bushy Field (6″) is *Buscheium* t. Ric 1 (1316) Ch, *Buskeheye* 1288 *CplM* (p), 1296 SR (p). The first form is a Latinised one. The name is a hybrid compound of OFr *bosc*, 'wood,' and *hay* from (ge)hæg.

Downash is *Downassh* 1432 BM, *Downashe* 1508 *CplM* and is perhaps identical with the place called *la Dune in Pevenese marsh* 1240–6 Ch, *La Dune by Heylesham* 1298 Pat. Self-explanatory.

Ersham Lodge (6″)
gifrecis hamm 947 (13th) BCS 821
Ivrikesham 1203 Cur, *Iuerykesham* 1279 *Ass* (p)
Iureckesham 1261 *Ass* (p)
Yersham 1579 Hailsham, 1602 *FM*, *Yearsham* 1795 GY
Ershams 1582 *FM*, *Iresome* 1594 *FM*

The place is rightly explained by Zachrisson (*Vising Mélanges* 189) as the hamm or enclosure of one *Gifric*, a name not on independent record in Old English, but found in OGer *Gibericus* (Förstemann PN 635)[1].

Groveland is *Grovelonds* (1535 VE) and was probably the home of Robert de *la Grave* (1279 *Ass*). *v.* grafa.

Harebeating is the half hide of *Herbertinges* (*v. Harpingden supra* 325) which was in the rape of the Count of Mortain. Cf. *Herbetyng Lane* in Waldron (1477 *Ct*).

[1] He quotes additional forms *Euerhichesham, Yuerikesham* (1245, 1263 *Ass*).

Magham Down is *Megham* 13th *Bay et freq* to 1361 IpmR, *Magham* 1261 *Ass*, *Mekham* 1339 Ipm, *Megeham* 1369 Ch, *Myggham* 1389 *Ct*, *Megham Downe* 1582 *Ct*, *Magham Downe* 1686 *Ct*. The first element is probably OE *Mæcga*, which might be a pet-form of an OE pers. name in *Mæg-* or possibly the significant word *mæcga*, 'warrior, son.' *v.* ham and cf. Magreed *infra* 465.

Marland Bridge (6″) is *Marledelonde* 1296 Hailsham, *Marland bridge* 1703 *PHB*, denoting land which has been 'manured with marl.'

Mullbrooks is *Morebrok* 1291 *MinAcct*, *Morbroke* 1396 *Add*, *Moorbrook* 1711 *PHB*, *v.* mor. The modern form is a quite late corruption.

Otham Court is *Hotteham* 1154–1189 SAC 5, 156, 1245 FF, *Otteham* c. 1207 Pens *et freq* to 1428 FA, *Oteham* 1219 *Bay*, 1279 *Ass*, 1291 Tax, *Otham* 1230 *et freq* FF. 'Otta's ham,' *Otta* being a pet-form of OE names in *Oht-*, not on independent record. Cf. Otham and Otford (K), Otley (Y) containing the same pers. name and Ote Hall *supra* 306.

Polegate is *Powlegate Corner* 1563, *Poolgate* 1579 Hailsham, 1724 B. This is a modern settlement which has grown up since the opening of the railway. The name may derive from some gate by a pool.

Salt Marsh (6″) is *Saltmersshe* 1528, *Shaldmershe* 1536, 1587 Hailsham, *Saltmersh* 1508 *CplM*, *Saltmarsh Levell* 1714 *PHB*. The second form suggests that this is possibly a corruption of ME *shalde-mersh*, 'shallow marsh,' *v.* sceald. Otherwise 'salt' in contrast to the common 'fresh' marsh.

Tile Hurst is *Tylehost land otherwise Colbrogh* 1557 SRS 29, 6, *Tylehouse* 1585 BM, *le Tylehouse land* 1587 Hailsham, *Tylehouse land al. Tylehoste* 1598 *Add*. 'Tile oasts or kilns,' cf. Limehouse (Mx) = lime-oast.

Whelpley (Level) is *Welpele* 14th *Bay*, *Whelpele* 1396 SAC 53, 46, *Whelpelie* 1642 SRS 14, 192 and must be from OE *hwelpa-leah*, 'whelps' clearing,' i.e. where they play, cf. *hwelpes dell* BCS 596 and Whelpley Hill (PN Bk 213).

White Dyke is *Wytedyke* 1312 Seld 32 (p), *le Wytedykes* 1356 AD vi, *Whitdyk* t. Hy 8 *LRMB* 164, *Whitedyke* 1551 *CplM*. Self-explanatory.

Bolney's Wood (6″), Diplocks, Hamlins, Hawkes (6″), Longleys Fm (6″), Pope's Flat (6″), Sayerland[1] and Tourles Place (6″) are probably to be associated with the families of Henry de *Bolne* (1296 SR), *Diplock*, *Duplake*, *Deeplake* (16th Hailsham), *Hamlyn* (16th etc. Hailsham), John *le Hauek* (1327 SR), Thos *Longley* of Ashburnham, who married a Hailsham resident (1655 Hailsham), John *Pope* (1490 Hailsham), Robert *Sayer(e)* 1375 SAC 17, 67, 1380 Hailsham, and Thos *Tourle* (1745 *Rental of Willingdon*) who held land in Hailsham.

Bell Banks Road (6″) may mark the spot where the Hailsham bells were cast (Hailsham 121). Brambley Field (6″), cf. *Bramble Land* 1649 SAC 24, 264. Coldthorn Cottage and Wood (6″) is *Goldthorne* 1620, *Gould-* 1642 SRS 29, *Cold-* 1780 Hailsham. It is not clear which is the corruption here. Coppards is so spelt in 1780 Hailsham, deriving perhaps from the *Coppard* family mentioned in WillsL, though not in this neighbourhood. Gillridge derives its name from one *Gildredge* who bought it in the 16th cent. (W.B.). Holm Marsh (6″) is *Home mershe* 1538 Hailsham. Honeycrock is *Honey Crocks* 1829 Hailsham. Hurst Haven is *Hurst Haven* 1650 Hailsham. Hylands Ho (6″), cf. *Heyland Marsh* 1650 Hailsham. Marshfoot, cf. *Marisk apud Aylesham* 1291 Tax, *Mershefield* 1605 SRS 14, 90. Poole Fm (6″) is *the Pool* 1692, *The Pooles* 1780 (Hailsham). Snapson's Drove (6″), cf. *Knapsellis bregge* 1507, *Knapsells bridge* 1690 *CplM* and *Knafton Bridge* 1622 *Lewes Deeds*. Spindle Bridge (6″) is *Spindell Bridge* 1564 Hailsham, presumably from its shape. Swine's Hill Fm (6″) is *Swines* 1621, *Swynes Hill* 1661 *Rental*.

Hellingly

Hellingly [heliŋ'lai] [heriŋ'lai] 134 C/D 11

Hellingeleghe t. Hy 3 AD iii *et freq* to 1329 Ipm, with variant spellings *-yng-* and *-leye*, *-lighe*, *Helinghelegh* 1288 *Bay*, *Hellinglegh* 1316 FA *et freq* to 1567 MarL, with variant spellings *-yng-* and *-ligh(e)*, *Helynglegh* 1399 *FM*, 1491 Ipm

[1] *Sereland* 1565 SRS 14, 88, *Searelands* 1627 SRS 14, 168, *Sareland* 1724 B.

Hillinggelige 1279 *Ass*, *-ingeleye* 1294 Cl, *-yngelegh* 1309 Ipm, *Hilyngelegh* 1377 IpmR
Halingeleghe 1279 *Ass*, *Hallingelegh cu' Coteford* 1291 Tax

It is difficult not to think that this is from OE *hyllinga-lēage*, 'clearing of the hill dwellers,' *v.* hyll, leah (though we should have expected a few *Hull*-forms) but as Hellingly is in a hollow and not on a hill one can only interpret it in that sense if we take it that the settlers who gave name to Hellingly migrated from some hill. We may note that in Jevington, a few miles away, there is a Helling Down. Unfortunately we have no ME forms for it. The form *Hellingleight* (1591 SRS 33, 27) shows the same curious final *t* as Fairlight and Hoathly *supra* 332, 400 and Fairlight *infra* 507.

Akehurst Fm (6″) is *Akehurst* 1591 SRS 14, 2 and was the home of Henry de *Akehurst*, *Okeherst* (1318 *Ct*). *v.* ac, hyrst.

Boship Fm is *Boureship* 1442 *Ct*, *Bowreship* 1553 BM, *Bowershipp* 1565 SAC 14, 235, *Boreship green* 1807 *FM*, *Boarship* 1823 G. This name is a very interesting historical survival of the OE *gebūrscipe*, a term used in the Laws of Edward the Elder, denoting apparently some association or community of peasants (OE *gebūr*). A further example is found in *terr. voc. Bowership* in Crowhurst in Burwash (1610 *Ct*).

The Broad is *Brode* 1417 *Add*, *Broad way* 1745 *Rental* and is to be associated with Ralph de *Brade* (1161 P). For the use of ME *brade* in field-names, *v.* PN BedsHu 292–3.

Dicker

Dikere 13th *Bay*, 1294 Misc, 1359 Ipm, *-a* 1225 ClR, *atte Dykere* 1279 *Ass* (p), *ater Dykere* 1296 SR (p)
Diker 1229 Pat, *Dyker* 1260 FF, *la Diker'* 1291 *MinAcct*
le Dekerr' t. Hy 5–6 *Add*, *Deker* 1535 VE

The Dicker is the name given to a common in Arlington, Chiddingly and Hellingly, said to have been one of the districts disafforested by the iron-works. It is difficult not to believe that this is ME *dyker* going back to the LL *dicora*, *decora*, a common word for 'ten' of some particular object (*v.* NED *s.v. dicker*), though it is difficult to say of what it is used here. In Domesday Book it is used in connexion with the

iron-works of the Forest of Dean, the city of Gloucester rendering 36 'dickers' of iron. The *dicker* here is supposed to have been 'ten' rods of iron. Was this possibly the rent or toll or something of the sort from the iron-works here, and did the land hence come to be so called[1]?

HAWKRIDGE FM (6″)

Haingruge 1086 DB
Havykynregg' 12th *Bay* (p)
Hauekingeregg', -ynge- 1279 *Ass*, 1296 SR (p)
Hauekerigg' 1279 *Ass* (p), *Haukeregg* 1340 NI, *Hawkyregge* 1444 *FM*
Hauekingrugg', -yng- 1327, 1332 SR (p), *-regge* 1335 *Add*

'Ridge of (the people of) *Heafoc*,' *v.* ing, hrycg. Cf. *heafocunga leahge* in BCS 197, a Sussex charter.

HEMPSTEAD is *Hemsted(e)* t. Ed 1 Battle Cust (p), 1327 SR (p), 1557 SRS 29, 6, *Hempsted* 1288 *CplM* (p). *v.* hamstede.

HENDON (lost) is *Hendene* DB and *Henden(n)e* 1327, 1332 SR (p) and *Hendon* in a *Rental* of 1745. Possibly 'at the high swine-pasture,' *v.* heah, denn.

HEYS (lost) is called *Hese* (1457 *FM*) and the 'borough' of *Heys* or *Hays* (1762–1770 *FM*) and was the home (t. Ed 1) of Walter de *la Hese* (Battle Cust). *v.* hese.

HORSEBRIDGE is *Horsbregg'* 1279 *Ass* (p), *Herstbregge* 1279 *Ass* (p), 1288 BM, *-brugg'* 1327 SR (p), *Hurstbregg'* 1285 *CplM*, *Hurstebregg'* 1296 SR (p), *Horstbryge* 1288 BM, *-bridge* 1553 *Add*. *v.* hyrst, brycg. There is still a wood here.

HORSELUNGES

Herst 1317 *Add*, 1317–36 *Ct*
Hurst 1331 Inq aqd
Hurstlyngevre 1341–6, *Herstlyngever* 1417 *Add*, 1436 FF, *Herstlyngmere* (sic) 1388 Pat
Horselinger 1459 BM, *Herstlongever al. Herstlonger al. Horselunger* 1567 *Add*, *Herslongever al. Horslonger al. Herslinger* 1604 SRS 19, 224

[1] Mr Budgen calls our attention to a group of strips of marshland in the Eastbourne Tithe Award called 'The Dicker.' There had evidently been some little amalgamation, but one can quite well make the original number to have been ten.

v. hyrst. The second part is manorial. In 1318 (*Add*), Agnes wife of William de *Lyngyver* released the estate to Philip de *Herst*. *v.* SAC 66, 19–33.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE is *Knights bridge* 1640 Ipm and gave name to Geoffrey de *Knytebrigge* 1279 *Ass*, or *Knystebregg* 1287 *CplM* and Richard de *Knyghtbregge* 1368 *Add*. *v.* cniht, brycg. Cf. Knightsbridge (Mx), *Cnihtebruga* 1121–40 Dugd iii. 426.

LEAP CROSS is *le Lepecrouche* c. 1450 Hailsham, *Lip Cross* 1724 B and is to be associated with *Lepeland* c. 1450 Hailsham, *Lype land* 1557 SRS 29, 6. It is clear that both the cross and the land were named after a certain 'lepe.' This might be a 'leaping-place' of some kind, though it certainly could not have been a particularly 'steep' place (*v.* hlype). Possibly also the land might have been called from 'lepe' in the common Sussex sense of 'half-a-bushel' (*v. leap* in Parish), the land in question yielding such an amount of grain[1].

NORBELTON (lost) is *Norburton* 1287 *CplM* (bis), *Norbelton*, *Norberton* in 1327, 1332 SR (p), *Norbelton* t. Edw 3 *Add*, *Norbleton* 1330–5 ib. This was probably a 'north' burhtun in relation to the not very distant *Broughton* or *Burton* in Jevington and *Westburton* in Friston.

NUTLEY WOOD (6″) is perhaps *Nateleg'* 1285 *CplM*. *v.* leah. The first element is OE neat, 'cattle,' cf. Nate Wood *supra* 411.

RAMSHURST (lost) is *Ramesherst* 1284 Ipm, 1285 *CplM* (p), 1318 *Ass* (p), *Rameshurst* 1293 Cl, *Rammeshurst* 1327 SR (p), *-herst* 1401 FA, *Ramsherst* 1547 *CplM*, *Ramhurst* 1636 *CplM*. 'Ram's wood' or possibly 'raven's wood,' *v.* ramm, hræfn, hyrst.

SPRINGHAM FM is *Springham* 1591 SRS 14, 2 and is to be associated with John de *Sprenham* 1318 *Ct*, 1332 SR. It is probably a compound of OE *spring*, *spryng*, 'spring' and ham(m).

STARNASH is *Sternerse* n.d. *AOMB* 57, t. Ed 1 *Add*, *-esse* 1255 FF, 1337 *FM*, *-ers(s)h(e)* 1327 SR (p), 1535 *FM*, *-hesche* 1350 *FM*.

[1] Mr Salzman also calls attention to a 13th cent. custom called *lep*, in Willingdon Manor, by which tenants could pasture their cattle in common on any land there, between Michaelmas and Martinmas.

This is a difficult name. The second element is clearly ersc. The first may be OE *stearn*, 'sea-swallow, tern'—the place is not far inland and may occasionally have been visited by such. Starnash lies low, by the Cuckmere River.

SWANSBROOK FM is *Swanebroc* 1206 *Bay*, *Suannynggebrock* 1292 BM. This would seem to be 'swans' brook,' cf. Swanbourne *supra* 143, or 'peasants' brook,' *v.* swan, but the second form is difficult.

WERLINGTON (lost)[1]

Werlington 1274 Fine, 1308, 1311 Ipm
Wirlinton 1274 Ipm, *-enton* 1317–26 BM, *-yngton* 1308 Ipm
Hwirleton 1278 *P*
Wyrlingtone 1293 Ipm, *-yngton* 1324 *P*, 1332 BM
Wurlynton 1330 Ipm, *-yngton* 1365 *Ct*

We should probably take this name in association with Worleston (Ch), DB *Werelestune*, c. 1100 St Werb *Weruelestone*. The early forms suggest the possibility of an OE *hwyrfel* as the first element. OE *hwyrfel* (or its Norse counterpart *hvirfill*) is found as the first element in Whorlton (PN NRY 177) denoting a rounded hill, but there is no such hill at Worleston, and as the village is away from the river, the sense 'eddying pool' does not seem very probable. Unfortunately we know nothing of the topography of *Werlington*. Taking everything into consideration a pers. name seems more likely, but though *Hvirfill* is used as a nickname in ON we have no evidence of a similar use of *Hwyrfel* in OE.

WINKENHURST is perhaps *Wytonesherst* (1296 SR), *Wiltonesherst* (1327, 1332 SR), *Wyltonhurst* 1331 *Ass* (all p), and is clearly *Winkinghurst* 1729 SAC 9, 34, *Winkenherst* 1745 *WoolgarMS*. The forms cannot be interpreted.

BROOK HOUSE (6″), GROVE HILL, PERRYLAND FM[2], WELL SHAW (6″) were probably the homes of Robert de *la Brok* (1285 *Ass*), Simon *atte Grove* (1330–5 *Add*), *Purie* (1327 SR) (*v.* pyrige), Thomas *atte Funte* (1296 SR), and Laurence *atte Welle* (1318 *Add*). WELLSHURST may also be associated with the last family.

[1] It is always associated with Horselunges *supra* 440 (W.B.).
[2] *Perryland* 1613 SRS 14, 131.

Baker's Fm (6″), Coggers[1], Jarvis's Wood, Knight's Fm[2], Pontmills[3] and Reeves Land (6″) are probably to be associated with the families of Adam *Baker* of Hailsham (1332 SR), Agnes *Coggere* (1417 *Add*), Thomas *Gervays* (1331 *Ass*), Alice *Knight* (1638 WillsL), William *Ponte* (1531 Hailsham) and Walter *Reve* (1627 SRS 14, 190).

Beech Hurst (6″), cf. Simon *atte Beche* (1332 SR). Blackstock Fm is *Blackestocke* 1272 RH, *v.* blæc, stocc. Bowler's Fm is perhaps *Bowles in Hellingly* 1606 SRS 14, 118. Camberlot Hall is *Cromerlotte* 1565 SAC 14, 234, *Chamberlotte* 1659, *Camberlote* 1667, *Cramberlett* 1672 *Ct.* Cockslow Fm (6″) is *Cocklow* 1591 SRS 14, 128. Gamelands is *Gamyland* 1591 SRS 33, 27. Hackhurst Fm is *Hackers* 1580 SRS 3, 121, deriving probably from a former owner. Lea Bridge (6″) is *the bridge of the Leghe* 1288 *CplM*, *v.* leah. Lealands is *Layland* 1567 SRS 3, 52. 'Fallow land,' *v.* læge. North Street is so called in 1767 *FM*. It lies at the extreme north of the parish. Shawpits Fm is *Great Sharpettes* 1581 SRS 33, 18, *Sharpets* 1724 B.

XLIX. PEVENSEY HUNDRED

This is *Pevensel* Hundred in DB. It is often known as the Lowey of Pevensey, *lowey*, from OFr *louee*, LL *leucata*, being a common medieval term for a liberty extending around a town. For the name *v. infra*.

Pevensey

Pevensey [pemzi] [pimzi] 134 F 13

Pævenisel 788 (12th) BCS 252, *Peuenisel* 790 (12th) BCS 259, *Pevenesel* 1086 DB *et passim* to 1387 AD iii, with variant spellings *-ell* and *-ess-*

Pefenesea 947 (late copy) BCS 822, *Peuenesea* 1046 (12th) ASC, c. 1150 FW

Pefenesæ 1049 (11th) ASC, *Pevenesæ* 11th Bayeux Tapestry

[1] *Coggers* 1765 *FM*. [2] *Knyghtes* 1563 SRS 19, 214.
[3] In 1531 (Hailsham) there is mention also of *Pontyslond*

Peuenesee 1198 FF *et passim* to 1407 IpmR, with variant spellings *-ey(e)*, *-ei(e)*, *-e*, *-esse*, *-hey(e)*
Pevenesheth 1216 Pat, *-ham* 1226–57 Ch
Pevense 1265 Misc
Pevese 1274 Pat, 1320 Ch
Pemse 1370–7 SAC 1, 21, *-ey* 1500 AD ii *et freq* to 1673 MarL
Pevemsey 1590 MarL, *Pevensey al. Pemsey* 1639 SRS 19, 89, *Pemsye al. Pevensye* 1665 *Lewes Deeds*

Here, as in Pensfold *supra* 160 we have a pers. name *Pefen*, otherwise unrecorded. It is clearly allied to the pers. name *Pefi* found in Pusey (Berks) and Pewsey (W), *Peuesige* in BCS 748. For such *n*-names, *v.* IPN 171. The second element is eg, 'marsh-land.' For the final *-el* in numerous early forms, due to AFr influence, *v.* Zachrisson, *Some instances of Latin influence on English Place-Nomenclature* 27. For *Andredesceaster*, the earlier name of Pevensey, *v. s.n.* The Weald *supra* 1.

Bestnover (lost) is *Estenore* 1199, 1200 Cur, *Estenoore* 13th *Lewes Deeds* (p), *Bestenor(e)* 1199 Abbr, 1250 FF, *-our* 1220 FF, *-overe* c. 1240 Pens (p), 1407 IpmR, *Bystenovere* c. 1263 Pens, *Byastenovere* 1297 BM, *Bi-* 1322 Pat, *Bestnovre* 1527 SAC 45, 163. 'East of the bank or shore,' *v.* ofer, with prefixed bi. Cf. the history of *Bastwood*, PN Wo 48. There was also a *Southnover* in the parish 1573 *AsM*, *Southover* 1840 *TA*. It lay east of Pevensey Bridge.

Chilley is *Chillye* n.d. Lewes (p) *et passim* to 1674 *CplM* with variant spellings *Chyll-*, *-ey(e)*, *-eg(h)*, *-ie*, *Chelie* 1313 Cl (p). 'Cilla's island,' *v.* eg. This and other places with the same element in Pevensey and Westham were probably once true islands surrounded by marshy land overflowed at every high tide.

Horse Eye

to horsiges gemæro 947 (13th) BCS 821
Horsia 12th SAC 5, 160 *et passim*, with variant spellings *-ie*, *-eie*, *-ye*, *-eye*, *Nordhorseya* n.d. *Lewes*

'Horse island,' *v.* eg, and cf. Chilley *supra*. *North* in contrast to the Horsey in Eastbourne *supra* 430.

LAMPHAM (6″) is *Lampham* n.d. *Bay et freq* to 1510 SRS 19, 65, *Lampeham* 1252 FF, 1422 IpmR, 1423 BM, *Lempham* 1265 SAC 6, 216, *Lambham* 1335 Ipm, *Lamppam* 1486 IpmR. 'Lambs' ham(m)' with the same unvoicing here of *b* before *h*, as of *d* in Waltham *supra* 77.

MANXEY (preserved in Manxey Level *infra*)

Manekesie 1200 FF *et freq* to 1341 SAC 6, 137, with variant spellings *-ey(e)*, *-ye*

Mankeseye 1279 FF *et freq* to 1527 SAC 45, with variant spellings *-ie*, *-ye*, *-ay*

Manxey 1582 *Ct*

The second element is eg, the first element is a pers. name *Mannic*, preserved in DB and found in Monkswell (D), *Mankeswill* 1340 *SR* (p), *Mankyswille* 1365 *Ct*. We have also the weak *Maneca* and a form *Manac* which may be for *Man(n)oc* or *Man(n)uc*.

WRENHAM STREAM (6″) is *Gretewrenham* 1455 SAC 53, 50 *Wrenham* 1527 SAC 45, 163, 1535 VE, *marsh land called Wrenhams* 1584 SAC 37, 43, *v.* **hamm**. The first element may be the ordinary word *wren*.

YOTHAM is *Yoztham*, *Yortham* 1396 SAC 53, 46–7, *Yottum stream* 1653 *CplM*, *Yothams* c. 1840 *TA*. Professor Ekwall suggests that this is for OE *geard-ham(m)*, 'ham(m) marked by a geard' or enclosure of some kind. *yord* is an occasional ME form for *yerd*. For *t*, cf. Waltham *supra* 77.

BILL GUT (6″) is *la bylle* 1527 SAC 45, 163, *le greate Bill marshe* 1617 *Ipm* (*VCH*), *Bill Streaks* 1840 *TA*. For *gut*, *v.* Martin's Gut *infra* 449. CHURCH ACRE (6″) is *Church aker brigge* 1590 *Lewes Deeds*, *Church acre drove* 1840 *TA*. DOWN LEVEL is *la Dune* (in the marsh of Pevensey) 1239 Pat, *Downe levell* 1688 *LRMB*. HORSE EYE LEVEL is *Level of Horsey* 1653 *CplM*. KENTLAND FLAT (6″) is *Kentlonde* 1563 *DuLa*, *Kentlands* 1650, 1665 *Lewes Deeds*. MANXEY LEVEL is *the Level of Manxey* 1582 *Ct*. MARK DYKE (6″) is *Mark Dyke* 1402 SAC 53. It forms the boundary between Pevensey and Wartling parishes. PEVENSEY BAY is *Pemsey Bay* 1545 LP. Cf. also *le Forhauene* (i.e. the outer harbour) *de Peuenes'* 1261 *Ass*. PEVENSEY LEVELS.

in marisc. int' Peuenes' et Heilesham 13th *Bodl, mora de Peuenese* 13th *Bay, the marsh of Peveneseye* 1317 Chancery Warrants. Railland Ditch (6″) is *Reylond* 1535 VE, *Reyland Marsh* 1690 *Lewes Deeds, Raylands Marsh* 1840 *TA*. The first element is clearly the common ME *rey* for *ey*, *v*. eg, æt.

Westham

Westham [west'hæm] 134 F 13

Westham 1222 Bracton, 1335 Ch, 1428 FA, *-hamme* 1252 Ch *et freq* to 1391 IpmR, (*juxta Pevenese*) 1312 Orig

Self-explanatory, *v*. hamm. *West* in relation to Pevensey.

Cudnor (lost)

Coonare 1086 DB
Cuthenouere 1279 *Ass* (p)
Cudenovra 13th SAC 35, 120
Cudenore 13th SAC 35, 120, *Cudnor(e)* 1527 SAC 45, 164
Codenore 1331 Ipm, *Cotnor* 1590 *CplM*, *-noor* 1638, 1642 *CplM*
Cudnow Brook c. 1840 *TA* (near Hankham)

'*Cūða*'s bank or shore,' *v*. ofer.

Dittons is *Dittone* 1292 *MinAcct*, (*in Westhamme*) 1320 Ch, *Dytton* 1302, 1324 FA, *Dutton* 1535 VE, *Dittonsmershe* 1574 SRS 3, 87, *v*. dic, tun. The modern form is pseudo-manorial.

Drockmill Hill (6″) is *Drokemylhyll* 1541 Ipm, *Drokemorehill* 1563 *DuLa*, *Dragmerhill*, *Dragmelhill* 1574 SRS 3, 87 and 88, *Drockmill* c. 1840 *TA*. The first element is probably the word *þrocc*, 'drain,' 'ditch,' or the like, discussed under Throckmorton (PN Wo 170).

Friday Street is *Fryday stret* 1527 SAC 45, 164, *Fryday streate* 1563 *DuLa*. Wright (EDD *s.v. Friday*) suggests that the term, found elsewhere in Sussex (229 and 266) and in Surrey, denoted a small collection of houses standing apart from a village.

Glynleigh [gri'n'lai]

to glindlea 947 (13th) BCS 821
Glyndele n.d. *Lewes* (p), *Glindele* n.d. *Bay*

Glindle(e) 1261, 1285 *Ass* (p), 1291 *MinAcct*, *Glinley* 1660 *Lewes Deeds*, 1690 *CplM*
Gleenly 1649 SAC 24, 250
Glenlea al. Greenelea Level 1690 *Lewes Deeds*, *Green Lees* c. 1840 *TA*

This is a compound of leah and the element *glind* discussed under Glynde *supra* 352. The meaning is perhaps 'clearing marked by an enclosure.'

HANKHAM[1]

æt Hanecan hamme 947 (13th) BCS 821, *Hanekeham* 1293 *Rental*, 1328 *CplM*, *Hankeham* 1403 *Ct*
Henecham 1086 DB

'Haneca's hamm.' The pers. name *Haneca* is not on independent record, but would be a possible diminutive formation from *hana*, 'cock.' Cf. Förstemann PN 146–7 for similar OGer names and Hankerton (W), BCS 589 *Hanecintune*, Hankford (D), DB *Hanecheforda*, Hankelow (Ch), 1259 *Ass Honkilawe* (p).

HEDGLAND (lost) is *le Heghelond* (1256 *Lewes*), *Heghelond* (1309 Ipm, 1324 FA), *Hegelond* (1365 Cl), *Hedglond in Westham* (1415 *FM*), *Heghlond* (1488 *CplM*). Self-explanatory.

HOBNEY is *Hobenye* in 1302 (SAC 49, 15), *Hobney* (1442 *MinAcct*, 1527 SAC 45, 163, 1840 *TA*). This is clearly one of the islands (*v.* eg) in the marshes. The first element is probably a pers. name. Cf. *Hobbe*, a pers. name found in Lincs c. 1220 (*AD* LS 270).

THE HORNS (6″) is *Orne* 1086 DB, *Hornam* 12th AD iii, *Horne* 1288 *Ass*, *v.* horn. The name refers to the low hill here protruding into the Pevensey marshes. Cf. Barnhorne 490 *infra*.

LANGNEY [læŋli]

Langelie 1086 DB
Langania 1121 AC, *-eia* 1253 FF, *Langene* c. 1121 *AD et freq* to 1396 SAC 53, with variant spellings *-ey(e)*, *-ye*
Langley 1672 *CplM*, 1715, 1716 *PHB*

'(At) the long island,' *v.* eg.

[1] Close by is HANDCOMBE HALL (6″), showing a curious perversion of the old name. So spelled in 1840 *TA*.

Langney Cliff (not on map) is *fallesia de Langneia* 13th *DuLa*, *the Cliff* 1564 ib. Cf. Fr *falaise*.

Peelings

Palinges, *Pellinges* 1086 DB
Pellincis 1121 AC
Pedlinga 1185, 1190, 1193 P
Pelyng(e) 13th SAC 3, 49, 1207 Abbr (p), 1335 Ch (p), 1390 IpmR, 1400 *SR*, 1535 VE
Peeling 1406 *CplM*, 1719 *PHB*
Peelings c. 1840 *TA*

If the Pipe-Roll forms belong to this place, and this seems probable, then the full form of the name was *Pydelingas*, i.e. 'people of *Pydel*.' For this pers. name, a diminutive of *Pyda*, *v. supra* 324. At the eastern end of the county *y* may well appear only as *e*, which with early assimilation of *d* and *l* would give *Pellings* (cf. *supra* 297). Later the vowel was probably lengthened under the influence of ME *pele*, ModEng *peel* 'fortified house.'

Priesthaus (sic) is *Prestishawes* 1502, 1508 *CplM*, 1532 *Lewes Deeds*, *Preshawes* 1574 SRS 3, 87, *Priesthawse* 1579 *CplM*, *Presteshows* 1610 Norden. 'Priest's enclosures,' *v.* haga.

Reddyke (6″) is *la Ridedyke* n.d. *Lewes*, *la Rede-diche* 12th *Bay* (p), *La Reddyke* 13th *DuLa*. *v.* ridde, dic. The name may have referred to a ditch cleared of mud or weeds.

Renching (not on map)

Remecinges 1086 DB, *-chynges* 1368 *Ct*
Rimechinges, *-is* 12th *AD* A 14195, c. 1200 *AD* A 15438
Ramechinges t. Steph France
Runechingiis 13th *Lewes*
Remchynghill t. Hy 8 *DuLa*
Renchynghill 1527 SAC 45, 165
Rancing Hill 1702 *PHB*, *Ranging Field* c. 1840 *TA*

This name is difficult to interpret as the early forms are few and all come from documents much affected by French influence. Possibly it is an *ing*-formation from a pers. name *Rymic*, a diminutive derivative of an OE name *Rūm* such as

lies behind Romsey (Ha), *Rummæsige* KCD 721, *Rumesige* c. 1000 Saints, ASC *s.a.* 971[1]. Hence, 'people of *Rȳmic*.'

RICKNEY is *Rykeneye* 1291 *MinAcct*, *-ie* 1293, 1295 *MinAcct*, *Rykenyesbregge* 1371 BM, *Rikenebrigg* 1396 SAC 53, 46, *Rykney* 1508 *CplM*. '*Rīca*'s island,' *v.* eg. *Rīca* is not on record but would be a regular pet formation for one of the OE pers. names in *Rīc-* or *-rīc*.

THORNE HO (6″) is *Torne* n.d. *Lewes*, *Thorne* 12th *Bay*, 1249 Ch, *dike of Torne* 1249 Ch.

JENKINS' GREEN[2] and LUSTEDS are perhaps to be associated with the families of Thomas *Jenkin* of Hailsham (1712 SRS 28, 187), and John *Lusted* of Herstmonceux (1582 WillsL).

BLACKNESS (6″) is *Blacknest meadow* c. 1840 *TA*. THE CRUMBLES *v.* Crumbles Pond *supra* 428. DEADMAN'S OAK (6″) is *Deadmans Oake* 1703 *PHB*. GREGORY LANE (6″) is so called in 1718 *PHB* and is probably identical with the land called *Gregoryes* 1527 SAC 45, 165. This must derive from some former owner of that name. HIDE HOLLOW (6″), cf. *Hide wood* 1702 *PHB*, *v.* hid. MARTIN'S GUT (6″) is *Martines Gutt* 1649 SAC 24, 260. *Gutt* refers to the ditch here, one of those serving to drain the Pevensey marshes, cf. *Langeney Gotte* 1504 Pat, 1509 LP. MILL HILL, cf. *Milcroft* 1496 BM, *Oldmyllebridge* 1508 *CplM*. MONTAGUE took its name from the family of *Montague* or *Monte Acuto*, who we connected with Montacute in Somerset (L.F.S.). RATTLE LANE (6″) is *le Rattle* 1617 SRS 14, 238, *Rattle bridge* 1641 *CplM*, *Rattleshow*, *ye Rattles* 1720 *PHB*. SHARNFOLD (6″) is *Scherneuolde* 13th *Rental*, *Shernfold* 1527 SAC 45, 166. 'Dirty fold,' *v.* scearn, falod. SHEPHAM is *Sheppham* 1591 SRS 14, 6, *Shepham* 1840 *TA*. 'Sheep enclosure,' *v.* sceap, hamm. STONE CROSS is *the cross called Stonecrosse* 1563 Hailsham. UPLANDS (6″) is *the marshe called Uplond* 1516 *DuLa*.

[1] This appears in Latinised form in *Hrumensis Cenobii* c. 1220 (Hyde Register 62) but presumably *hr* is for *r* (cf. Sievers, *ASGr*, § 217, n. 1).

[2] *Jenkins Green* 1720 *PHB*.

RAPE OF HASTINGS

Hastinges 1086 DB
in rapo Hastinges 1166 RBE, *in rapo de Hasting* 1208 Abbr
Rappo de Hastinge 1205 ClR
la Rope of Hastings 1326 Pat, *Hastyng rope* 1452 *Ct*
v. Hastings *infra* 534. For the form *rope*, *v. supra* 8.

L. SHOYSWELL HUNDRED

Esseswelle, *Essewelde* 1086 DB
Sowelle 1168 P, *Showell* 1248, 1268 *Ass*, 1302 RH
Schorwell, *Sowell* 1265 Misc
Soswelle 1296 SR, *Shoeswell(e)* 1316 FA, 1327 SR, 1334 Ipm, *Schoweswelle* 1332 SR
Showswell 1629 SAC 16, 47

For Shoyswell *v. infra* 457. Shoyswell is in Etchingham parish which is just outside the hundred, but Mr Ray says that here the hundredal boundary is not co-terminous with the parish boundary and that Shoyswell is within the hundred of that name though in Etchingham parish.

Ticehurst

TICEHURST [taisəs] 126 G 1

Tycheherst 1248 *Ass*
Thichesherst 1263 FF *et freq* to 1348 AD vi, with variant spellings *Tiches-*, *Tyches-*, and *-hurst*
Thycehurst 1291 Orig, *Tyceshurst* 1327, 1332 SR
Tisherst, *-y-* 1438, 1439 Cicestr, 1552 IpmR
Tysehurst 1447 Pens, *-herst* 1565 AD vi, *Tise-*, *Ticehurst* 1590 MarL
Tysseherste 1488 AD vi

OE *ticcenes-hyrst*, 'kid's wood,' *v.* ticcen, hyrst. For early loss of *n*, cf. Titchfield (Ha), *Ticcenesfeld* in 909 (BCS 629), *Ticefelle* in DB. *s* for *ch* is due to AN influence (cf. IPN 100 ff.).

The normal development would be to *Titchurst* or *Tishurst* and the long vowel must be a spelling-pronunciation[1].

Bardown is *Berdowne* 1410 *Ct*, *Berdownegrene* 1562 *Ct*, *Bardowne* 1610 SRS 14, 128. The first element is either bere, 'barley,' or bære, 'swine-pasture.'

Barehurst is *Bereherst* 12th Battle 43, *-hurst* 1288 Abbr, *Berhurst* 1291 Tax, *-herst* 13th (1432) Pat. Perhaps a compound of bære and hyrst, denoting a wooded hill which afforded swine-pasture.

Battenhurst Fm is *Betenersh)e* 1200–5 Pens *et freq* to 1296 SR (p), *Betenercht* 1332 SR (p), *Bethenerse* 14th Pens. 'Beta's ersc.' The pers. name *Bēta* is recorded once. The vowel change in the modern form is unexplained.

Birchetts Green is *La Birchette* 1309 Ipm and was the home of William de *la Byrchette* (1296 SR), *v.* Grevatt's *supra* 17.

Boarzell [bo·z'el]

Baresselle a. 1123 *Harl* 43 C 12
Borsel 1253 Ch, *-selle* 1296 SR (p), 1340 NI, *Boresell* 1279 *Ass*
Borshull 1279 *Ass* (p), *Borsill* 1610 Norden, *Boorsill* 1724 B

'Wild boar's hill,' *v.* bar, hyll.

Bricklehurst Manor is *Brexleherst* 1279 *Ass* (p), *Brixleherst* 1288 *Ass* (p), 1320 Misc, *Breytleherst* 1296 SR (p), *Biexleshurst* 1332 SR (p), *Brikelherst* 1429 BM. 'Beorht(e)la's wooded hill,' *v.* hyrst. Cf. Brexworthy (D), *Bristeleshorda* DB, *Brichteleswurða* 1167 P and the same pers. name in Brightling *infra* 471, and for the pronunciation cf. Brightlingsea (Ess) pron. [brikəlsi].

Broomden was probably the home of John de *Brunynden* (1272 FF), meaning perhaps '*Brūn*'s swine-pasture,' *v.* ing, denn. Cf. *Bromedengate* 1562 *Ct*.

Collington Wood (6") is *Colinton* t. Hy 3 BM. 'Cola's tun,' *v.* ingtun.

[1] In SAC (16, 272) there is quoted from Lambarde a passage mentioning the river '*Theise* which breaks out of the ground at Tyseherst, named of it.' The river is now called *Teise* (O.S.) or *Tyse*. It is clearly a late back-formation.

COTTENDEN is *Cotelingdene* 1180 KAC 6, 206, *Kotelyndenn* 1296 SR, *Codelingedenne*, *Godelingedenne* 1327 SR, *Codelendenne* 1332 SR (all p). 'The denn of (the people of) *Cotela*.' The name is not on record but is a regular diminutive formation. Cf. Cottesloe (PN Bk 87) and *cotelesburgh* (BCS 817) in a Wiltshire charter.

DOWNASH is *Downe Wyste* 1266 *Register Dean and Chapter of Canterbury* i. 116, *Downwyst* 1533–8 ECP. *wist* is here the East Sussex *wist* used of a measure of land (*v.* NED *s.v.*).

EATONDEN MANOR FM (6″) was so named by the owner Colonel Eaton. It was earlier known as *Biggs Fm* from the family of *Bygge* or *le Bygg* found in the parish in 1296 (SR).

FLIMWELL is *Flimenwelle* 1210 KAC 6, 218, *Flemenewell* 1288 *Ass*, c. 1330 *LibP* (all p), *Flemyngwell* 1309 Cl, *Flimwell* 1409 BM. 'Fugitives' spring,' from OE *fliemena-wielle* (*v.* wielle). The significance of the name lies in the fact that the place is just within the county border and here doubtless fugitives from one county to the other could first get refreshment. Cf. *to wræccena wyllan* (BCS 764) with a similar meaning, *wræcca* denoting 'an exile,' 'a miserable person.'

HAMMERDEN is *Hamerden(ne)* 1279 *Ass et freq* to 1429 BM, *Homerdenn̄* 1288 *Ass*, *Hamurdenn*, *Hameredene* 1334, 1342 Ipm, *v.* denn. The first element is probably the ordinary word *hammer*, referring to an old forge-hammer. If this is correct (and it is difficult to see what other sense the first element can have) we have reference to forge-hammers at a considerably earlier date than has hitherto been recorded.

HAZELHURST is *Hæselersc* 1018 O.S. Facs iii. 39, *Halsesse* 1086 DB, *Haslerse* c. 1180 Pens, *Haselhersh* 1392 *Ct* (p). '*Earsh* land grown over with hazels.' *v.* hæsel, ersc.

HOADLEY WOOD is *Hodleghe*, *Hothlege* c. 1285 Pens, *Hadlegh* 1288 *Ass*, *Hodlegh* 1327, 1332 SR. *v.* West Hoathly *supra* 270.

HOLBEANWOOD is *holanbeames mearce* 1018 O.S. Facs. iii. 39, *Holbem Wode* 1479 *Ct*. 'Hollow tree,' (*v.* hol, beam), evidently used as a boundary-mark. Cf. Holbeam (D), DB *Holebema*. There was a lost *Holbemesherst* (1200–5 Pens), *Holbemeserse* (1208 Abbr) near by. *v.* ersc.

London Barn Fm (*Lunden* 1823 G) may be associated with the place called *Lundenwodd hatch* in 1549 *Ct*, *v.* hæcce. *Lunden* is very likely a corruption of Limden (*v. supra* 5), the farm being near that stream.

Maplesden is *Mapelesden* c. 1190 Pens (p), *-denne* 1325 FF (p), *Mapeltresdenn(e)* c. 1210, c. 1230 Pens (p), 14th Pens, *Maplysden* 1439 *Ct*, *Mapysden* 1473 Pens. 'denn of the maple-tree,' a clear example of a genitival compound.

Pashley[1] is *Pesselegh* c. 1230 Pens (p), *Peseleg* 1248 *Ass*, *Passelegh* 1296, 1327 SR, 1340 NI, *-leye* 1298 Ch, *Passhele al. Great Pashele* 1552 IpmR. This is probably from OE *Pæcces-lēage*, or *Pæccan-lēage* (*v.* Patching *supra* 248), with Anglo-Norman *s* and *sh* for *ch*.

Pickforde was probably the home of Richard de *Pyggeuorde* (1296 SR), John de *Pegeford* (1332 SR) and Thomas *Pikeford* (1332 SR). This is apparently 'pig-ford' (ME *pigge*) with later assimilation of *gf* to *kf*.

Quedley is *Quodleigh* 1605 SRS 14, 189 and is perhaps to be associated with the family of Adam de *Querle* (1296 SR). If the SR form is corrupt we may perhaps take the first element to be ME *cwede*, 'evil, wicked, bad,' and take the whole name to be a term of reproach applied to some particular clearing (*v.* leah).

Ringden Wood (6″) is *Ringedenn* 1271 *Ass* (p), *Ryngedenne* 1279 *Ass* (p), 1341 SAC 1, 61, *Ryngdenn(e)* 1296 SR (p), c. 1310 Pens (p), 1325 Ipm, *Ryngdon* 1381 IpmR. This is probably used of a circular denn, *v.* hring.

Rowley is the *runanleagesmearc* of 1018 (O.S. Facs iii. 39). The latter is clearly to be identified with the home of Elia de *Runle* (1296 SR), John de *Rumlegh* and Elia de *Rondlegh* (1327 SR), and John de *Rondlegh* (1332 SR). The first element is a pers. name *Rūna*, a pet-form of an OE name beginning with *Rūn-*. The later development is difficult. The vowel must have remained long, *Rūnan* becoming *Rūne* (*roune*), while later *nl* became *dl*. *Rowdley* was then assimilated to the very common *Rowley* type.

[1] The reference to Pashley, in IPN 167, n. 4, should be deleted.

Shover's Green is *le Sholuere* 1402, *Sholfere* 1418 *Ct*, *Shover* 1562 *Ct*, *Shover Green* 1724 B. Professor Ekwall suggests that we may possibly here have an OE *scylfre*, allied to OE *scylfrung*, 'vacillation.' A possible sense of such a word would be 'see-saw.'

Streak's Gill (6″) is *land called le Strake* 1310 Pens, *Straks* 1605 *Pashley MSS*. Presumably this is the word *strake* used of a narrow strip of land, *v*. NED *s.v*. Further examples of this word as a field-name are to be found in *le Strake* (1427), *Longestrake* (1399, 1467), *The strakes* (1606).

Whiligh is (*to*) *wiglege* 1018 O.S. Facs iii. 39, *Wylegh(e)* 1279 *Ass* (p), 1333 FF (p), *Willegh* 1366 BM. For the history of this name *v*. Whyly *supra* 401.

Witherenden

Wytherenden, *Witerinden* 1180 KAC 6, 206 (p)
Wytheringden(ne) 1279, 1307 *Ass* (p), *Wytherindenn̄*, *-y-* 1279 *Ass* (p), 1296 SR (p)
Wethernden 1583 *Lewes Deeds*
Witherden 1823 G

Wiðer is found in late OE (cf. KCD 714 and 722) but may very well be an English form for ON *Viðarr*, the name of some Scandinavian follower of the royal house. This pers. name is far too late to be probable in a place-name of this type, and it is more likely that we have to do with an archaic *Wiðer(a)*, which forms the basis of Wittering and Werrington (Nth) and is found as the first part of the heroic name *Wiðergyld*. The name means 'Wither's swine-pasture,' with the common connective use of ing. *v*. denn.

Baker's Fm[1], Bine's Fm, Bolster's Gate (6″), Gibsreed[2], Overy's Fm (6″), Wardsbrook and Wardsdown, Wedd's Fm, and Welshes Fm (6″) are probably to be associated with the families of Julia *Baker* (1332 SR), Richard *Bynd* (1562 *Ct*), Robert *Bolter* (1332 SR), John *Gybbe* (1410 *Ct*), Thomas *Overey* (c. 1530 *Ct*), William *Warde* (1373 FF), Christopher *Wedd* (1637 WillsL), Michael *Welsshe* (1501 *Ct*). The last-named man is possibly to be connected ultimately with the family of Galfridus *le Waleys* of Bivelham (1332 SR).

[1] *Bakers* 1438 *Ct*. [2] *Gybbysrede* 1418 *Ct* (*v*. Inchreed *supra* 378).

Boarders (6″) is *Burdows* 1518 *Pashley MSS*, deriving probably from a former owner. Claphatch Bridge (6″) is *Clobbedehacche* 1437 *Ct*. 'Clubbed hatch,' perhaps from the heavy or stumpy appearance of the gate. Dale Hill is *Dalehill* 1640 SRS 14, 192 and is perhaps to be associated with the family of Henry de *Dayle* (1296 SR). Highfield Wood (6″), cf. *Hye feld* 1562 *Ct*. Highlands (6″) is *Hyland* 1497 *Ct*, *le Upper-*, *le Lower hyelond* 1562 *Ct*, *Highlands* 1605 SRS 14, 189. Ketley is *Ketley* 1548 Pat. It probably contains the ME *kete*, a Kentish form for *kite* (OE *cȳte*), cf. Kits Bridge *supra* 282. Pinton Bridge (6″), cf. *Pinton brooke* 1643 *Ct*. Starvenden (6″) is perhaps to be associated with the family of Gilbert and Robert (de) *Stamyndenn(e)* 1296, 1327 SR, 1334 Pens. Threeleg Cross is *Threlegged Crosse* 1556 *Ct*, *Threlegg' Crosse* 1562 *Ct*. Cf. *Three legged cross* in Brede. Wishdown (6″), cf. *Wysshlondstrete* 1418 *Ct*, *v.* wisc.

LI. HENHURST HUNDRED

Henhert (sic) 1086 DB
Henherst 1183 P, c. 1220 Pens, *-hurst* 1265 Misc, 1316 FA, 1332 SR
Henneherst 1188 P, 1279 *Ass*, *Henehurst* c. 1220 Pens
Hynhurst 1272 RH

Probably 'hen(s') wood,' *v.* henn, hyrst. The tenement of *Henherst* (c. 1220 Pens 77) was next the forest of the Count of Eu by Blackbrooks, so one should probably look for it in the north-east corner of Brightling parish, just over the hundred border. Cf. Henhurst (K), *hænherst* BCS 1321, *hennhyrst* ib. 1322.

Etchingham

Etchingham [etʃiŋˈhæm] 126 H 1/2
Hechingehā 1158 P (p)
E(c)chingeham, *-y-* 1159 P (p), 1190 P, 12th (1432) Pat *et freq* to 1340 NI
Hekingham 1166 RBE
Echingehamme 1176 Pens (p)

Achingeham c. 1180 HMC Rutland iv (p)
Hachingeham 12th AD iii, *Akingeham* 1166 LN
Echingham, *-y-* 1202 Cur *et passim* to 1586 MarL
Itchingham 1610 Norden

'ham(m) of Ecci's people,' *v.* **ing.**

Bellhurst is *Beleherst* c. 1260, c. 1263 Pens, 1288 *Ass*, 1296 SR, *-hurste* c. 1263 Pens (all p), *Belhurst* 1279 *Ass* (p), 1381 IpmR. 'Bella's wooded hill,' *v.* **hyrst.**

Burgham is *Burgeham* 1086 DB, *Burgham* 1296, 1332 SR, 1340 NI (all p), *Burkham* 1488 Battle 127, *v.* **burh, ham.** The name may have referred to some stronghold defending the ford over the Limden here. Cf. Burpham *supra* 166.

Haremere Hall is *Haremere* 12th Battle 42, 12th (1432) Pat *et passim* to 1332 SR (p), *Harmere* c. 1207 Pens (p), 1279 *Ass* (p), *Harmar* 1610 Norden, *Haremare* 1634 SAC 33, 110, 1724 B. Cf. *on haranmere* (BCS 1127) and *to haranmere* (KCD 705) in the bounds of Wiltshire and Warwickshire charters. There is low-lying land here by the Rother and the second element may be OE **mere**, 'pool,' Sussex *mare*, but the meaning of the whole name is obscure. It is near the parish-boundary, *v.* **har.**

Kitchingham is *Kechenham* 1242 BM, 1296 SR (p), *Chechenham* 1332 SR, *Kechingham* 1606 SRS 14, 12, *Kitchenhams* 1823 G. This probably contains the same pers. name *Cycci* postulated for Kitchen (PN BedsHu 161). Hence, 'Cycci's **ham(m)**' and cf. Kitchenham and Kitchenour *infra* 527, 532.

Lundsford
Lundresfort c. 1170 Pens (p), *-ford(e)* 1176 Pens (p) *et freq* to 1296 SR (p)
Lundesford c. 1200 Pens (p)
Lunesford 1200–5, c. 1210 Pens (p)
Lundredisford c. 1220 Pens
Londresford, *Landresford* 1279 *Ass* (p)
Lonesford(e) 1308 Battle 58 (p), 1327 SR, 1372 FF (p)
Lounsforde 1347 FF (p)
Lunceford 1388 *Banco*, 1893 O.S.

This is a difficult name. The first element is clearly a pers. name, apparently of the form *Lundrǣd*. The element *Lund* is

found in the Frankish name *Lundoaldus* (cf. Brückner, *Sprache d. Langobarden* 8 f.) to which Dr Ritter calls our attention. It is found also in the OSw name *Lundbiorn* (Lundgren-Brate *s.n.*). This element may also have been in use among the South Saxons and a compound with *ræd* have been formed. The element *lund* is not known in Old English. It might be the cognate of ON *lund*, 'mind, temper, manner' or of ON *lundr*, 'grove.' The former seems more probable.

SHORTRIDGE (6″) is *Shorteredge* 1606 *Ipm* (*VCH*).

SHOYSWELL [ʃouzwəl]

Scouueswelle 1100–23 BM, *Schoweswelle* 1332 SR
Sowella 13th AD iii, *S(h)oswelle* 1296 SR (p), 1320 Misc

For further forms, *v.* Shoyswell Hundred *supra* 450. This is a difficult name. Probably the first element is a pers. name, originally a nickname, from OE *sceoh*, ME *schowe*, 'timid, shy.' The second is clearly wielle, hence 'Schowe's spring.' For the curious phonetic development to *Shoy-* we may note that according to the NED (*s.v. shy*) the pronunciation *shoy* is very common even in dialects in which [ɔi] does not commonly correspond to StEng [ai]. The canting arms of the Shoyswell family, viz. 3 horseshoes, suggest a pronunciation [ʃu·zwel] (J.E.R.).

BURGH HILL, CHURCH HOUSE FM (6″) and GROVEHILL were probably the homes of Thomas *atte Burgh* (1296 SR), *v.* burh or beorg, Richard *ater Chereche* (1296 SR) and William *atte Groue* (1406 *Ct*).

BOARDERS FM and SWIFTSDEN[1] are perhaps to be associated with the families of John *Bordere* (1428 FA) and Alice *Swyft* (1296 SR) and John *Swyft* (1435 FF). denn was added at a late date, cf. Mottingsden *infra* 463.

Salehurst

SALEHURST 126 J 3

Salhert 1086 DB, *Sallesta* 12th AD iii
Salhirst 1205–16 BM, *-herst* 1225 FF *et freq* to 1353 AD vi
-hurst 1226 Bracton *et freq* to 1342 Ipm

[1] *Swifts* 1634 SRS 14, 192.

Salehurst 1253 Ch, 1273 FF, 1295 Ch, 1535 VE
Sailherst 1607 MarL

'Willow-wood,' *v.* sealh, hyrst and cf. *Sealhyrst* BCS 758 and *Sealhangra* BCS 890.

BANTONY seems to be identical with *Banton's land* 17th (Hodson 110). It derives from the family of Gilbert de *Bamton* (1288 *Ass*), Katerina de *Bampton* (1296 SR), *Banton* (1327, 1332 ib.). Why *-y* has been added is not clear.

BERNHURST (6″) is *Berneherst* c. 1230 Pens *et freq* to 1381 IpmR, with variant spelling *-hurst*, *Bernhurst* 1288 *Ass* (p), 1340 NI (p). 'Beorna's hyrst' or 'hyrst marked by a barn' (*v.* bern).

BOURNE FM is *Borne* 1086 DB, *Burne* c. 1197 Pens (p), *Bourne* 1366 BM, *Lowe Bourne* 1583 SRS 3, 156, (*land called*) *Wyl atte bournez* 1445 BM, *v.* burna. It stands on a swift little stream.

BUGSELL FM [bʌg'sel]

Bokeselle c. 1260 Pens, 1296 SR, 1310 Pens (all p)
Bokeshul(l) 1271 *Ass* (p), 1325 Cl, 1327 SR (p), 1339 Ipm (p)
Bukeshulle 1271 *Ass* (p), 1327 SR (p)
prat. voc. Bokeselemede 1288 *Ass*
Boghesell 1306 FF (p)
Bugshill 1893 O.S.

This is probably 'buck's hill,' *v.* bucc, hyll, and cf. Boarzell *supra* 451. The numerous *-hull* forms prevent our taking the second element to be the same as in *Drigsell infra*.

DRIGSELL (not on map)[1] is *Drisnesel* 1086 DB, *Drichneselle* (p), *Drichnesell* 1200 Pens, *Drichneselle*, *Dricneselle* (p), *Dricteselle* (p), c. 1210 Pens. This is probably a compound of OE *dryhten* and the word *geselle*, discussed under Buxshalls *supra* 340, hence 'lord's hut, buildings or the like.' Cf. *drihtnes dene* (BCS 166) in a Gloucestershire charter. The archaic OE word *dryhten*, 'lord,' has not hitherto been noted in place-names.

FAIR RIDGE WOOD (6″)

Ferreg(g)e c. 1210, c. 1240 Pens (p), 1336 Battle 70 (p), *-ugge* c. 1240, c. 1260 Pens (p), 1327 SR (p)

[1] Part of Salehurst Park Fm is still called *Drigsell*.

Fairiggesgate 1400 *Ct*
Veregge 1427 FF, *Varegge* 1478 FF
Farygge 1516 SRS 14, 81, *Farredge al. Farneridge* 1622 SRS 19, 162

This is either from OE fearn and hrycg, 'bracken ridge,' with early assimilation of *nr* to *rr*, or from ME *ferre*, 'far,' hence 'far ridge.' *Fair* is due to a piece of early etymologising of the name.

IRIDGE PLACE is *Yrugge* 1248 *Ass*, *Irugg'* 1262 *Ass*, *Iregge* 1282 FF (p), *Iwrugge* 1316 FA. 'Yew (-tree) ridge,' *v.* iw, hrycg, and cf. *s.n.* Eridge *supra* 374.

REDLAND is *Redland* 1535 VE, *Reddlondes* 1539 Dugd v. 669 and is identical with the place called *Retherlonde* 1305, *Retherlonde mill* 1310 Pens. The first element is OE hryðer, 'cattle.' The development is curious but as Professor Levett points out to us the mention of it with *Le feyre feld* in the 1310 charter fixes it as Redland, which is just by Fair Lane *infra* 460.

ROBERTSBRIDGE

(*de*) *Ponte Roberti* 1176 Pens *et freq* to 1332 SR, *Abbatia Pontis Roberti* 1201–12 RBE, *Pount Robert* 1310–13 Cl, *Robartesbregge* 1445 *AsM*
Robardysbregge t. Hy 5–6 *Add*, *Roberdisbrigge* 1475 BM
Rothersbridge in Salehurst 1607 MarL, *Rotherbridge* 1610 Norden

The place takes its name from *Robert* de St Martin, the founder of the Abbey here. When the Eastern Rother (*v. supra* 7) was renamed there was an attempt to alter the name of the bridge to Rothersbridge.

WIGSELL

Wikeshale 1166 RBE (p)
Wiggesell(e), *-y-* c. 1200 Pens, 1293 Cl, 1349 FF, 1371 IpmR, *Wygheselle* 1428 FA
Wyg(g)eshull(e), *-i-* 1211 RBE (p), 1309 Cl, 1320 Misc, 1381 Pat, 1407 BM
Wiggesulle 1339 Misc

The second element is hyll[1]. The first is perhaps a strong form *Wicg* of OE *Wicga*. Cf. Wigsley (Nt).

Buckhurst Wood and The Grove (both 6″) were probably the homes of John de *Bochurst* (1291 Battle 52), *v.* boc, hyrst, and Robert de *la Grave* (1279 *Ass*).

Cooper's Corner, Haiselman's Fm, Jacobswell Fm (6″), Jollie's Fm (6″), and Pook's Wood (6″) are probably to be associated with the families of William *Couper* (1494 FF), John *Hasylman* (c. 1530 *Ct*), John *Jacobe* (1543 *Ct*), *Jolly* (earliest ParReg, Hodson 111), and John *Pooke* (1671 Hodson 98).

Bailey Reeds (6″) is *Bailiff Reeds* 1823 G, *v.* Inchreed *supra* 378. Bakers Wood (6″) is perhaps to be associated with Walter *atte Bakhouse* (1309 FF). Bishop's Lane (6″), cf. *Bisopland* c. 1180 Pens, *Bissopeslande* c. 1197 Pens. Boarsney Fm is *Bosneys* in Salehurst 1617 SRS 14, 180, deriving perhaps from a man who came from Bosney in Iden *infra* 530. Brickhurst Wood is *Brecherst* c. 1230 Pens. Brown's Fm (6″) is *Browne's Farm* 1723 Battle 174. Coldharbour is *Coleharbour* 1823 G. Fair Lane (6″) is so called from a fair held in a field (*le Feyre feld* 1310 Pens) abutting on to it (Hodson 12). The name has recently been changed to East St (J.E.R.). Hackwood Fm is to be associated with the family of Jacob *Hakkewode* (1392 *Ct*). Higham is *Heghomme* 1279 *Ass*, *v.* hamm. Hurst Green is *Hurst* 1342 Ipm, *Herst* 1428 FA, *Herst grene* 1574 *Ct*, *v.* hyrst. Marlpit Shaw (6″), cf. *Hye Marlyngpette* 1519 *Ct*. 'High pit for marling,' cf. Marling Place *supra* 386. Moat Fm is *le Mote* 1476 FF. Park Fm is *Park* in 1325 Pens. Stonerock Gill (6″) is *Stonerock* 1574 *Ct*, cf. The Rocks *supra* 391.

LII. HAWKSBOROUGH HUNDRED

Hauochesberie 1086 DB
Hauekesberga 1183 P, *-bergh* 1248 Fees, *-berwe* 1279 *Ass*
Haukesbergh 1262 *Ass*

'Heafoc's hill,' *v.* beorh. The site of the meeting-place is not known.

[1] Great Wigsell lies low but the ground rises some 150 ft. in less than a mile to High Wigsell.

Burwash[1]

BURWASH [bʌriʃ] [bɛriʃ][2] 125 J 14

Burgers(a) 12th AD iii, c. 1210 Pens
Burhercse a. 1170 BM, *-hers(e)* 1259 FF, 1262 *Ass*
Burgherse 13th AD iii *et passim* to 1378 Pat, with variant spellings *-ersh(e)*, *-ersch(e)*, *-erssh(e)*
Burges(s)e 1224 Bracton, 1248 *Ass*, *-gheys* 1258 FF, *-ghesse* 1279 *Ass*
Burchersse 1263 FF, *Burgheresse* 1304 Ipm
Borghurst, *Borghesse* 1279 *Ass*, *Borwhesse* 1302 RH, *Burgherste* 1434 Pens
Berghers 1296 SR
Bourghershh 1340 Misc
Burgasshe 1378 IpmR, *Burgwassh* 1428 IpmR
Burghershh al. Burwassh 1440 Cicestr, *Burghwysh*, *Burwesshe* 1535 VE, *Burghershe al. Burwish* 1580 SRS 3, 145
Bur(r)ishe 1586, 1620 MarL
Burhurst al. Burwash al. Burrysh 1603 SRS 20, 296

This is clearly a compound of burh and ersc, but it is not clear what the particular sense of burh here is.

BROOKSMARLE

Broxmegle early 13th BM
Broxmedle 1265 Ch, *Boxmedle* 1301 Ch
Brokemayll al. Brokemayles 1465 BM

For this name *v.* Broxmead *supra* 262.

CROWHURST is *Croherste* a. 1170 BM, *Crau-*, *Crawehurstbrigge* 1279 *Ass*. 'Crow-frequented wooded hill,' *v.* hyrst. Cf. Crowhurst (Sr), 1189 P *Craueherst*.

DUDWELL is *Dudewell(e)* n.d. Battle 16, 1200–5 Pens, 1446 BM, *Dodewell* 1305, 1309 Ipm. 'Dudda's spring,' *v.* wielle.

FRANCHISE is *Franchis* 1610 Norden, *Frenches* 1614 SRS 14, 187, 1823 G, probably deriving from a pers. name. Possibly it is the manor of *Fraunceys per Agn' atte Welde* (? Burwash Weald) of 1422 IpmR.

[1] Burwash parish is here treated as a whole, though it is really divided between the three hundreds of Shoyswell, Henhurst and Hawksborough.

[2] As in the rhyme 'To love and to cherish, From Battle to Berrish' (SAC 35, 68).

FRONTRIDGE (6″) is *Fonteregg'* 1248 *Ass*, *Funterugge* 1262 *Ass*, 1316 FA, 1327, 1332 SR, *Funtregge* 1327 Banco, *Fontrugge* 1419 *Ct*. This is a compound of OE funta and hrycg, 'spring-hill.' The modern form is corrupt.

GLYDWISH is *Clydewich*, *Cludewih'*, *Glidewisse* 1279 *Ass* (p), *Gledewysse* 1296 SR (p), *-wysshe* 1407 *Add*, *Glodewish* 1332 SR (p). Professor Ekwall suggests that the first element here is OE *gli(o)da*, 'glede, kite.' The second is wisc. Cf. *Gledecroft* (1406 *Ct*) and *Puttokwysh* (1333 *Ct*), the latter containing a similar bird-name.

GOODSOAL (6″)

Gotershull, *Godeshull* 1279 *Ass* (p)
Gotereshole 1309 Ipm, 1330 *Ass* (p)
Guttreshole 1312 Battle 61, *Gutresole* 1347 FF (p)
Getirsole 1340 NI (p)

'Guthhere's holh.' The farm lies in a slight hollow. There was apparently also a hyrst in Burwash, named after the same man, cf. *Gutteresherst* 1296 SR (p). For some phases of the sound-development cf. Coultershaw Bridge *supra* 116.

POUNDSFORD is possibly identical with the place called *Pollysford al. Pollysworth* 1574 SRS 20, 357, and is to be associated with Richard de *Polesworth* (1288 *Ass*) or *Pulleswerthe* (1296 SR). This name is probably manorial in origin, Richard's family having come from Polesworth (Wa).

SHRUB FM and WOOD are *loc. voc. Srubbe*, *bosc. voc. Shrobbe* 1288 *Ass*, *Shrobbe* 1309 Ipm. Self-explanatory.

TURZES

Tyerdesherse c. 1205 Pens, c. 1220 Pens (p)
Thierdesherse, *Tirdesherse* 13th *Bodl* 4, 10 (p)
Tyresherse c. 1210 Pens (p) *et freq* to 1327 SR, with variant spellings *-hersh*, *-erse*, *-erchs*
Tyrischerch 1447 Ch

'*Tirheard*'s ersc.' The pers. name is not on record but is a regular formation from OE pers. name elements.

WOODKNOWLE is *Wocnolle* c. 1230 Pens (p) *et freq* to 1347 FF (p), with variant spelling *Wok-*, *Wokenoll* 1369–85 *LibP*, *Woodknoll* 1670 *FF* (*VCH*). 'Crooked knoll,' *v.* woh, cnoll.

CHURCH WOOD (6″), HAM FM (6″) and WOODLANDS were probably the homes of Roger *atte Churche* (1327 SR), Robert de *la Hamme* or *atte Hamme* (1279 *Ass*, 1296 SR), *v.* hamm, and Richard *atte Wode* (1412 FF).

BOWMAN'S FM, COPPER'S HILL, DAWE'S FM (6″), FISHER'S FM, HUTCHING'S FM (6″), MATHEWS'S FM (6″), MOTTINGSDEN[1], STOKES'S COTTAGES (6″), WILLARD'S HILL and YOUNG'S WOOD (6″) are probably to be associated with the families of John *Bowman* (1493 *Ct*), John *Couper* (1327, 1332 SR), John *Dawe* (c. 1530 ECP), Richard *le Fisheir* (1309 Cl), John *Huchon* (1403 *Add*), John *Mathew* (1553 *Ct*), John *Motyn* (1332 SR) and Lawrence *Motyn* (1407 *Ct*), Peter de *Stokes* (1279 *Ass*), Walter *Wyllard* of Tottingworth (1332 SR) and Roger *Yonge* (1401 *Ct*).

ASHLANDS (6″) is *Asshelond* 1532 *CtRequests*. CLIMSHURST (6″) is *Clymherst* 1529–32 ECP. FORGE WOOD marks the site of former ironworks in the Weald here. 'Burwash Forge' is mentioned t. Eliz ChancP. HIGHFIELD SHAW (6″) is *Heffield* 1610 *Ct*. Probably 'high clearing,' *v.* feld. HOLMSHURST is perhaps identical with *Holmysorche* 1434 Pens. HOLTON (HILL) is *Halton farm* 1715 SAC 37, 69. KEMLAND WOOD (6″) is *Kemelond* 1444, *Kenlond* 1493 *Ct*. LUDPIT LANE (6″) is *Lottpett* 1530 *Ct*. NEPLAND PIT (6″) is *Nepland* 1635 *Recov*. 'Land where catmint grows,' *v. nep* in NED. PARK FM (6″) is referred to as *Forsters tenement de la Parke* 1508–35 BM. PLATT'S FM is *Plott* 1493 *Ct* and *Plotts* 1823 G. Presumably the common word *plot*. SELLER'S BROOK (6″) is *Sellherstbroke* 1553 *Add*. SOUTHOVER HALL is *Souther* 1823 G.

Heathfield[2]

HEATHFIELD[3] [hefəl] 134 A 11

Hadfeld' 12th SAC 63, 200, 1234 Cl

Hatfeld 1230 P, 1279 *Ass*

Het(h)feld(e) 13th AD iii *et passim* to 1535 VE, *Hetfeld(e)* t. Hy 3 AD iii, 1263 FF, 1406 IpmR, *Hedfeld* 1220 Bracton,

[1] *Mottensden* 1613 SRS 20, 312.

[2] The eastern part of the parish is in the township of Tottingworth, Hundred of Hawksborough, Rape of Hastings, the western part in the township of Isenhurst, Hundred of Dill, Rape of Pevensey.

[3] For the whole of the parish of Heathfield we are very greatly indebted to notes received from Mr D. Macleod.

La Hethfeld 1272, 1302 RH, *Hethefeld* 1328 Ch, 1416 IpmR, *Heathfelde, -filde* 1587 MarL
Heffeud 1255 FF, *Heffeld* 1312 *Add*, 1330 FF
Heyfield 1607 SRS 14, 216

A compound of hæþ and feld signifying a stretch of uncultivated open land in the Weald.

Beckington Fm (6″) is *Bekinton, -y-* c. 1250 Battle Cust (p), 1309 Ipm, 1340 NI. 'Becca's farm,' *v.* ingtun.

Bigknowle is *Bybeknolle, -i-* 1296 SR (p), 1309 Ipm, *Bybeknelle* 1327 SR (p), *Buknoll* 1528 *Ct*, *Bignold* 1703 SAC 66, 113. 'Bibba's cnoll.' For the modern form cf. Bucknoll in Northleigh (D), *Bobeknolle* 1330 SR.

Bingletts Wood is *terra voc. Byngeleys* in 1468 (*Ct*), *Bynglye* in Heathfield in 1614 (SRS 14, 116) and must contain the same name that we find in Philip de *Byngelegh* assessed under Hellingly in 1327 SR. *Byngelegh* would seem to contain the same element *bing* found in *binguuellan* (BCS 208) in the Bexhill charter. There is an English dialectal *bing* used of (*a*) a heap, (*b*) a receptacle in various senses, but these are NCy loan-words from Scandinavian. Falk and Torp (*s.v. bing*) relate the Scandinavian word meaning a receptacle to MHG *binge*, 'kettle-shaped hollow in the hills.' And Middendorff (*s.n.*) relates the charter *bing*(*e*) also to High German *binge*, 'forest-ditch' used in p.n's. If such a word was in use in Old South Saxon it might well be found in a compound with wielle, denoting 'spring in a hollow.' It is not clear whether *Bingletts* is manorial or local in origin. If it is local then there is a well-marked hollow which might well be called a *bing* in this sense.

Broadhurst is *Bredehurst* 1256 FF, *Brethurst* 1296, 1327 SR, *Bredhurst* 1327, 1332 SR (all p). This is probably 'hyrst by the brede or broad expanse of land,' referring perhaps to the flat valley of the Rother at this point. *v.* Brede *infra* 514.

Cade Street, vulgo Cat Street
Kattestrete 1288 *Ct*, *Katstrete in Heighfelde* 1554 *Acts of Privy Council* (*VCH*), *Cattestrete* 1584 *Recov*, *Catestreet* 1610 Speed, *Catstreete* 1662, 1665 Lucas

Cartstrete 1330 *LibP*, 1337 SAC 25, 143 (p), 1377 *Add* 31248,
Carstrete 1330 *LibP*, 1391 *Add* 31250
Cattenstreete 1613 *Recov*

The forms of this name are difficult to reconcile with one another. On the whole the evidence would seem to be in favour of believing that the original form was *Cartstreet*, with later corruption to *Catstreet*. Yet later the name was changed to Cade Street through association with Jack *Cade* the rebel, who was captured close by.

Hale Hill is possibly to be associated with the family of Sileman *atte Halle* a. 1370 SRS 31, 96. In 1465 (*Add*) there is mention also of a *Halyscrosse* in this parish.

Magreed (6″) is *Magerede* 1409 *Ct*. For the pers. name involved *v*. Magham *supra* 437. For the second element *v*. Inchreed *supra* 378.

Markly is *Merkelegh* 1202 Cur, *Markeleye* 1279 *Ass* (p), *-legh* 1296 SR (p). *v*. mearc, leah. The place lies by the parish boundary.

Milkhurst Wood (6″) is *Melkherst* 1279 *Ass*, 1296 SR, *-hurst* 1327 SR, *Milkeherst* 1288 *Ass* (all p). There can be little doubt that the first element here is OE meoluc, but why a wood should thus be associated with milk it is difficult to say. There may have been a small farm here, noted for such. Cf. *meoluc cumb* (BCS 620).

Nettlesworth Place

Nedleswrth 1202 Cur *et freq* to 1340 *Add*, with variant spelling *-worth*, *Nedelesworth* 1332 SR (p)
Nettlesworth 1312 BM

The second element in this name is worþ, the first is an OE pers. name *Nēðel*, a regular diminutive formation from the common OE pers. name element *nōð*, used both as a first and as a second element. Cf. OGer *Nandilo*, a parallel formation (Förstemann PN 1149)[1]. There was also a *Nedleshurst* in Heathfield (1378 *Ct*).

[1] The possibility of such a pers. name was first suggested to us by Mr P. H. Reaney in connexion with Nettleswell (Ess), *Nedleswelle* KCD 813.

Newick Fm is *Niwicha* 1121 *AD* A 464, *Newyke* 1358 *Lewes*. *v.* **niwe, wic.**

North Down (6″) was earlier called *Horeappletree Common* (*Horapeltre* 13th AD iii). The name must have referred to an apple-tree marking the boundary (*v.* **har**) between the hundreds of Dill and Hawksborough (SAC 66, 233)[1].

Pigstrood is to be associated with the family of Waletto de *Bygestrode* (1296 SR), Wm de *Bixstrode* (1311 *Ct*), Agnes de *Bycstrode* (1327 SR), and William de *Bikestrode* (1343 *Ct*). '*Bica*'s strod,' with later confusion between *big* and *pig*.

Reditts (lost)[2] was the home of Reymbre *ater Redette* (1296 SR) and Adam *atte Redette* (1327 SR, 1332 *Add*). *v.* Grevatt's *supra* 17.

Redlands (6″) is *Redland* 1312 BM, 1340 *Add*, *Rud(e)lond* 1369–85 *LibP*. 'Cleared land,' *v.* **ridde.**

Runtington Fm

Runctinctona 1139–61 *AD* A 15417, *Runctintuna* c. 1100 ib. 15424

Rontentuna n.d. *Lewes*, *Rontyngton* 1332 SR (p)

Runtyn(g)ton, *-in(g)* 1230 P (p) *et freq* to 1312 BM, *Runtingetone* 1285 *CplM* (p)

Runtindon 1261 *Ass* (p)

The only pers. name with which it is possible to associate this name is *Hrunting*, the name of Hunferth's sword in *Beowulf*, a name which has its cognate parallel in ON *Hrotti*, a mythological name, used also as a sword-name and cognate with OE *hrindan*, 'to thrust.' We may suggest therefore that Runtington means '*Hrunta*'s farm,' *v.* **ingtun**. The same pers. name (connected probably with the same person) is found in *Runtingdown Wish*, a field name in Hailsham (1508, 1690 *CplM*).

Sapperton Fm

Sabertona 1210 Rotuli de Præstitis, *Saberton* 1405 *LibB*, 1406 IpmR, *Sabirton* 1412 FA

[1] There was another 'hoar apple-tree' in Sussex where Harold first came into hostile contact with William (*v.* ASC, D-version, *s.a.* 1066).

[2] Now absorbed in Redlands Fm.

Saperton 1247 Ch *et passim* to 1450 IpmR, *Sapyrton* 1386 IpmR

Saperton al. Saberton 1590 SRS 14, 4, *Saperton al. Saberton al. Sabberton* 1613 SRS 20, 386

OE *Sǣbeorht(ing)tun*, '*Sǣbeorht*'s farm,' *v.* ingtun.

TOTTINGWORTH

Tot(t)ingwerthe 1248 *Ass*, 1296 SR, *Totingworth(e)*, *-y-* 1316 FA, 1340 NI

Tod(d)yngworth, *-i-* 1262, 1288 *Ass*, *-werth* 1332 SR, *-yngeworth* 1309 Ipm, 1327 SR, *-inggewerth* 1320 Misc

Tottingford 1823 G

'worþ of Totta,' *v.* ing.

BARKLYE (6″)[1], HIGHLANDS (6″)[2], HOLME CHASE, STREET END, TWISSELL'S MILL (6″) were probably the homes of Robert de *Berklegh* (1332 SR), *v.* beorc, leah, Alice de *Heghelond* (c. 1250 SRS 31), Peter *atte Holme* (1288 *Ct*), *v.* holegn, Will de *Strete* (1279 *Ass*), Magota *atte Twisele* (1379 *Add*), *v.* twisla. Two small streams join here.

BALLSOCKS FM (6″), SOUTH BINNS, BODLES FM, CALLER'S CORNER, DIAMOND'S FM (6″), FOORD'S FM, GOODFELLOWES[3] (6″), HOLBAN'S FM, HUGGETT'S FM[4] (6″), HUGLETT'S FM, KINGSDOWN FM, LUCK'S FM (6″), MAYNARD'S GREEN, PRIOR'S FM (6″), PUNNETT'S TOWN[5], SHOVELS WOOD (6″), TAYLOR'S FM (6″), VINE'S CROSS are probably to be associated with the families of Richard *Basak*, *Basok* (1250–90 SRS 31), Richard *Byn* (1327 SR), Michael *Bottell* or *Bodle* (1337 SAC 25, 142, 143) and Richard *Boddell* (1467 FF), Thomas *Caley* (1712 SAC 64, 71), Jaspar *Dymond* (1703 SAC 67, 27), Helewys *atte Forde* (1327 SR), Richard *Godfelagh* (1392 *Ct*), Roger *Holbeme* (1562 *Ct*), Wm *Hughet* of Warbleton (1296 SR), Richard de *Hogelot* (1306 *Ct*), John *Kinge* (1573 *Add*), Will *Lucke* (1501 *Ct*), *Maynard* of Mayfield and Rotherfield (t. Jas 1 SRS 14, 154), John *Prior* (1379 *Add*),

[1] *Barkelegh* 1438 *Ct*.
[2] *Highlands* 1641 SRS 14, 94.
[3] *Goodfolowys* (1533 *Ct*).
[4] *Huggetts al. Mannings* (1614 SRS 14, 116).
[5] *Pannets Fm* (1823 G).

Anthony *Pannet* of Herstmonceux (1645 SAC 48, 115), Thomas *Shofeld* (1362 *Ct*), Wm *le Tayllur* (1296 SR), John *Vyne* of Hellingly (1595 WillsL).

BROOMHAM is *Bromham(e)* 1296, 1327 SR, 1340 NI (all p), *v.* brom, hamm. BROWNDOWN (6″) is *Brownedown'* 1391 *Add.* 'Brown hill.' CLAPPERS WOOD. There is a small stream here and a former wooden bridge over it possibly gave rise to the name (SxNQ 1, 40–1). *v.* Clappers *supra* 285. COWDEN HALL is perhaps to be associated with the family of Stephen de *Coudenne* (1332 SR). He may have belonged here or come from Cowden in Mayfield or Wartling. FURNACE WOOD (6″) marks the site of Heathfield furnace. GREENWOOD FM is *Grenewode* 1464 *Ct*. HEATHFIELD PARK was formerly *Baily Park*. Cf. John *Bayle* 1391 *Ct*. HEYDOWN FM (6″) is *Highdowne* 1614 SRS 14, 116. HOARDS FM (6″) is possibly identical with *Hothes* 1591 SRS 14, 128, with the same local pronunciation as [hɔːð] noted in Haywards Heath *supra* 268. HOOK FM and WOOD (6″) is *Hoke* 1327 *Terrier*, *le hoke* 1332 *Add.* *v.* hoc. They stand on a slight spur of land. SCOTSFORD (6″) is *Scottesford* (1272 RH). *Scott*, i.e. *the Scot*, was probably a pers. name. SICKLEHATCH LANE (6″) is *Sikelhecche* 1332 *Add.* Possibly the 'hatch' was so called from its shape. *v.* hæcc. STONEHURST is *Stonhurst* 13th Pens, *-herst* 1296 SR (p). Self-explanatory. *v.* hyrst. SWIFE is *Swyth corner* 1594 *Lewes Deeds*, *the Swythe farm* 1814 SAC 37, 97. For the change of consonant, cf. Sussex *rife* for *rithe supra* 73.

Warbleton

WARBLETON[1] 134 B 12

Warborgetone 1086 DB

Warberton(e) 1166 RBE, 1262 *Ass*, *-bur-* 1211 RBE (p)

Waberton 1203 Cur, *Walberton* 1340 NI

Warblinton, *-y-* 1242 Fees 692 (p), 1248 *Ass*, 1309 Pat, *Warbelyngton* 1279 *Ass*

Warbilthun t. Hy 3 BM, *-ton* 1320 Misc (p), 1407 IpmR

Warbelton 1273 Ipm *et freq* to 1351 Ipm, *-ble-* 1368 Ch, 1404 IpmR

Warbulton 1277 FF

[1] In this parish we are again much indebted to Mr D. Macleod.

Warplington 1279 *Ass*, *Warblington* or *Warbelton* 1332, 1351 Ipm
Walburton 1412 FA

'Farm of a woman named *Wærburh*' (*v.* tun) with later persistent attempts to make it conform to the ingtun-type. For the *l*-forms cf. IPN 106.

Bathurst Fm is *Badeherste* 1121–5 BM, *Batherst* 1296 SR (p), *Badhurst* 1303 *AD* B 12628. *Bathurst* 1327 SR (p), 'Bada's hyrst.'

Batsford Fm (6″) is *Betelesford* 1100–23 BM, *Batelesford(e)* 1279 *Ass* (p), 1296, 1327 SR (p), 1345 *Ct*, *Batesford* 1319 FF (p), *Batelesworth*, *Battesford* 1332 SR (p). '*Bætel*'s ford,' *Bætel* being a diminutive of the rare OE name *Bata*.

Buckssteep

Bocstepe, *-k-* t. Hy 1 Dugd iii. 247 *et freq* to 1407 IpmR, *Bocestepe* 12th Bello, *Boxtep* 1265 Ch
Bustepe juxta Dalinton 1279 *Ass*
Bocsteple 1279 *Ass*, *Bukstepel* 1303 *Add*
Bukesstep' 1296 SR, *Bukstepe* 1351 Ipm, *-stipe* 1413 Battle 98

'Steep place overgrown with beeches,' *v.* boc. Professor Ekwall suggests that the second element is from an unrecorded OE *stēap*, cognate with OHG *stouf*, 'cliff.' The rarity of the element accounts probably for occasional confusion with stiepel.

Cralle Place [krɔ·l] is *Crall(e)* 1288 *Ass*, 1296, 1327 SR, 1340 NI, 1346 *Ct* (all p), *Cralle* 1353 SAC 1, 133, *Crawlebrigge* 1541 *Ct*, *Crawl(e)* 1559 *Ipm* (*VCH*), 1724 B, 1823 G, *Crawle* or *Cralle* 1633 *Ipm* (*VCH*). This is probably from OE crawe and leah, hence 'crow-clearing.' For the form, compare Crawley in Membury (D), *Craulaueie* (sic) t. Hy 2 HMC Var i, *Cralleweye* 1332 *SR* (p). For the loss of the final syllable, cf. Crowle in PN Wo 315.

Kingsley Hill is *Kentchley Hill* 1840 *TA* and is to be associated with Elias de *Kentesle* (1296 SR). The modern form is corrupt. The first part is probably a pers. name. Cf. OE *Centa* (Searle) and *Centweald* and *Centwine*.

Padgham Fm, cf. *Peggehamsgate* 1520 *Ct*. Possibly it took its name from Sampson de *Pageham* assessed in the Hundred of Battle (including Bucksteep) in 1296 (SR). He may have come from Pagham *supra* 92 and have pronounced his name with the more correct [dʒ].

Rigsford (6″) is *Wrygforde* 1553 *Ct*, *Wrigford* 1608 *Ct*. This must contain the rare *wrig*, a dialect term for the willow-tree, recorded from Berkshire (*v*. NED *s.v.*).

Rushlake Green is *Rysshelake* 1537 *Ct*, *Ruslake grene* 1567 *Ct*, *Rushlake Furnace* 1612 BM. 'Rush streamlet,' *v*. rysc, lacu. Cf. *Russelac* 12th SAC 4, 41, which Mr Budgen takes to be Rushfields in Wilmington or Arlington.

Summertree Fm is *Somertre*, *Somertregate*, *Somertre crosse* 1520 *Ct*, *Somerstrete gate* 1540 *Ct*. The term *summer-tree* (hitherto only recorded from Scotland) was used to describe a tree or pole decorated for May-games.

Tweazle Wood (6″) is *terr. de Twisell* n.d. *Bay*, *pons de Twysle* 1288 *Ass*, *Twizzle Farm* 1840 *TA*. *v*. twisla. Two small streams join in the wood.

Attwood Fm[1], Beech Hill, Court Lodge Fm (6″), Dean Fm[2] (6″), Down House (6″), Stonelands Fm, Well Wood (6″) were probably the homes of Robert *at Wode* (1460–6 ECP), James *atte Beche* (1324 *Ct*), Walter *atte Curt* (1296 SR), William *ater Dene* (ib.), *v*. denu, Elias *ater Dune* (ib.), John *atte Stone* (1428 FA), John *atte Welle* (1318 *Ct*).

Allen's Wood (6″), Bernards[3], Brewer's Fm, Bunce's Fm (all 6″), Cats Down (not on map), Chapman's Town, Collier's Green (6″), Crouch's Fm (6″), Durrant's Fm, Forster's Fm (6″), Golding's Fm (6″), Grimes Wood (6″) and Turner's Green are probably to be associated with the families of Nicholas *Aleyn* (1418 *Ct*), Elias *Bernard* of Cowbeech (1296 SR), Alice *Brewer* (1585 WillsL), Richard de *Boneshers*[4] (1296 SR), Walter *le Cat* (1327 SR), Virgilius *Chepman* (1296 SR), John *le Coleyere* (1288 *Ct*), Reginald *atte Crouche* of Burwash (1332 SR) and

[1] *Woodlands* 1602 SRS 14, 80. [2] *le Deane* 1642 SRS 14, 237.
[3] Perhaps the place called *Barnetts* (1602 SRS 14, 80).
[4] I.e. from *Bungehurst supra* 383.

Thomas *Crouchere* (1428 FA), Jane *Durrant* (1613 WillsL), John *le Forester* of Burwash (1296 SR), John *Goldyng* (1428 FA), Peter *le Grym* (1288 *Ct*) and Thomas *le Turnour* (1327 SR).

Blackhurst (6″) is *Blakehurst* 1379 IpmR, n.d. AD v, *Blackehurste* 1390 IpmR. Broadgrove Wood (6″) is *Brode grove barre* 1533 *Ct*. Chantry Fm (6″) is *The Chantry* 1612 BM, *the Chauntry house* 1639 *Deeds Enrolled*. Coppice Fm (6″), cf. *Copiescroft* 1637 *Lewes Deeds*. Deanland Fm (6″) is *Denland* 1566 SRS 3, 55. 'Swine pasture land,' *v*. denn. Grovely Fm is *Grovelestenement al. Wynde* 1487 Ipm. Hoad's Wood, cf. *terr. voc. le Hothes* 1493 *Ct*. 'Heath(land)', *v*. West Hoathly *supra* 270. Hook Wood (6″) is *boscus qui vocatur le Hoc* 1202 Cur. *v*. hoc. There is a spur of land here. Iwood is *Ewode* 1317 FF, *Iwode* 1327 SR (p), 1332 Ipm. 'Yew wood,' *v*. iw, wudu. Mill Lane (6″), cf. Walter *ate Melne* 1306 *Ct*. Sprats (6″) is *Spratts* in 1602 SRS 14, 33. It probably takes its name from some early owner.

LIII. NETHERFIELD HUNDRED

Nad'erfeld 1187 P
Naðerfeld 1188 P, *Naddrefeld* 1316 FA, *Nadderfeld* 1327 SR
Nederfeld 1190 P, *-feud* 1248 Fees 1414, *Neddrefeld* 1265 Misc

The first element is OE *nǣd(d)re*, 'adder, snake,' and the name must have referred to some snake-infested open space (*v*. feld). The actual hamlet of Netherfield (*infra* 498) is now in Battle parish[1], where further forms are given. Netherfield lies high. The hundred is called *(H)ailesaltede* in DB. No explanation of this name can be offered.

Brightling

Brightling 135 D 1
æt Byrhtlingan 1016–20 KCD 732
Brislinga 1086 DB, *Bresling* 12th AD iii
Bricdling(e) 1200–5, c. 1210 Pens, *-ct-* 1235 FF

[1] The creation of the Liberty and Half-hundred of Battle was effected by cutting off part of the Hundred of Netherfield, which was then called the 'Half-hundred of Netherfield' (J.E.R.).

Brithling, *-y-* 13th AD iii, 1342 Ipm
Britling 1235, 1249 FF, 1280 Misc, 1332 SR
Brichelinges 1248 Fees 1414
Brightling(e), *-y-* 1273 Pat *et passim* to 1535 VE
Brighlinge, *-y-* 1316 FA, 1440 Cicestr
Brekelyng 1539 LP, *Brykelyng* 1550 Pat

'The people of *Beorht(e)la*,' *v.* ing and cf. Bricklehurst *supra* 451 for the pers. name and for the 16th cent. pronunciation.

Darwell Hole is *Darvoll hole* 1603 *Ct*, *Derfould hole* 1608 *Ct*, *Darvel Hole* 1724 B, *v.* deor, fald, and cf. Darwell *infra* 475.

Oldhole (6″) is *Owlehole* 15th *Add* and was the home of Ralph de *Noulehole* (1340 *Ct*), de *Oulehole* (1350 *Ct*). 'Owl-frequented hollow.'

Perryfield Wood (6″) is possibly *Pirefeld* 1229 Pens. 'Pear-tree open land,' *v.* pyrige, feld.

Purchase Wood (6″) is probably *Pokeleserse* 1176, c. 1220 Pens, *-herse* c. 1200, 1215–17 Pens, *Poclesherse* 1180–1204 BM, *Pochelesesse* c. 1180 Pens. '*Puccel*'s ersc,' with a strong form of the diminutive *Pucela* found in Pucklechurch (Gl), *Pucelancyrcan* BCS 887. The field-name is possibly repeated in *Pochelers* in Selsey (1561 *Ct*). We have no forms after the 12th cent. to clinch the identification but it seems probable. Cf. also Puckston (K), 1198 KAC *Pukeleston*. In some of these names the first element may be the significant word *puccel*, 'little goblin.'

Rounden Wood is *Rawindenne* c. 1197 Pens, *Rumdenne* 1198 ib., *Ruindanne* 1225 ib., *Rowenden* 1539 Dugd v. 669. These forms probably go back to OE (*æt þǣm*) *rūgan denne*, 'at the rough swine-pasture'. *v.* ruh, denn.

Socknersh Manor

Swokenerse, *Svokenerse* c. 1195 Pens (p), *Swokynerse* c. 1265 Pens (p)
Sokeners(s)(h)e 1200–5 Pens *et passim* to 1428 FA
Soknerse 1236 FF, *Socknersh* 1350 BM, *Socknersh al. Sockness* t. Geo 3 *FF* (*VCH*)
Shokene(r)ss(h)e 1279 *Ass* (p), 1295 Ch, 1340 Misc

Professor Ekwall suggests that we have here the same first element *socen* as in Sokenholes *supra* 123 and that the *w* in the first series of forms is due to the common dialectal development noted in EDG § 244. Hence, 'wet stubble land,' *v.* ersc.

Willingford is apparently the same as *Wynhamford* 1315 BM, 1474 Pens, *Wynchamford mill* 1535 VE and is to be associated with *mill of Winham* 1241 Pens and the family of *Wynham* of Burwash of whom several members are mentioned in 1296 SR. Probably 'Wina's hamm.' The later form would seem to be a wanton corruption of the original one.

Mill House and Stonesdown Fm (both 6″) were probably the homes of William *ater Melne* (1296 SR) and Ralph *atte Stone* (ib.).

Gifford's Fm, Glazier's Forge, Pollard's Wood (6″), Prinkle Wood (6″) and Turner's Fm are probably to be associated with the families of Henry *Giffard* (1327 SR), Wm *Glasyer* (1521 *Ct*), Alan *Pollard* (c. 1180 Pens), Ada *Prynkel* (1296 SR) and Walter *the Turner* (1265 SAC 6, 215).

Ashen Wood (6″) is *Ashen wood* 1636 *Ct*. Barn House (6″) is *Bernehus* 1209 Pens. Birchen Wood (6″) is *Berchenwode* 1336 BM. *v.* biercen. Blackbrooks (6″) is *Blaguebroc* c. 1180 Pens, *Blakebroke* 1180–98, c. 1197 Pens, *-broc* 1198, c. 1200 Pens. Hollingrove is *Holyngrove* t. Hy 3 BM. 'Holly grove.' Holman's Wood (6″), cf. *Holmans lond* 15th *Add*, deriving probably from a former owner. Perryman's Fm (6″) is *Perimans* 1636 *Ct*, deriving probably from a former owner. Scalands Fm, cf. *Scalandgate* 1543 *Ct*. Twelve Oaks is 12 *Oaks* 1740 O. Wyland Wood (6″) is *Wyland* 1518–29 ECP.

Dallington

Dallington [dɔliŋtən] 134 A 13

Dalinton(e), *-y-* 1086 DB *et freq* to 1376 FF
Dalington, *-y-* 1201 Cur *et freq* to 1535 VE, *Dalyngetone* 1340 NI, *Dallington* 1265 Ch
Dolinton' 1232 Cl

'Dealla's tun,' *v.* ingtun.

Haselden is *Heseldenne* 1200–5 Pens, *Haselden* 1325 Cl, *Heselindenne* 1327 SR (p). 'Hazel swine-pasture,' *v.* denn.

Mansbrook Wood (6″) is *Mannesbroc* 1200–5 Pens. The first element is probably the OE pers. name *Mann*.

Woodsell is *Wodsells Hasshe*, *Wodsell Asshe* 1517, 1520 *Ct* and is to be associated with the family of Walter de *Wodeselle* (1288 *Ct*), Alan de *Wodsill* (1450 SAC 18, 26). The forms are too late for any certainty. It may be a compound of **wudu** and **sele** or *geselle* as in Buxshalls *supra* 340, 'house by the wood.'

Buckholt, Clayton Fm and Gill (6″) and Coomber's Cottage (6″) were probably the homes of Peter *attebuckholt* (1275 Abbr), *v.* **boc**, **holt**, Wm de *Clayton* (1344 *Ct*) and Richard *atte Combe* (1401 *Ct*). For *Coomber*, *v.* Bridger's Pond *supra* 35. For *Gill*, *v.* Inholms Gill *supra* 203.

Earl's Down, Newcastle Fm[1], Prinkle Fm (6″), Rabbit's Fm (6″), and Wood's Corner are probably to be associated with the families of Richard *Erle* (1531 SAC 32, 127), Hugo de *Novo Castello* (1306 *Ct*), Ada *Prynkel* of Brightling (1296 SR), John *Prinkle* (1340 NI), John *Robet* (1288 *Ct*) and Richard *Rabett* (1482 *Rental*), and Matthew *atte Wode* of Ashburnham (1296 SR).

Brooklands is *Broklond* in 1411 *Ct*. Cinderhill Cottage (6″) marks the site of an ancient bloomery. Grovely Pits (6″) is *terr. voc. Groveles* (1500 *Ct*). Palmer's Cottages (6″) is *Palmeres* 1388 *Ct*, deriving probably from a former owner. Pit House (6″) is *la Pette* (1288 *Ct*).

Mountfield

Mountfield [mantfəl] 135 D 2

Montifelle[2] 1086 DB, *Montefelde* 12th AD iii, *Montfeld* 1480 Pens

Mundifeld 12th (1432) Pat *et freq* to c. 1215 Pens (p)

[1] *Newcastle* (1712 DKR 41, 390).

[2] The persistent *i* in *Montifelle*, *Mundifelde* is curious. It is repeated in other names in this south-eastern corner of the county, as in Bodiam, Padiam, Udimore. Possibly it is an early weakening of *-ing-* which appears rarely in the forms of Bodiam and Padiam, though not particularly early. Otherwise it must represent an exceptional weakening of OE genitival *-an* to *i* instead of the usual *e*.

Mundefeud 1248 *Ass*, *-feld* 1265 Misc *et passim* to 1560 *AsM*, *Mondefeld(e)* 1340 NI, 1350 Ipm
Mounfeld 1535 VE, *Munfelde* 1598 MarL, 1610 Norden
Montfeld 1566 *AsM*
Mountefyld 1575 MarC, *Munfilde al. Mountfyld* 1588 *Recov*, *Munfield* 1724 B

ME *Mundanfeld* or *Mundingfeld*, 'Munda's open land,' *v.* feld, ing, Ritter 111 and cf. Muntham *supra* 198.

Crowhurst Fm is *Crowherst* 1296 SR (p), *Crauherst* 1320 Misc. 'Crow-frequented hill,' *v.* hyrst.

Darwell Furnace Fm is the site of Darwell furnace. Darwell is to be identified with *Derefold* 1294 Ipm, 1296 SR (p), *Derefeld* 1295 Ch, 1325 Ipm, *la Derefolde* t. Ed 2 IpmR, 1320 Misc. This became *Darvel*, as in some of the forms for Darwell Hole *supra* 472 and later Darwell. The name means 'deer-fold,' *v.* deor, fald[1].

Eatenden Wood is *Itintune* 12th Bello, *Ytenton*, *Itenton* c. 1200 Pens, 1327 SR (p), *Ytintun* 1261 Pens, *Itynton* 1296 SR (p). '*Ita*'s farm,' *v.* ingtun and Itford *supra* 358.

Glottenham
Glothingeham 1164–9 *Harl* (p), *Glottigeham* c. 1220 Pens (p), *-yngeham* 1296 SR, t. Ed 2 IpmR, 1332 SR, *-yngham* 1296 SR (p), 1362 FF
Glotingeham c. 1220 Pens (p), 1248, 1262 *Ass*, *-yng(g)eham* 1320 Misc, 1358 BM, *-ynghamme* 1350 Ipm

'ham(m) of Glott's people,' *v.* Glatting *supra* 120.

Hucksteep Wood (6″)
Huckelstepe n.d. Battle 38 (p), 1189–99 Battle 43 (p)
Hogstepe n.d. Battle 20 (p)
Hukestep 12th (1432) Pat, *Huc-* 1327 SR (p), *Huk-* 1332 SR (p), *Huck-* 1526 Pens
Houcstepe 1340 NI (p), *Hocstepe*, *-k-* c. 1280 Pens (p), 1384 *Ass*

'Steep ground of *Hucc*' or 'of *Huccel(a)*,' a diminutive form found in Hucclecote (Gl). For *steep*, *v.* Bucksteep *supra* 469.

[1] The correct form *Darvell* is found in Darvell Hall two miles to the north-east in Salehurst parish, but this name is modern (*ex inf.* Mr J. E. Ray).

RIVERHALL (6″) and RIVERHALL FM may be identical with *terram de Eures, mariscos meos subtus Eures* c. 1190, *Eures* c. 1200 Pens. *v.* River *supra* 123. Riverhall is on the R. Line, but the ground rises to Riverhall Fm. This hill may be the yfre, but the identification is by no means certain.

TUNSTALL FM is *T(o)unstall(e)* c. 1190 Pens *et freq* to 1340 NI, *Dunstall* 1327 SR (p). *v.* tunsteall.

VINEHALL was the home of John de *Fynhage* (c. 1310 Pens), Joceus de *Fynhawe* (1327 SR) and Henry de *Fynhagh* (1340 NI). It is called *Vynawes* in 1566 (*AsM*) and is on the top of a hill so that we possibly have OE *fīn*, 'heap,' here used of a hill (cf. Findon *supra* 197). Hence, 'enclosure on the hill,' *v.* haga. Alternatively, 'enclosure marked by a wood-heap.'

WOODSDALE (6″) is *Hodesdale* 1296 SR (p), 1309 Pens (p), *Hoddesdale* 1327, 1332 SR (p), 1348, 1362 BM, *Woodsdale al. Hoodsdale* 1723 *Recov.* This is 'Hod's valley,' (*v.* dæl) with curious later association with *wood*, due to the common pronunciation of *wood* as *'ood.*

BALDWIN'S FM and TAYLOR'S FM are probably to be associated with the families of John *Baldewene* (1404 *Ct*) and Daniel *Tayllur* of Battle (1332 SR).

Penhurst

PENHURST 135 E 1

Penehest 1086 DB
Peneherste 12th Bello, 1279 *Ass*, 1296 SR, *-hurst* 1238, 1255, 1274 FF, 1265 Misc (p), *Penneherst* 1279 *Ass*
Penherst c. 1210 Pens, 1320 Misc, *-hurst* 1248 Fees 1414 (p), 1327 SR, *Penhurse* 1553 *Deeds Enrolled*
Panehurst 1265 SAC 6, 215 (p)
Pynherst 1279 *Ass*

'*Pena*'s wood,' *v.* hyrst. The name *Pena* is not on record but we have OE *Penwealh* and *Penweald* and a diminutive *Pennec* in Pinkston (Db), 1235 Fees *Penekeston.*

Creep Wood is *Crepe* 1208 FF, 1296 SR (p), *Crepe* 1402, 1422 *Asm*, *Crope* 1340 NI (p), *land called Crepe* 1614 SRS 14, 138. Creep Wood is on the side of a deep and narrow valley and Professor Ekwall suggests that it is from an OE *crȳpe*, *crīepe*, 'corner' or the like, the simplex of the word *crȳpel*, *crīepel*, 'narrow passage,' discussed in PN Wo 21.

Allfrees Wood (6″), Peens Fm (6″) and Spray's Fm are probably to be associated with the families of Francis *Allfray* (1652 SAC 36, 16), John *Peen* (1663 SAC 36, 16) and John *Spraye* of Mountfield (1592 WillsL).

LIV. FOXEARLE HUNDRED

Folsalre, *Foxer* 1086 DB
Foxerehelle 1183 P, *Foxherle* 1248 Fees 144 *et freq* to 1332 SR
Woxherl 1279 *Ass*

Probably 'foxes' alder' (*v.* alor), as suggested by Professor Ekwall, cf. Bullaller, Houndaller, Duckaller (D), Hawkaller (So).

Ashburnham

Ashburnham [eʃb(ə)rəm] 135 F 1
Esseborne 1086 DB
Esburneham 12th (1432) Pat, *Esseburneham* 1211 RBE, *Eshburnham* 1315 AD vi
Ashburnhame 1320 Misc

Other forms are without interest except to state that we have noted 16 forms with initial *e* and 14 with initial *a* in the 14th cent., one with initial *e* and the rest with initial *a*, *ai*, or *ay* in the 15th cent. and that we have *Esburgham* 1279 *Ass*, *Asburgham* 1320 Misc (p), *Eshpernham* 1450 SAC 18, 27, and four 14th cent. forms in *-hamme*.

'The ham (or hamm) by the ash-grown stream.'

Agmerhurst
Hagemereshirst 1209 FF, *Aghemereherst* n.d. (13th) *AsM*, *Aghemeresherst* 1340 *AsM*

Oremaresherst 1271 Battle 48
Augemerehurste (sic) 1278 Battle 50
Agemeresherst 1318 *AsM* (p), *Agmerys-*, *Agmer(e)sherst* 1440–1517 *AsM*
Agmansherst 1546 *AsM*, *Agmondeshurst* 1584 Battle 146, *Egmondhurst* 1646 *Ipm* (*VCH*)
Agmanshurst al. Agmersherst 1602 *AsM*
Agmondhurst al. Agmerhurst 1720 *Recov*

This is a difficult name. The first element is clearly a pers. name. It is perhaps the same name *Angemær* which lies behind Angmering *supra* 163.

Brigden Hill is *Brykendenne*, *Brigedenne* 1279 *Ass*, *Brykyndenn* 1296 SR, *Brykedenne*, *-i-* 1317 AD v, 1327, 1332 SR (all p), *Brickden Hill* 1588 *Ct.* '*Brica*'s swine-pasture' (*v.* denn), with the same pers. name as in Brickendon (Herts), *Bricandun* BCS 1050. Cf. Brigdens *supra* 353.

Buckwell Fm was probably the home of John *atte Bukholte* and Ralph *atte Bocholte* (1296, 1327 SR), *v.* boc, holt. *Buckholt* would be reduced in colloquial speech to *Buckell* (cf. Boxal *supra* 103) and then interpreted as *Buckwell*.

Frankwell
Francwelle 1086 DB
Frankewelle 1279 *Ass*, 1296 SR, 1307 *Ass* (all p), *Fraunkewell* 1327 SR (p), 1389 Cl (p), *Fraynkwell* 1346 *Ct* (p)
Frankwells brege 1546 *AsM*

'Franca's spring,' *v.* wielle.

Kitchenham is *Kechenham* 13th *AsM* (p) *et freq* to 1396 AD vi, *Cechehamme* 1332 SR (p), *Westkechenham* 13th *Bodl* 10, *Kychinham* 1305 Pat. *v.* Kitchingham *supra* 456 and Kitchenour *infra* 527.

Pannelridge Wood is *Panegregg* 1296 SR (p), *Pangregg* 1340 NI, *Panyngrigge* 1366 FF (p), *Peninge Redge* 1405 *AsM*, *Pannyngrydge* 1543, 1546 Pens. This name is difficult. Possibly we may have OE *pending*, *pænding*, later *penig*, *pænig*, 'penny,' the ridge having been so named from some rent or due paid by it. It might also contain the same pers. name as Penhurst *supra* 476. The two places are close together.

REDLANDS FM (6″) is *Redlond* 1404 *Ct*, *Redelond barre* 1541 *Ct*. 'Cleared land,' *v.* ridde.

THORNDEN FM is *Thorndene green* 1540 *Ct* and was the home of Wm de *Thorndenne* (1366 *Ct*). *v.* þorn, denn.

WILSON'S CROSS (6″) and FM

Wylesham 1296 SR (p), 1315 AD vi, 1328 AD iii, *Wilsame* 1381 AD vi, *Wylsham* 1393 AD vi, *Wilshams in Ashbornham* 1615 SRS 14, 80

Wyleshames Crouch 1327 AD vi, 1328 AD iii, *Wyleshammes Crouche* 1379 AD vi, *Wilsammecruche* 1381 AD vi, *Wilsams Crosse* 1532 AD vi

The first element is a place-name compounded of a pers. name *Wil*, a short form of such a pers. name as *Wilfrið*, and ham(m). For the second, *v.* crouche.

BRAY'S HILL, GLYDE'S FM, LATTENDEN'S FM (6″), OLIVERS HILL[1] (6″), PARKES' FM, PONTS GREEN and WINTER'S FM (6″) are probably to be associated with the families of Thos *Bray* (1533 *Ct*), Roger *le Glide* (1307 Battle Cust), Robert *Lattenden* (c. 1680 SAC 33, 66), Richard *Olyver* (1399 *Ct*), John *atte Park* (1416 *Ct*), Jas *Ponte* (1405 *Ct*) and William *Wynter* (1377 FF).

BLACKSTOCK BRIDGE (6″), cf. *Blakestokfeld* 1315 AD vi, *v.* stoc(c). FARTHING LANE (6″), cf. *Ferthyng lond* 1361 AD vi, *v.* feorðung. HENLEY'S BRIDGE (6″) is *Henlyes bridge* 1588 *Ct* and is probably to be associated with the family of Walter de *Henlegh* of Cowbeech and Herstmonceux (1327 SR). MANSFIELD CROSS (6″) may be the *cruce rubea* or the *Forwod crouche* of 1361 (AD vi). PELTHAM COTTAGES (6″) is *Piltham* 1410 *Ct*. Possibly the history of the first element is the same as in Pilt Down *supra* 346. SLIVERICK'S FM is *land of — Slevericke* (p) 1594 *AsM*, *Slivericks* 1650 SAC 33, 68.

Herstmonceux

HERSTMONCEUX [hɔsmaunsiz] [hərstmənsuˑ] 134 D 13

Herst(e) 1086 DB, 1242 Fees 691, 1279 *Ass*, 1296 SR, *Hurst(e)* 1166 RBE, 1211 RBE (p), 1288 *Ass*, *Hyrst* 1257 Pat

Hesthurste 1262 Pap, *Esthurst* 1302 Ipm, 1340 NI

[1] In 1546 (SAC 36, 5) there is mention also of an *Olyvers Wood*.

Herst Munceus 1304 FF *et passim* to 1671 MarL, with variant spellings *Monceus, Mounceus, -ceux, Hurstmonsex* 1579 SAC 12, 258

Mounseuxhirst 1356 FF

Herst Mounceux al. Hurstmonceux al. Esthurst 1390 Pat

Harsmounceux 1492 FF, *Horsemo(u)nsex* 1510 LP, 1559 SRS 3, 16

v. hyrst. The *Munceus* family are first associated with the place about the end of the 12th cent. (*v.* Farrer, *Honours and Knights' Fees* iii, 376). *Est* or 'east' in distinction from Hurstpierpoint *supra* 274. The name is spelled *Hurstmonceux* (1″) and *Hurstmonceaux* (6″) in Hurstmonceux Place.

Bemzells Fm and Wood (both 6″) are *Bembselle* 1296 SR (p), *woodland called Bemsell* 1360 Ipm, *Bemsell* 1520 *Ct*, *Bemsells* 1671 *Ct*. This is probably from OE beam and sele, 'house by (some prominent) tree,' or (*ge*)*selle* as in Buxshalls *supra* 340. It is of course possible that *beam* is here used in the sense 'beam' and that reference is made to the actual structure of the buildings. *v.* Breadsell *infra* 496.

Bodlestreet Green[1] [bu·dl] is *Bodylstret* 1539 BM, *Bodell Strete* 1588 *Ct* and is to be associated with the family of Poteman *Bothel* (13th *Lewes Deeds*), Adam *Bothel* (1318 *AsM*), John and Robert *le Bothel* (1340 NI) and Alan and Nicholas *le Bothel* (1346 *Ct*).

Chilsham

Chelesham 1261 *Ass*, 1306 FF

Chelewesham 1287 *Ct et freq* to 1327 SR, *-wysham* 1287 *Ct*, 1288 *Ass*

Chelvesham 1288 *Ass*

Chelsham gate 1522 *Ct*, *Chilsum* 1823 G

All forms are (p) except the last.

As the forms are comparatively late we are probably right in taking the original form to be *Cēolwīgesham*(*m*), 'the ham(m) of *Cēolwīg*.'

Chilthurst

Childeherst n.d. *Lewes* 82d

Childerst 1231 Bracton, *pont. de Childerst* 13th *Bay*, *Childhurst* 1288 *Ct* (p)

[1] Partly in Warbleton.

Chilthurst 1288 *Ct* (p), *-herst* 1303 SAC 49, 16
Chilherst 1346 *Ct*
Chylters brige 1517 *Ct*, *Chiltelbrige* 1520 *Ct*, *Chilteherst bregge* 1540 *Ct*
'Wood of the *cilds*,' *v.* cild.

Cowbeech is *Coppetebeche* 1261 *Ass* (p), *Kopped(e)beche* 1296 SR, 1316 FA, *Cop(pe)beche* 1517, 1534 *Ct*, *Cobbeach* 1622 *Ct*, *Cobeech* 1724 B. 'Pollarded beech,' *v.* coppede.

Fareham Fm and Bridge (both 6″), cf. *Farhambregge* 1404 *Ct*. Near here probably lived John de *Farham* (1346 *Ct*). This name probably has the same history as Fareham (Ha), DB *Fernham*.

Gensing Wood (6″), *v.* Gensing *infra* 535.

Gillridge is *Gildredge* (1780 Hailsham) and probably took its name from the family of Thomas *Gyldrugge*, *-rygge*, *-regge* (1413 *Ct*), deriving from Gillridge *supra* 371.

Lime House and Cross (6″) is *Lym* 1335 *Ct* (p), 1340 Pat, *Lymecrouche* 1466 SRS 29, 54, *Lyme Cross* 1517 *Ct*, *Lyme* 1586 SRS 19, 286. The place presumably took its name from OE *līm*, but the sense is not clear. There is no chalk here.

Nunningham is *Unnyngeham* 1296 SR, *Noningham* 1327 SR, *Nonnyngham* 1332 SR, *Oningham* 1335 *Ct*, *Ennyngham* 1339 Coll. Top. and Gen. 7, 118 (all p). The last four forms all refer to the same man, with the Christian name *Elias*. This is probably 'ham(m) of the people of *Nunna*,' this being a well-known Sussex name. Common confusion in such names as *Ore* and *Nore*, *Ash* and *Nash*, may have led to similar confusion here. Alternatively we might start with the OE name *Una* but that does not seem so probable. Cf. Novington *supra* 305.

Pebsham Bridge (6″) is *Pepsambridge* 1541 *Ct* and must be named after a family from Pebsham *infra* 493.

Court Horeham[1], Hole Fm, Milland Fm (6″)[2] and Studding's Fm[3] were probably the homes of Nicholas de *Horham* (1296 SR),

[1] *Courthoram al. Horam* 1607 SRS 14, 216.
[2] *Myll land gate* 1587 *Ct*.
[3] *Studdens* 1639 *Ct*.

v. horh, hamm, Robert *atte Hole* (ib.), the farm lying in a slight hollow, Peter *atte Melne* (ib.) and Symon de *Stoddenn*, *Studdenn* (1296 SR), *v.* stod, denn.

Adam's Hole, Beard's Fm[1], Burchetts Wood[2] (6″), Gardner Street[3], Haffenden's Fm (6″), Moetes Fm[4] (6″), Stunts Green and Wargroves (6″)[5] are probably to be associated with the families of Master *Adam* of Hailsham (c. 1300 Hailsham 24), Roger *Berd* (1283 *Ct*), Emma *Birchet* (1404 *Ct*), Ralph *Gardyner* of Hailsham (c. 1450 Hailsham 92), Elizabeth *Haffenden* of Heathfield (1650 Hailsham 84), Wm *Mot* (1379 *Ct*), John *Stonte* (1520 *Ct*), John *Wardgrave* (1485 *Add*).

Blackford Fm is *Blakeford* 1272 RH, *Blakeforthcrowche* 1419 Battle 100, *Blakford brige* 1517 *Ct*. Caterman's Gill (6″), cf. *Katermannys lands* 1418 Battle 100; *Katerman* must have been the name of a former owner. Cherry Croft is *Cherrycroft* 1669 Hailsham 194, *v.* croft. Cinderford Cottages (6″) is *Synderford* 1540 *Ct* and gave name to Simon *Synderforde* (1392 *Ct*). The ford may have been given a bottom of cinders from one of the furnaces (cf. SxNQ 2, 89). Clippenham Fm (6″) is *Clipernham* 1578 *CtRequests*. Cooper's Cross (6″) is *Cowpers crosse* 1540 *Ct*. This may perhaps be associated with the family of Andrew *Coupere* mentioned in 1339 (Coll. Top. and Gen. 7, 118). In 1485 (*Add*) there is mention also of a *Cowpersfeld* nearby. Dowd's Wood (6″) is *Dowdes* 1559 SRS 3, 17, probably deriving from a former owner. Foul Mile is *Fowle Myle* 1653 *Ct*, *Foul Mile* 1740 O. Lemon's Fm (6″) is *Lemans* 1581 *Ct*, deriving probably from a former owner. New House (6″) is *Newhouse* 1670 MarL. Oldhouse Fm is *oldhouse land* 1625 Hailsham 29.

Rockhurst Wood (6″) is to be associated with the family of *Rocker(e)* (1296, 1327 SR), *le Rokker* (1346 *Ct*). It is referred to as *Rockers* (1624 *Ct*). *Rockers* has been corrupted to *Rockhurst*. Trulilows is *Trolylowys* 1522 *Ct*. Walland Cottage (6″) is *Wallandegate* 1563 Hailsham. Windmill Hill is *Windmill Hill* 1587 *Ct*.

[1] *Berds Corner* (1520 *Ct*).
[2] *Burchettes* (1581 SRS 14, 197).
[3] *Gardinerstreate* (1622 *Ct*).
[4] *Mottshyll* (1517 *Ct*).
[5] terr. et ten. voc. *Wardgravys* (1485 *Add*).

Wartling

WARTLING 134 D/E 13

Werlinges 1086 DB, n.d. *Bay* 24d, *Wareling'* 1201 Cur
Wertlingis, *-es* 12th AD iii, c. 1200 *AD* A 15493 *et freq* to 1244 Ch
Wortling, *-y-* 1199 Cur (p), 1337 Ch, 1407 IpmR, *Wortelyng'* 1353 *Ass*, 1379 Pat, *Wrotlyng(ge)* 1337 Ch, 1339 Cl, 1381 IpmR, 1389 FF
Wartling', *-y-* 1230 FF, 1391 AD vi, 1483 IpmR, *Wratlyng* 1439 Cicestr, *-ling* 1589 *Recov*
Werteling 1232 Ch, Cl, 1256 FF, *Wertling*, *-yng* 1240 FF *et passim* to 1429 AD vi, *Weredling* 1264 Pat, *Wret(e)lyng* 1301–18 Ch, 1334 Ipm
Wirtling 1265 Ch, 1291 Tax, *Wryteling* 1316 Pat, *Wrytlyng* 1318 Cl, *Writlyngge* 1337 Cl
Waterlynge 1517 BM
Watling otherwise Wertlinge 1573 SRS 3, 83
Wartling al. Watling 1707 *Recov*

'The people of Wyrtel' (*v.* ing), cf. Worsham in Bexhill *infra* 494, which may have taken its name from the same man. *v.* Ekwall, PN in *-ing* 64.

BOREHAM STREET is *Borha'* 12th AD iii, *Borham* 1262 *Ass et freq* to 1414 Battle 99, *Boreham* 13th BM. 'Boar enclosure,' *v.* bar, hamm. Cf. Boreham (Herts).

COMPHURST is *Compers*, *Comperscrosse* 1538 *Ct*, *Comps crosse* 1587 *Ct*, *Compost* 1724 B, *Comphouse* 1823 G, and is to be associated with the family of John *Comper*, who probably was of the same family as Richard *atte Compe* of Wartling (1327 SR) and Mabel *atte Compe* (1335 *Ct*), *v.* camp. For *Comper v.* Bridger's Pond *supra* 35.

COWDEN is *Cudenne* n.d. *Lewes* 82d, *Kudenn* 1296 SR, *Coudenne* 1317 FF, 1332 SR (all p), *v.* cu, denn.

HOCKHAM FM (6″) is *Notekynes formerly Hoccombes* 1414 AD iii, *Hockham* 1601 SRS 14, 54 and gave name to John de *Occumbe* (1296 SR), Alan de *Occumbe* (1327 SR) and John de *Hoccumbe* (1345 *Ct*). It probably goes back to OE *Hoccancumb*, '*Hocca*'s cumb.' Huckham (D), *Hoccumbe*, *Hokcumbe* 1238 *Ass*, perhaps has a similar history.

MERSHAM (6″) is *Meresham* n.d. *Bay* 67d. It is virtually certain that an OE form of this name is to be found in the *mæreshamm* or *mereshamm* of BCS 821, 822. The bounds of Hankham and Glynleigh are there said to touch those of *mæresham* and pass from there to those of Ersham *supra* 436. The boundaries cannot be exactly traced owing to the nature of the ground and the bad text of the charter, but it is most unlikely that there existed in the immediate neighbourhood of Mersham another place of the same name. The name must mean 'enclosure of (or by) the pool.'

OLDCOURT (not on map)[1] is *La Ealdecourt* 1315 FF, *Oldecourt* 1318 Ch, 1345 Ipm, 1348 Misc, *Eldecourt* 1325 Misc, *Aldecourt* 1378 IpmR, *v.* Introd. xxvii.

ROCKLANDS FM is *Rokela(u)nd* 1226 ClR, 1251 Ch, 1291 Tax, 1325 Ch, *Rokeslond* 1288 *Ass*, *Rokelonde* 1288 *Bay*, 1291 Tax, *Rokland* 1328 Ch, 1402 SAC 53, 49, *Roklonde* 1367 *Ct*, *Rooklonde*, *Rooklondeshull* 1414 AD iii, *Rocland al. Rockland* 1573 SRS 14, 98. 'Rook-haunted land,' *v.* hroc, land.

TILLEY FM was the home of Wm de *Tonlegh* (1288 *Ass*). This is a compound of tun and leah, 'clearing marked by an enclosure.' Close by is TILLEY BRIDGE (6″), *Tonleghebrigge* in 1402 (SAC 53, 49). For the phonetic development cf. Tillington *supra* 121. WELL HOUSE was the home of John de *Fonte* (14th *Lewes Deeds*).

BROWNING'S FM[2], COOPER'S FM, HUGLETTS STREAM (6″), LONG'S WOOD (6″), MILLS'S FM, PRINKLE FM[3], and WALLER'S HAVEN[4] are probably to be associated with the families of John *Browninge* of Hailsham (1597 WillsL), Rikeward *Kupere* (1296 SR), Juliana *Hugelot* (1337 *Ct*), John *Long* (1296 SR), Robert *atte Mille* (1450 SAC 18, 25), Adam *Prinkel* (1296 SR), and John *Wallere* (1327 SR).

BELLHURST (6″) is *Belherst* t. Ed 2 IpmR, cf. Bellhurst *supra* 456. BROOKS FM (6″) is perhaps *Brookers* 1580 SRS 14, 48. KING'S

[1] The site is 'Mote Piece' near the foot of Wartling Hill (6″).
[2] *Brownings* 1612 SRS 14, 75.
[3] *Pryncle* 1588 *Ct*.
[4] *Wallereshaven* 1455 SAC 53, 50.

Well (6″) is *Kyngwellelond* 1307 *Ct*, *Kyngiswell* 1553 SRS 14, 54. Pain's Wood (6″), cf. *Payneslond* 1421 AD vi; *Payn(e)* was probably the name of a former owner. Puddledock is *Puddeldock* in 1697 (SAC 36, 23). The same name is found also in Kent.

LV. NINFIELD HUNDRED[1]

Niwenesfeld 1183 P, *New-* 1279 *Ass*, *Neu-* 1332 SR, *Newenefeld* 1302 RH, *Newne-* 1316 FA
Niuenefeld, *Niuenefeud* 1230 P, 1265 *Ass*
Nynefeud 1248 Fees 1414
Ninenfeld 1265 Misc
Nimenefeld 1334 Ipm
Ninvill 1629 SAC 16, 47
v. Ninfield *infra* 487.

Catsfield

Catsfield [kætsful] 135 F 2
Cedesfeld, *Cedesfelle* 1086 DB
Catesfeld 12th (1432) Pat *et freq* to 1332 SR, *Catisfelde* 1594 MarL
Cattesfeld(e) 12th Bello *et freq* to 1428 FA

'Open land of *Catt*' or possibly 'of the wild cat.' For the personal name *v.* PN BedsHu 237, *s.n.* Catworth. *v.* feld.

Broomham is *Brunha(m)*[2] 1086 DB, *Bromham* 12th BM, 1296 SR (p), *Bromhamme* 1340 NI (p). *v.* brom, ham(m).

Fatland (6″) is *Fatland* 1580 *AsM*, *Fertland al. Fatlands* 1622 SRS 14, 14. Perhaps a compound of OE fyrhþe, cf. Vert Wood *supra* 403.

Freckley Wood (6″) is *Frickleye house* (1572 *Ct*) and was the home of Richard de *Frikele* (13th *AsM*). This suggests a pers. name *Fricca* (perhaps from earlier *Friðica*) and leah. Cf. OGer *Fricco* (Förstemann PN 522).

[1] The hundredal heading is omitted in DB.
[2] In Netherfield Hundred, but the identification is probably correct as the Catsfield Broomham is only just within Ninfield Hundred.

Henley's Down is *Henlydowne* (1460 *AsM*), *Hendly Doune* (1584 *AsM*), *Henlies Doune* (1594 *AsM*) and was the home of Alan de *Hanlegh* (1288 *Ass*) and Ancelin de *Henlegh* (1296 SR). 'High clearing,' *v.* **heah, leah, dun.**

Tilton Fm

Telletone n.d. *Bay* 10, 1348 *AsM* (p)
Telton 1296 SR (p), 1327 *AsM*, 1332 SR (p), 1487 *AsM*
Tylton, *Tilton* 1555 *AsM*, 1621 SRS 14, 212

v. Tilton *supra* 414.

Twisly Wood (6″) is *Twystley* 1520 *AsM*, *Twyste lee* 1544 *Ct*. *Twist* may here have its obsolete sense of 'twig, branch.' Cf. Twist (D), *Twyste* 1502 (*Deed at Duchy of Cornwall Office*) and *Twistryde*, a lost Sussex p.n. frequent in the 13th cent. (cf. SR).

Wayfield Shaw (6″) is to be associated with Thomas de *Wyuile* (1327 SR), spelt de *Weyuill* (1356 *Ass*), cf. Gownfold *supra* 105.

Downland Wood (6″), Hophouse Fm (6″)[1] and Reed Wood (6″) were probably the homes of William *ater Dune* (1296 SR), John *atte Hope* (1460 *AsM*), *v.* hop, 'enclosure,' and William de *Rede* (1279 *Ass*), *v.* Inchreed *supra* 378.

Francis Wood (6″)[2], Potman's Fm[3], Skinner's Lane (6″) and Weeks Wood (6″) are probably to be associated with the families of William *Fraunceis* (1327 SR), William *Poteman* (1327 SR), Oliver *Skinner* (t. Eliz ChancP) and Richard *Weekes* (1624 SRS 14, 234).

Broomhill (6″) is *Bromehill* in 1562 (*Ct*). Chantlers Shaw (6″), cf. *Chauntersdoune in Cattysfeld* 1539 Dugd iii. 256. Crowland Wood (6″) is *Crowland Wood* 1687 *Lewes Deeds*. Normanhurst Court is a modern house name, adopted about 1870. Parkgate is *Park Gate* 1367 *Ct*. South Wood (6″) is *Southwode* 1460 *AsM*. Steven's Crouch is *Stephyncrouche* 1442 *AsM*, *v.* crouche, and is to be associated with *Stephen Crouche* (1391–2 *Ct*).

[1] *Hoophowse* 1609 *Ct*, *Hopeland* 1401 *Ct* (land of John *atte Hope* 1460 *AsM*), *Hopelandgate* 1543 *Ct*.
[2] Cf. *Fraunceyshomstalle* 1391 *AsM*, *Fraunceyslond* 1405 *AsM*.
[3] *Potmansland* 1460 *AsM*.

Hooe

HOOE 135 G 1

Hov 1086 DB, *Hou* t. Hy 2 (1431) Pat *et freq* to 1332 SR, with occasional *Ou-* forms

Ho t. Wm 1 (1312) Ch *et freq* to 1280 Misc

Hoo 1261 *Ass et freq* to 1535 VE, (*al. Howe*) 1611 *Recov*

v. hoh. Hooe stands on a hill above the marshes.

MISPIES (not on map)[1] is *Morespych(e)* in 1296 and 1332 SR (p), *Morespiche Wall* in 1402 (SAC 53), *Morysspychesewall* in 1456 *AsM*, *Morespichys* in 1490 (ib.), and *Mispies* in 1840 (*TA*). For the second element, *v.* Poles Pitch *supra* 190. The first is clearly mor, 'marsh.'

QUIDDLEWELL MOUNT (6″) is *Quiddleswell* 1630 *Deeds Enrolled*, 1641 SRS 14, 15. Perhaps this is from a nickname identical with the obscure *quiddle* used in New England of a fastidious person, *v.* NED *s.v.*

HALL'S CROSS and OLIVES are probably to be associated with the families of Cecilia de *Aula* (1296 SR), John *atte Halle* (1379 FF), and John *Olive* of Hastings (1626 WillsL)[2].

Ninfield

NINFIELD[3] [ninfəl] 135 F 1

Nerewelle 1086 DB

Nanefeld 12th AD iii, *Nūnefeld* 1204 ClR

Nimenefeld, *-feud* 1255 FF, 1280 Misc, 13th *AsM*, *-isfeud* 1288 *Ass*, *Nimenesfeld* 1320 Pat, *Nemenefeud*, *-feld* 1291 Tax, 1296, 1327 SR, *Nemnefeld* 1316 FA

Niuenefeld 1256 FF, *-esfeld* 1262 *Ass*

Newenefeld 1279 *Ass*, *-esfeld*, *Neunesfeld* 1279 *Ass*, *Neuenesfeld* 1332 SR

Nyneynefeld 1279 QW

Nennefeld 1340 NI, *Nenefeld* 1439 Cicestr, *Nenfeld* 1414 *AsM*, 1535 VE

[1] The wall is the bank a furlong south of Horse Bridge (J.E.R.).

[2] Similarly Palmers Brook and Field (not on map), near Horse Bridge, are probably to be associated with the family of Wm *Palmer* (1296 SR).

[3] Owing to the difficulty of this name the forms in the chief printed documents have been collated and in a few instances amended.

Nemenefeld 1367 *AsM*, *Nenenfelde* 1400 *AsM*, *Nemnefelde* 1405, 1412 *AsM*
Nendefelde, *Nendfild* 1444 *AsM*, 1603 MarL, *Nenfylde al. Nenvyle* 1592 *AsM*, *Nindfeild* 1672 MarL
Ninvill al. Ninfeild 1707 SRS 19, 214

Taking all the forms of this name (together with those of the hundred) the preponderance of evidence both in the early forms and in the subsequent phonological development is in favour of taking the *Nimene-*, *Nemene-* forms as earlier than the *Niwene-*, *Newene-*. On that assumption we may suggest that the name derives from an OE (*æt þǣm*) *genymenan felde*, i.e. (at the) open land taken in (for cultivation). For such a use of OE *niman*, cf. Nimmings, PN Wo 280, 346, and for the form *nymen*, cf. Sievers, *ASGr*, § 128. This form would readily be reduced colloquially to *Ninefeld*, when it would closely resemble a form *Nienfeld* from OE *nīgeanfeld*, which would, at least in West Sussex, be the regular development of OE niwe and feld, cf. Nyetimber *supra* 95, 175. That form *Ninefeld* was probably in certain series of documents deliberately altered to the more normal type *Newene* and hence may have arisen the strange but definitely authenticated *Newene-* series. That these were official rather than local is suggested by their ultimate barrenness.

Moor Hall is *Morale* 13th *AsM*, *Morhale* 1306 Ipm, 1340 NI, *Morehale* SRS 20, 311, *Morehall* 1532 ib. *v.* mor, healh.

Pashley Fm probably took its name from the family of Robert de *Passeleye* (1288 *Ass*), who perhaps came from Pashley *supra* 453. Cf. John *Neston alias Passhle of Nendfelde* 1444 *AsM*.

Thorne Fm was the home of Thomas de *Thorne* 1296 SR. It is called *The Thornelands in Nendfield* in 1641 (SRS 14, 15).

Ingram's Fm, Martin's Fm (6″), Messens Fm, Russell's Green[1] and Sprays Wood are probably to be associated with the families of Robert and Andrew *Ingeram* (1265 SAC 6, 216), Robert *Martyn* of Hooe (1327 SR), John *Mawesyn* (1348 *AsM*), Wm *Russell* (13th *AsM*) and John *Spraye* of Mountfield (1592 WillsL).

[1] *Russelleslond* 1367 *Ct.*

Boreham Bridge (6″) is *Borhambregge* 1418 *Ct*. Cf. Boreham *supra* 483. Combe Hill is so called in 1574 (*Ct*). Lunsford's Cross is so called in 1547 *AsM* and must take its name from some one whose family belonged to Lundsford *supra* 456. Cf John de *Lunnesford* (1340 NI) in Ninfield. Standard Hill, cf. *le Standard* (1470 *AsM*). It is to be associated with the family of Stephen *atte Staundard* (1327 SR). Tanyard Ho (6″), cf. *Tanhouse Yard*, *Tannhousefield* 1671 SRS 14, 115. Woodlands Fm (6″) is *Woodland* in 1574 (*Ct*).

LVI. BEXHILL HUNDRED

Bexelei 1086 DB
Beausse 1191 P, *Beawse* 1248 *Ass*
Byxel 1279 *Ass*, *Byxle* 1302 RH
Bexle 1296 SR
Buxle 1316 FA, 1327, 1332 SR

The hundred contained only the parish of Bexhill. For the name and its forms *v*. Bexhill *infra*.

Bexhill[1]

Bexhill[2] [bæxhil] 135 H 2/3
bexlea, *bixlea*, *bæxwarena land* 772 (c. 1300) BCS 208
Bexelei 1086 DB
Bixla' 1166 RBE, 1180 (1338) Ch, 1227–33 Ch, 1279 QW, *Byxle*, *Bixle* 1186 P *et passim* to 15th ECP
Bealsa 1174 P, *Beause* 1226 SAC 58, 183, 1227 SAC 3, *Biause* 1227–33 Ch, *Bease* 1248 *Ass*, *Bewes* 1257 FF, *Bause* 1289 Ipm
Beksela 12th AD iii
Bexle 1235 FF *et freq* to late 15th ECP
Bixel 1278 *Ass*, *Bixele* 1279 QW

[1] Part of the parish within the manor of Barnhorne forms a detached portion of the Hundred of Battle, the part within the manor of Coodeu formed part of the Hundred of Ninfield, while the manor of Pebsham formed a 'borgh' of Robertsbridge (J.E.R.). For the topography and history of the parish of Bexhill we are specially indebted to Mr J. E. Ray.

[2] Bexhill was divided into three 'borghs' (*v. supra* 312 *s.n.* Barcombe Hundred) *Westborgh*, *Middelborgh*, *Estborgh* (14th *LibC*).

Buxle 1278 Misc *et freq* to 1350 Pat
Bouxle 1341 *Lewes*
Buxhull 1399, 1424 IpmR
Byxyll 1406 Cicestr
Byxhell 1496 *AsM*
Bexsyll 1504 Ipm, *Bexill*, *Bexhill* 1535 VE
Bexle al. Bexill 1538 *Recov*, *Bexhill al. Bexlie* 1628 *Recov*, *Bexill* 1672 MarL, *Bexhill* or *Becksley* 1827 *Recov* (*VCH*)

'Box-tree clearing,' *v.* byxe, leah. In *bæxwarena land* we have OE *-ware*, 'inhabitants of,' added to the first element of a place-name in arbitrary fashion to denote the inhabitants of that place. *Bixla* is a Latinised form of the name, the series *Bealsa*, *Beause* etc. are Normanised forms (cf. Zachrisson in *Vising Mélanges* 188–9). The *l* of the second element became syllabic and then the suffix was changed by a piece of popular etymology.

Barnhorne, Upper and Lower

on berna hornan, *on byrna hornan* 772 (c. 1300) BCS 208
Bernehorn(e) t. Hy 2 (1434) Pat *et freq* to 1405 *AsM*
Bernhorn 1203 Cur *et freq* to 1519 *AsM*, *Berenhorn* 1333 Pat
Barnehorne 1535 VE

The first element is the pers. name *Byrna* (cf. PN Bk 216). The second is horn(a), 'corner of land,' descriptive of land protruding into the marsh. For the weak form *horna*, Professor Ekwall notes the parallel of Warehorne (K), *Werahorna* BCS 396.

Bedwell (not on map)[1] is perhaps identical with *bedan seaðe* 772 (c. 1300) BCS 208. The old name means '*Bæda*'s pit,' *v.* seað.

Birchington (not on map but adjoining Effingham House and Little Common) is *Birchington* in 1278 *Ass* (p), *Birchynton* 1402 *AsM*, *Byrchyngton* 1430 *AOMB* 56. It seems to be the same as the pers. name *Bychinton*, *Bychyngton* found in 1327 and 1332 (SR). The forms are insufficient for any satisfactory etymology.

Bramses (not on map)[2] is *Breműesle* (13th *Add*), *Bremesleye* (1341 Pat), *Bremmesle* (1430 *AOMB* 56), *Bramses* (1840 *TA*). '*Brēme*'s

[1] The name of a field (*TA*) near High Woods (J.E.R.).
[2] Near Picknill Green (*TA*).

leah,' with the same pers. name that is found in Bromsgrove (PN Wo 336).

Buckholt Fm is *Boc(c)holte*, *Bok-* 1121 BM *et freq* to 1428 FA, *Bucholt(e)* t. Ric 1 Battle 40, 1365 *AsM* (p), *Bogholte* 1332 SR (p), *Bukholte* 1428 FA. 'Beech wood,' *v.* boc, holt.

Bullington (not on map)[1]

Bol(l)intun 1086 DB
Bulintune 12th Bello, *Bulington* 1296 SR (p)
Bolinthon c. 1252 Pens, *Bolynton* 1299 Misc, 1300 Cl

'*Bula*'s farm,' *v.* ingtun.

Collington is *Colington* t. Ric. 1 *Battle* 42 (p), *Colynton* 1263 *Ass* (p), *Collinton* 1291 Tax, *Cullyngton* 1568 SRS 19, 207. '*Cola*'s farm,' *v.* ingtun.

Constable's Fm was formerly Nutbrown Fm. It is to be associated with the family of Simon *Notebron* (1430 *AOMB* 56) and Richard *Notebroun* (1457 SAC 53, 26).

Cooden Down[2]

Codiggis 12th AD iii, *Chodinges* 1291 Ch (p), *Codynges*, *-inges* 1303 *Ass* (p)
Godinges 1242 Fees (p), *Gouding* 1254 Pat, *Godyng* 1412 FA, *Godyngeshaven* 1455 Pat
Coding(e), *Codyng* 1262 *Ass et freq* to 1454 AD i, (*juxta Byxle*) 1279 *Ass*
Cotinge juxta Byxle 1279 *Ass*
Couding(e) 1311 *AsM* (p), 1719 SAC 31, *Couding Gate* 1724 B
Coudene 1342 Ipm, *Cuden* 14th SAC 6, 135
Cowdinge downe 1606 *Ct*, *Cowding(e)* 1610 Norden, 1631 *Ct*

'The people of *Cōda*,' *v.* ingas and PN in *-ing* 56. Close at hand is *Codanclife* (BCS 208), named after the same man. Confusion of initial *c* and *g* is fairly common.

[1] There is a field so called on Pebsham Fm in the *TA* (J.E.R.).
[2] The same place or some part of it is referred to as *Codingele* (12th *Harl* 43 C 12, 1227 ClR), *Codynglegh* (1375 SRS 31). Here the element leah has been added (J.E.R.).

Glyne Manor Fm (6″) was the home of John de *Glynde* (1263, 1288 *Ass*, 1296 SR). It is called *le Glynde* in 1499 (*Ct*), *Glynd* in 1795 (GY). For this name *v.* Glynde *supra* 352.

Gotham was perhaps the home of John de *Gotecumbe* 13th *AsM*, *Godecumbe-*, *-combe* 13th *AsM*, 1288 *Ass*, 1369–85 *LibP*. It is called *Gothm̃* in 1430 (*AOMB* 56) and then *Goteham* 1507 Hailsham, *Gottham* 1563 ib., *Gottam* 1571 *FF* (*VCH*). The forms do not admit of any certainty of interpretation. The name may be 'goats' valley' (*v.* gat, cumb), or '*Goda*'s valley.'

Grinses Fm is *le Grene* (13th *BM* 6344 *Hayley*) and was the home of Robert *atte Grene* (1296 SR). The modern form would seem to be a curious double genitive for 'Greens's.'

Hurchington (6″)

Herchinton 1263 *Ass* (p), 1327 SR (p), *Herchington*, *-y-* 1279, 1288 *Ass* (p), *Herchingthon* 1296 SR (p)
Herchingeton 1279 *Ass* (p)
Irchinton 1279 *Ass* (p)
Erchyngton 1332 SR (p)

Dr Ritter suggests that this may be from OE *Hereric̄ingtun*, i.e. Hereric's farm, *v.* ingtun. The same pers. name appears in *Herchingeland* in Folkington (1215 FF). The contracted form *Herric* actually occurs as the name of a moneyer under Aethelstan.

Ingram's Fm (6″) is *Ingrams* 1655 SRS 19, 72 and possibly takes its name from one *Ingelrannus* who owned land at Barnhorne in the 12th cent. (Bello), but as *Ingram* is a common Sx name, no certainty is possible.

Kewhurst Ho[1] is probably identical with *Kæia weorðe* 772 (c. 1300) BCS 208, *Kaynworth* c. 1200 Battle 43, *Keyworth* 1296 SR (p), 13th *BM* 6344 *Hayley*, *Cae-*, *Kay-*, *Cayworth*(*e*) 1306 *AOMB* 57 (p). '*Cæga*'s worþ.' Cf. Keyworth (Nt). For the pers. name and its distribution *v.* IPN 180.

[1] *Keyworth* is associated in the 13th cent. with *le Grene* (*v.* Grinses Fm *supra*) and Kewhurst and Grinses Fm are not far apart, so Mr Ray suggests the identification of *Keyworth* and Kewhurst. *v.* Addenda *supra* v.

NORTHEYE (not on map)[1] is *Nordeia* 1188 P (p), *Northye, -ie* 1264 Pat (p), 1281 BM, 1504 Ipm, *Northey Chapel* 1724 B, *v.* eg. *north* with reference to *Southeye infra* 494.

PEBSHAM FM

Paplesham 12th France, c. 1197, 1225 Pens, *Papelesham* 1213 ClR, 1279 *Ass* (p), *Paplesen* c. 1195 Pens
Pep(p)lesham c. 1180 Pens *et freq* to 1327 SR (p), *Pepylesham* 1492 *Add*, *Peplysham* 1535 VE
Pup(p)lesham t. Ric I Battle 41 (p), 1263 *Ass* (p)
Poplesham 1210–12 RBE (p), *Popelesham* 1400 IpmR
Pyplesham, *Pipplesham* 1279 *Ass* (p)
Peblesham 1300 Cl, 1724 B, *Pablesham* 1311 *AsM* (p)
Pelesham late 15th ECP
Pepsham 1629 *Add*, *Pepplesham* or *Pepsham* 1738 *Recov* (*VCH*), *Popplesham* or *Pobsham* 1823 G

'Pyppel's ham(m).' For the name cf. Peopleton (PN Wo 216). The *a* is an AN spelling for *e*.

PICKNILL GREEN (6″)

on pican[2] *glinde* 772 (c. 1300) BCS 208
Pigglinde 13th *BM* 6344 *Hayley*
pontem de Piklyndebrugg, *Piklingdebrigg* 1288 *Ass*
Pykelyngbregge 1430 *AOMB* 56
Pykelidbrigge 1455 SAC 53, 50, *Pikelidbrigge* 1516 LP

'Pica's *glind*.' For the pers. name *Pica*, *v.* Pitchcott (PN Bk 136). For *glind*, meaning possibly 'enclosure,' *v.* Glynde *supra* 352.

POLEGROVE (not on map)[3] is *Poghgroue* c. 1375 SRS 31, 133. It is probably a compound of puca and graf(a), hence, 'goblin wood.'

RUSHFORD WOOD (6″) was probably the home of Thomas de *Rissheford* of Ninfield (1327 SR). *v.* rysc, ford.

SHORTWOOD (6″) is *sceorta wida* 772 (c. 1300) BCS 208, *bosc. de Schortewoð* 1288 *Ass*. Self-explanatory.

[1] Near Pevensey Sluice.
[2] This is the correct reading of the MS. Birch has *wican glinde*.
[3] A lost name recently revived and given to the Park on the old site (J.E.R.).

Sidley Green is *Sidelegh(e)*, *Syde-* 1279 *Ass* (p) *et freq* to 1346 Battle 74, *Sedeleghe* 1296 SR (p), *Sidley greene* 1636 *Ct.* 'At the wide clearing,' *v.* sid, leah.

Southeye (not on map)[1] is *Sudhie* 1203 Cur, *Soutthie* 1310 Ipm, *Suthye* 1311 Orig, *Southey* 1443 *DuLa*, *Wrenhams al. Southeye* 1619, 1632 SRS 14. 'The south island,' *v.* eg. Cf. *Northeye supra* 493.

Totts Marsh (local)[2] is probably identical with *Scuttesmarsh* 1241 Battle 45, *Stuttesmersse* 1248 SAC 53, 42, *Stottesmershe* 1306 *AOMB* 57, 1430 *AOMB* 56. This may contain OE stott. For loss of initial *s*, cf. *s.n.* Poles Pitch *supra* 190.

Whydown Fm may be identical with *White Down* (1706 DKR 41, 284). It probably marks the site of the lost place *swinhamme* 772 (c. 1300) BCS 208, *Swinham* 1189–99 Battle 42 (p), *Swynham* late 13th BM, 1296 SR (p), *Swynhamme* 1307 Battle Cust (p). The earlier name means 'pig-enclosure,' *v.* swin, hamm. Whydown Bridge (6″) is *Swyneshambrigge* 1455 Pat.

Worsham Fm

Wyrtlesham 772 (c. 1300) BCS 208, 1279 *Ass* (p)
Wretlisham, *-les-* 1263 *Ass* (p), 1327 SR (p)
Wertlesham 1279 *Ass* (p), 1296, 1332 SR (p)
Gerthes(t)elam 13th AD iii
Wortlysham 1385 *AsM*
Wersham 1595 *AsM*, *Worseham* 1795 GY

'Wyrtel's ham(m).' Cf. Wartling *supra* 483. The places were almost certainly named from the same man.

Wrest Wood (6″) was doubtless the home of Robert de *Reste* (1327 SR) and is called *Reste* c. 1375 (SRS 31, 133). There was also a *Litelreste*. This may be the OE *wræst* discussed in PN BedsHu 162–3 *s.n.* Wrest. If so, it must mean 'thicket' here.

Cockerel's Fm (6″), Hollier's Hill (6″), Levetts Wood (6″), and Wood's Fm (6″) are probably to be associated with the families of John *Cokerel* (1296 SR), Richard *Hollier* (1543 SRS 14, 126), John *Levett* (1555 SRS 14, 141) and Philip de *la Wode* (1288 *Ass*).

[1] Now called Rockhouse Bank. [2] Near the foot of Barnhorn Hill (*TA*).

BEXHILL DOWN is *Bexhill downe* 1651 SAC 23, 275. FREEZELAND FM is possibly identical with the place called *Frythe* (1380 *LibE*). *v.* fyrhþ. FURNACEFIELD (local), cf. *Furneyss lond* 1306 *AOMB* 57. HIGH WOODS is *Highwood* 1583 *VCH*. KITE'S NEST FM is *Ketenest(e)* 1535 VE, 1539 Dugd v. 669. For names of this type cf. Crowneast (PN Wo 91). For *Kete-* cf. Kits Bridge *supra* 282. MILL HOUSE (6″), cf. *Bexlyes Myll* 1608 *Ct*. PENLAND WOOD (6″) is *Pendlond'* 1307 Battle Cust, *Pennelond* c. 1375 SRS 31, 133, *v.* Pen Hill *supra* 200. POUNDFIELD (local) is *Pundfold* 1306 *AOMB* 57. OE *pundfald*, 'enclosure, *pound*.' PRESTON HO is possibly *Prestesdene* 1380 *LibE*. 'Priest's valley, *v.* preost, denu. REDGROVE WOOD (6″) is *Redegrove* c. 1375 SRS 31, 133. THE THORNE, cf. *Thornneslond* 1380 *LibE*.

LVII. BATTLE HUNDRED

This hundred is not mentioned in DB, since it was founded at a later date out of Netherfield Hundred, and these two hundreds were then called half-hundreds, cf. *Dimid' hund de Bello* in SR (1296, 1327 and 1332). It was divided into the five 'borghs' of *Middleborough*, *Sandlake*, *Mountjoy*, *Telham* and *Uckham*. *v.* Battle *infra*.

Battle

BATTLE[1] 135 E 3

ecclesia, abbas (de) Bello 1082 BM *et freq* to 1316 FA
La Batailge 1086 DB, (*La*) *Bataille* 1251 Ipm *et freq* to 1379 Pat, *Battaile* 1592 MarL
þ mynster at þære Bataille c. 1100 (1094 E) ASC
Bellum 1283 Winton, 1340 NI
Batell 1468 AD i, 1504 Ipm

Named from the Abbey which was founded to commemorate the battle of Hastings.

[1] On the series of maps of the manor of Battle made in 1724 we may note fields called *Bronds*, *Fostersfee*, *Wybards*, which preserve the names of Thomas *le Brond* (1296 SR), John *Forestar'* (ib.) and Thomas *Wybard* (1327 SR).

Almonry, Upper and Lower (6″) are *Almonry Lands* (1352 Battle 76), *meadow of the Almonry* (1410 ib.). They presumably formed part of the endowment of the abbey almoner.

Bathurst Wood (6″)

Wasingate 1086 DB, *id est Bothherstegate* 12th Bello, *Bodherstgate* 1248 *AOMB* 18

Bodeherst(e) 12th Bello, 1248 *AOMB* 18, *Bodherst* 12th (1432) Pat

Bedhurst Wood 1282 Battle 51

Botherst(gate) 1296 SR

Botehurst, *Northbotehurst* 1457 Battle 114, *Bothurst* 1724 *Manor map*

Bathurst Wood 1724 B

'Boda's wood,' *v.* hyrst. The one form is inadequate for any explanation of *Wasingate*.

Great Beech Fm is *Westbece* 12th Bello, *Westbeche* 1256 FF. Self-explanatory. It is west in relation to Beech Fm *infra* 501.

Branshill Fm is probably identical with *Brembelshulle* c. 1240 Pens. 'Hill of the bramble,' *v.* bremel, hyll. For a similar genitival compound, cf. *Bremlesferd*, *Bremlesfricht* (c. 1195, c. 1245 Pens), 'wood of the bramble,' *v.* fyrhþ.

Breadsell Fm (6″) is *Bregesele*, *Breggeselle* 1189–99 Battle 40, 42, *Breggesell* 12th (1432) Pat, *Bregeselle* 12th Bello, *Bruggeshull* 1359 Battle 79, *Bridgesell* 1724 B. There is no stream here so the first element cannot be brycg. The second is possibly the word *geselle*, discussed under Buxshalls *supra* 340 and Professor Ekwall suggests that the first element is OE *bred*, 'plank.' Hence, 'building made of planks or boards.' For the development of OE *bredgesella* to ME *breggeselle*, cf. OE *micgern* from *midgearn*, *orceard* from *ortgeard*.

Caldbec Hill is *Kaldebec* 1248 *AOMB* 18, *croft called Caldebek* 1332 Battle 68, *Calbeck* 1535 VE, *le Calbekmeyde* 1539 Dugd iii. 255, *Calbak* 1823 G. The name is clearly of Norman-French origin, this being a common spring-name in Normandy, cf. the well-known *Caudebec*. *Caldebek* is an impossible ME form in

this area. 'A spring is yet seen gushing from a cavernous recess on the spot' (SAC 6, 38).

GREAT CORNES (6″) may be referred to in 'Three closes called *Corneres*' in 1659 (Battle 161). It is clear that the latter must be connected with the land of *Cornore* mentioned in the 13th cent. (Battle 20). This would seem to be a compound of corn and ora, hence, 'heron bank (or hill).' Cf. Courns Wood (PN Bk 184).

DUCKREED WOOD (6″) is called *Dugredde* (t. Hy 8 *Ct*) and is possibly to be associated with Dion de *Dugrith* (1327, 1332 SR). 'Duck-streamlet,' *v.* rīþ.

FOXHOLE FM is to be associated with Robert de *Folkse(l)le* (1296, 1327 SR) and Wm de *Folksille* (1332 SR). Probably 'Folc's building,' with the same second element *geselle* as in Buxshalls *supra* 340.

HEDGLAND (not on map)[1] is *Hechilande* 12th Bello, *Eggelond* 1296, 1327 SR (p), *Egelonde* 1332 SR (p), *Hedgland* 1724 B. The evidence is insufficient for any certain suggestion.

HEMINGFOLD is *Helmefalde* 1121–5 BM, *Helmiggefelde* n.d. Battle 27, *Helmingfelde* 1414 Battle 99, *Helmyngfold* 1460 Battle 115. 'Helm(a)'s fold,' *v.* ing, fald. For this pers. name *v.* PN NRY 71.

IBROOK WOOD (6″) is *Ibroke* 1320 Misc, *Ybrok* 1368 IpmR. Probably 'yew broc,' cf. Iford, Iwood *supra* 317, 471, though as the land lies rather high (400 ft.) it is difficult to understand the name.

KEMHIDE (6″) is *Kemehethe* (13th Battle 8). The forms are insufficient for any suggestion to be possible.

LOXBEECH (lost)[2] is *Loxbece* 12th Bello, *Loxebeche* 1296 SR (p). The second element is probably 'beech-tree,' the first is the pers. name discussed under *Loxley supra* 94.

[1] Between Breadsell and Telham.

[2] Marked as *Loxbeech*, just east of Rat Fm, on the 1724 map of Battle Manor.

Marley Fm is *Merle* 1347 Battle 74, *Merley* 1405–37 Dugd iii. 253. *v.* leah. The place is not on the parish boundary, so the first element may be OE mere, 'pool.'

Middleborough (lost) is *Media borga* 1248 *AOMB* 18, *villata de Middelburgh* 1327 SR, the name of one of the 'borghs' into which the Hundred of Battle was divided. *v. supra* 495.

Milestone Wood (6″) or its neighbourhood must be referred to in the grant of land 'by *Mylestone*' (1371 Battle 82). A quarter of a mile south-west of the wood the 6″ map marks a milestone 55 miles from London. It appears to be only on a track but this must be part of an old road, which is referred to in the Wartling Ct Rolls (t. Hy 8) as *regia via inter Mylez Stone and Duggreddegate* (cf. Duckreed *supra* 497).

Mountjoy (lost)[1] is *Muntioye* (1296 SR) and was one of the 'borghs' of the Hundred of Battle (SAC 6, 38). The name is presumably self-explanatory.

Netherfield

Nedrefelle, *Nirefeld* 1086 DB, *Nirefeld* 12th Bello
Ne(d)drefelde, *Nedder-* 1121–5 BM *et freq* to 1332 SR
Neddresfeld 1176 Pens, t. Ed 2 IpmR
Nadrefeld 1225 Pens, *-feud* 1271 Ch, *Nadderfeld* 1327 SR, 1339 Misc, 1342 Ipm
Nethirfeld 1469 IpmR, *Netherfeld downe* 1574 *Ct*

v. Netherfield Hundred *supra* 471. The explanation there given gets over Lower's difficulty (ii. 57), 'The qualifying *nether* I could never understand, as the place is seated on high ground.'

Peppering Eye

Piperinge 12th Bello, *aqua de Piperinghe* 12th (1432) Pat, (waters of) *Peperengee* 1189–99 Battle 42, *-ingey* 1413 Battle 98
Pipringey 1383 Battle 86, *Pyperyngey* 1405–37 Dugd iii. 253

The first element in this name is clearly a repetition of the name Peppering (*supra* 167) in the west of the county. The second element was probably originally ea, 'river,' later confused with *ey*, 'island, marshy land,' *v.* eg.

[1] The first part of the name survives in Mount St (6″).

Petley Wood is *boscus de Petlee*, *-ly* 12th Bello *et freq* to 1539 Dugd iii. 255, *Pettelewode* 1393 Pat, *Petleywode* 1495 Battle 129. *v.* pytt, leah. The place lies in a hollow, cf. Pett *infra* 513.

Rat Fm is *Rette* 1219–44 Battle 8, 42, 12th (1432) Pat, 1370 Battle 81. The name seems to be identical with Rutt in Ugborough (D), *atte Rytte* 1333 *SR* (p), *atte Rette* 1340 *SR* (p), *atte Ryte* 1412 *Ct* (p). This may be the OE *ryt*, 'rubbish for burning.'

Senlac or Sandlake (lost)

Santlache 12th Bello
Senlac 12th Ord
Sandlak(e), (*borga de*) 1248 *AOMB* 18, 1296, 1332 SR, 1398 BM *et passim* to 1667 Battle
Seynlak 1343 Battle 72
Sanglake 1516 *AOMB* 56

'Sand-stream' or 'sand-water-course,' *v.* sand, lacu. The main street which skirts the abbey precincts is still called 'Upper and Lower Lake.' This is given as the name of the famous battle by Orderic, using a spelling which shows common AN confusion of *a* and *e*. This form was first adopted from Orderic as the name of the battle by the historian Freeman and has continued in use in our histories (*v.* the full discussion by Stevenson in EHR 28, 292). In earlier days attempts were made to explain the name in a way which would fit the events in more picturesque fashion. Thus Camden (317) writes "Wherein (i.e. in Battle) there is a place called by a French word *sangue lac*, of the bloud there shed, which by nature of the ground seemeth after raine to wax red." The form *Sanglake* is found in 1724 on a map of the manor of Battle. As a matter of fact the little stream here is of chalybeate origin and does run red after heavy rain (*v.* EHR 28, 301).

Telham Court is *Telleham* 12th Bello, *Telham* 1288 *Ass* (p) *et freq* to 1336 Battle 71 with the same pers. name as in Tilton *supra* 414.

Uckham (lost)[1] is *Bocheham* 1086 DB, *Uckeham* (corrected from

[1] North of the Little Park in maps of the Manor of Battle.

Boccham) 12th Bello[1], *Ukeham* 1296 SR (p), *Ukehamme* 13th *AOMB* 57, that is 'Ucca's ham(m).' Cf. Uckfield *supra* 396.

Waddle's Wish (6″) is *Watteliswysshe* 1500 Battle 130, with the same pers. name (probably from the same man) as in Whatlington *infra*, *v.* wisc.

Loose Fm[2] and Mill Wood (6″) were probably the homes of John de *Loses*, Wm de *Lose*, *Lhoses* (c. 1210, 1229 Pens), *v.* hlose, and Adam de *Molendino* (1296 SR).

Allen's Wood (6″), Hammond's Wood (6″), Mansers Shaw (6″), Miller's Fm, Norton's Fm and Spray's Wood are probably to be associated with the families of Thomas *Aleyn* (1332 SR), Wm *Hamund* (1296 SR), *Manasseh* de Herst, Wm Fitz *Manser* of Herst, *Manserus* de Scotegny (Battle 20, 25, 43 and EHR 28, 303 and n.), William *Molendinar'* (1296 SR), Stephen de *Norton* of *Inlegh* (1327 SR), and John *Spraye* of Mountfield (1592 Wills).

Ashes Wood, cf. *le Assh* 1419 Battle 101. The Bowlings (6″) is possibly identical with *Bowland Brooks* (1649 Battle 156). Perhaps from the shape of the land. Downbarn is *the Downe* 1287 Battle 51, *Downbarn* 1734 Battle 177. Kelk Wood (6″), cf. field called *Kelkecroft* 1387 Battle 87. *kelk* is perhaps the dialectal form sometimes found for the common plant-name *keck*. Little Park is 'the park of the abbot called *le Plashet'* (1397 Battle 91), (cf. Plashett Park *supra* 356) and *le Lytill Parke* 1539 Dugd iii. 235. Quarry Wood (6″) may be the site of *Quarrere* 12th Bello. *Quarrere* from OFr *quarriere* is an old name for a quarry, cf. *Quarrestrete* 1352 Battle 76. Sandpit Shaw (6″) is *Sandpette* 14th *AOMB* 57, *-es* 1457 Battle 114. *v.* pytt. Stonepit Shaw (6″) is *Stonepettpool* c. 1270 Battle 47. Woodlands is *Wodeland* c. 1240 Battle 44.

Whatlington

Whatlington[3] 135 E 3

Watlingetone 1086 DB, *-tun* c. 1200 Pens, 1248 *AOMB* 18 (p), *-lin(g)ton* 12th (1432) Pat, 1291 Tax, *Wattelingtone* 1330 *Ass*

[1] *v.* Stevenson in EHR 28, 298. [2] *The Loose Farm* 1649 Battle 156.
[3] Originally in the hundred of Netherfield, *v. supra* 471.

Wetlingetun(e) 12th Bello, n.d. Battle 15 (p), *-thun* 1248 *AOMB* 18 (p), *Wethlingeton* c. 1210 Pens, *Wetlingthona* 12th (1432) Pat
Whatlingetune, -y- 1195 Pens, 1342 Ipm, 1535 VE, *Hwatlington* 1320 Misc
Whartlington 1724 B

Hwæt- is a common and early OE pers. name element and *Hwætel* would be a diminutive formation from it. Hence, 'farm of *Hwætel*'s people,' *v.* ing, tun.

Beech Fm is *Beche, Bece* 1086 DB, *Beche* 12th Bello, *la Beche* 12th (1432) Pat. Self-explanatory. Cf. Great Beech Fm *supra* 496.

Carcombe Wood (6″) is *Catecumbe* 12th Bello. OE *catta-cumb*, 'combe frequented by (wild) cats.'

Poppinghole is *Popenhodhe* c. 1200 Pens, *Popenthothesford* t. Hy 3, t. Ed 2 BM, *Popenorthford* c. 1240 Pens, *Popynhoth(e)* 1377 Pens, 1529 BM. '*Poppa*'s heath,' *v.* West Hoathly and Pophall *supra* 270, 25.

Hancox[1], Morrell's Fm, Winder's Wood (6″) and Wood's Place are probably to be associated with the families of John *Hancok* (1402 *Ct*), Richard *Morrell* of Westfield (1632 WillsL), John *Wyndere* (1340 NI), and John *atte Wode* (1333 FF).

Eastlands, cf. *Estlond* 12th Pens, *Eastlands* 1649 Battle 157. Lee Bank (6″) is *Le Leghe* c. 1200 Pens. *v.* leah. Leeford (6″) is *Lefford* c. 1200, *Leyford* c. 1220 Pens. 'Ford by the clearing,' *v.* leah, ford. Riccards Fm, cf. *Ricardeslond* 1309 Ipm; *Ricard* (AFr form of *Richard*) was probably a former owner.

LVIII. BALDSLOW HUNDRED

Baldeslei, Badeslei 1086 DB
Baldeslawe 1248, 1262 *Ass*, 1248 Fees 1414, 1265 Misc, *-lowe* 1327, 1332 SR
Baleslow 1629 SAC 16, 47
Baldsloe 1724 B, 1795 GY

[1] *Hancokkes* 1377 *Ct.*

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v. Baldslow *infra* 534. Baldslow is central for the whole hundred, but is itself actually in the parish of St Mary in the Castle, Hastings. The hundred was divided into the four 'borghs' of Ore, *Inlegh*, Wilting and Crowhurst.

Crowhurst

CROWHURST 135 F 3

on Croghyrste 772 (c. 1300) BCS 208
Croherst, -hurst 1086 DB *et freq* to 1280 Misc, *Chroerst* 12th *Harl*
Cruherst 1245 Ch
Crawehurst 1274 Pat, *-hirst* 1315 Pat, *Crawen-* 1288 *Ass*, *Craueherst* 1302 FA, *Crauhurst* 1316 FA
Crouherst, -hurst 1278 Misc *et freq* to 1342 Ipm
Crouweherstbrigg 1279 *Ass*, *Crow(e)hurst* 1291 Tax *et freq* to 1535 VE, with variant spelling *-herst*

For this difficult name reference can only be made to the discussion of Crowle in PN Wo 316, where it is shown that the first element may have various senses including those of 'saffron,' 'mud' and 'tendril.' 'Saffron' is not very likely here (*v.* hyrst). It is clear that *crog*, which would naturally give ME *crow(e)*, was confused with the common ME *crawe*, *crowe*, 'crow.'

FORE WOOD is *le Forwode*, *Forewode* 1334, 1342 Ipm, *Forward Wood* 1823 G. 'Wood in front.' For names of this type *v.* Fairfield, PN Wo 276. It lies N.W. of Crowhurst, above a valley. *Fore Wood* became in popular speech 'Fora(r)d' and then *Wood* was added again in 1823.

FOXHAM (lost). In BCS 208, one of the outlands of Bexhill is *Fuccerham*. This is probably for *Fuccesham* (the text is a bad one) and the place is the same as the home of Stephen de *Fugesham* (1296 SR) and the *Fuxhame*, *Foukesham* of court-rolls of Herstmonceux (1381) and *Fokesham*, *Fouxham* of court-rolls of Crowhurst (1461, 1463). For the pers. name we may perhaps compare *fucges flodan* (BCS 674) in Ha. It is immediately preceded in the charter by mention of (*on*) *gyllingan*. This must have been the home of Clementia de *Gillingge* (1279

Ass 914 m 13 d). The name is possibly the same as that found as Yelling (Hu), *v.* PN BedsHu 275.

Adam's Fm[1], Brokes Gill (6″), Croucher's Fm[2], Hammonds Pit (6″), Nash's Fm, Pyes Fm are probably to be associated with the families of John *Adam* (1340 NI), William *atte Broke* (1296 SR) (cf. Inholms Gill *supra* 203), Robert *Crowcher* (1428 *Ct*), John *Hamund* of Bexhill (1296 SR), John *atten Asse* (1278 Misc) and Thomas *Pye* of Bexhill (1609 WillsL).

Fordland Wood (6″), cf. Ric *atte Forde* (1296 SR). Green Street is *Grenestrete* in 1562 (*Ct*).

Hollington

Hollington[3] 135 G 4

Holintune, *Horintone* 1086 DB
Holintuna, *-y-*, *-ton* 12th AD iii *et freq* to 1340 NI
Hulingeton' 1202 Cur, 1203 Abbr
Holyngton 1390, 1442 IpmR, *Hollyngton* 1535 VE

The OE name was probably *Holingatun* meaning 'farm of the dwellers in the hollow,' though the application to the site is not clear. *v.* holh, ing, tun and cf. Hollingbourne (K), *Holungaburna* KCD 722.

Ashdown Fm is probably to be associated with places called *le Aysshe and Downes* (1457 *Add*).

Cortesley (lost)[4]

Croteslei 1086 DB, *-lega* c. 1197 Pens, 1211 RBE, *-legh* 1302 RH, *-ley* 1333 Orig
Crottesliegh 12th AD v, *-le* 1320 Misc
Cortesle(e) 1331 Ipm, 1417 IpmR, *Corteslege* (or) *Croteslege* 1332 Ipm

This shows a strong form of the pers. name discussed under *Crottebergh supra* 361, hence, '*Crott*'s clearing,' *v.* leah.

[1] *Adams* 1615 SRS 14, 80.
[2] In 1461 (*Ct*) there is mention also of a *Crouchersbrook*.
[3] Called the *vill of St Rumbold* (1262 Ipm) or *St Rombold* (1562 FF). See Dawson, *Hastings Castle* 471 (J.E.R.).
[4] A manor in Hollington and other parishes, the fee of which was held by the burgesses of Hastings (AD v). Two fees had been swallowed up by the sea in 1320 (Misc).

Filsham Fm

Pilesham, *Wileshā* 1086 DB

Philesham 12th Bello, *Fylesham*, *-i-* 1279 Ipm *et freq* to 1342 Ipm, *-hamme* 1288 *Ass*, *Filsham* 1332 Ipm

Felesham 1279 *Ass* (p), *Felysham* 1288 *Ass* (p)

Fillesham 1279 *Ass*

Fileshamm, *Foleshamm* 1288 *Ass*

The first element presents difficulties. We might suggest an OE *Fygli*, a side-form of *Fygela* (*v.* Fylingdales PN NRY 116), but the persistent and early *i*-forms in this part of Sussex, and indeed anywhere in the county, make derivation from such a name difficult. Perhaps more probable is association with the base of the name *Filica* discussed under Fillington (PN Bk 207).

Harley Road (6″) may mark the site of the place called *Harelegh* in 1483 (*Add*). The road now divides the parishes of Hastings and Hollington, but this is a modern boundary, so the meaning of the first element must remain uncertain. It may be 'hare-clearing,' *v.* hara, leah. This steep road was until recently known as *Harley Shute* (J.E.R.).

Marline Wood, cf. *Hyghmarlynggate* 1562 *Ct* and for the term *marlyng v.* Marling Place *supra* 386.

Redgeland Wood (6″) is *Ruggelond* 1399 *Ct*. 'Ridge land.'

Wilting Fms

Wiltingham, *Witinges* 1086 DB

Wiltinges 12th Bello, 12th AD iii, n.d. Dugd iii. 247

Wilting(e) 1248 *Ass et freq* to 1442 IpmR, with variant spellings *Wyl-* and *-yng*.

'The people of *Wilta*,' *v.* ing and Ekwall, PN in *-ing* 64.

The Grove and Stonehouse Fm were possibly the homes of Nicholas *atte Groue* (1296 SR), and Michael *atte Stone* (ib.).

Ore

Ore 135 G 5

Ore, *Ora* 1121–5 BM, 12th (1432) Pat, 1176 Pens (p) *et passim* to 1428 FA, *Hora* 1293 Ch (p)

Oores 1265 Misc, *Oore* 1507 *AD* B 11071

Orre 1535 VE
Oure 1610 Norden

v. ora. The old church and manor house were on the top of the hill.

Great Ridge was perhaps the home of Reynold de *Regge* (1365 FF), *v.* hrycg. High Lankhurst (6″) is probably the same as Lankhurst Fm in Westfield (two separate farms in different parishes). Maplehurst Wood is *Mapelherst* 1296 SR (p), *bosc. voc. Mapulhurst* 1340 *MinAcct. v.* mapel, hyrst. Rodger's Fm (6″) may be associated with Thomas *Rogger* (1296 SR).

Westfield

Westfield [wesvul] 135 E/F 4/5
Westewelle 1086 DB
Westefelde 12th Bello, 1107–24 BM, *-feud* 1291 Tax
Westerfeud 1248 *Ass*

'Open land to the west,' *v.* feld. 'West' probably with reference to Guestling.

Black Brooks (6″) may have been the home of Gilbert de *Blakebrok* (1279 *Ass*). It is possible that this is the *blacan broc* of BCS 208, one of the gavel-lands of Bexhill.

Crowham
Crokham 1210–12 RBE
Crohhame c. 1280 Pens (p), *Croham* 1296 SR (p), t. Eliz ChancP
Crogham 1332 SR (p), *Crow(g)ham* 1437 BM
Croffeham 1604, 1613 SRS 19, 115
Crougham al. Croffham 1662 *FF* (*VCH*)

Cf. Crowhurst *supra* 502. As this is in more open country croh may have denoted saffron and the whole name mean 'enclosure where saffron grows.' Cf. *Croghfeld* (1413 *Ct*) in Warminghurst. The occasional development to *crough* and *croff* is interesting. Cf. Crafton (PN Bk 87).

Doleham Fm is *Doleham* 1199, 1200 FF, *Westdoleham* 1200 FF, *Dolham* 1208 FF, 1355 Ipm, *Dolleham* 1273 Ipm, *Dolhambregge* 1428 Battle, *Dowlham* 1795 GY, and is probably a derivation of OE dal and hamm referring to land divided out into *doles* or strips.

INLEGH (lost) was one of the 'borghs' of Baldslow Hundred, covering the parish of Westfield. It appears as *Hynelag* (1248 *Ass*), *Inle(g)h* (1279 *Ass*, 1296, 1327, 1332 SR) and *Ingleghe* (1316 FA). The forms are inadequate for any etymology to be suggested. Mr Ray suggests that the name may survive in New *England* House (6″) and Lane.

NEATENDEN (6″) was formerly *Netherton* (1220 FF) and may be associated with the family of Alex de *Nytherton* (1296 SR) and Sampson *Bynethetone* (1327 SR) (J.E.R.). If the name is of local origin its application is not clear, for the place is on high ground, with no higher farm in the neighbourhood.

PATTLETON'S FM is *Pertlingetun* c. 1215 Pens, *-lington* 1263 *Ass*, 1327 SR, *Partlyngton* 1474 Pens, *Partlington al. Pattledens* 1625 SRS 14, 77, *Paddletone* 1823 G. We clearly have a pers. name here, perhaps an *l*-diminutive of the name *Pearta*. For this name *v.* PN BedsHu 17 *s.n.* Pertenhall. We may note that this name was used in Sussex, cf. the form quoted *s.n.* West Firle *supra* 359. Hence 'farm of *P(i)ertel*'s people,' *v.* ing, tun.

SOUTHINGS (6″) is *Sowthynnestenement* 1435 Pens, *Southins* 1625 SRS 14, 77 and is to be associated with Wm de *Southinne* (1327 SR) and Richard de *Southynne* (1340 NI). In 1327 SR there is mention also of a Simon de *Northinne*. The names must have referred to men who lived in buildings at the north and south ends of the parish. Cf. *Netherin supra* 431.

GOTWAYS (6″)[1], HORSEMAN'S WOOD (6″), KNIGHT'S FM, RANDALL'S FM, SHARE WOOD (6″) are probably to be associated with the families of Gilbert de *Goteweye* (1327 SR), Robert *Horsman* (1332 SR), Alan *le Knyst* of Ore (1327 SR), Thomas *Randolf'* (ib.), and Alan *Sare* (1296 SR).

COMBE BARN (6″) is *la Coumbe* in 1349 HMC Var vii. DOWNOAK FM, cf. *the Oke in Westfield* 1625 SRS 14, 77. HOAD'S FM (6″) is *le Hodes* 1603 *Ct.* 'Heath,' *v.* West Hoathly *supra* 270. LANKHURST FM is *Langherst* 1498 BM and gave name to Galfridus de *Langherst* (1296 SR), *Longehurst* (1332 SR). *v.* lang, hyrst.

[1] *Gotwey al. Lucas* 1625 SRS 14, 77, *Gotthways* 1840 *TA*.

LIX. GUESTLING HUNDRED

G(h)estelinges 1086 DB
Gest(e)ling' 1248 Fees 1414, 1279 *Ass*
Estlyng 1450 Pat

v. Guestling *infra* 508. The hundred meeting-place was probably at a spot near Fairlight Church called 'Hundred acre' in the *TA* (J.E.R.).

Fairlight

FAIRLIGHT[1] [fe·rlai] 135 G 6
Farleg(h)(e), -leye p. 1176 Pens *et passim* to 1610 Camd, *Farlye* 1589 MarL
Farnleg(h)e 1184 (c. 1230) Pens, 1261 *Ass*, c. 1270 Pens, *-lee* 1265 Misc, *-ligh* 1291 Tax, *Fer(n)lega* 1210–12 RBE
Farel(e)ye 1275 FF, 1535 VE
Fairlegh 1296 SR, *Fairelight* 1673 MarL, *Fairleight* 1707 *Recov*
Ferligght 1540 SRS 14, 228, *Farleght* 1543 SRS 20, 331

'Bracken clearing,' *v.* fearn, leah. The suffix was altered from the common Sussex *lye* to *light*, possibly from some imagined connexion with that word, owing to its beacon-like position. Cf. Camd (319), 'farre seene both by sea and land.'

COVEHURST BAY is *Coueherst* t. Ed 2 IpmR, 1320 Misc, *-hurst* 1339 Misc. This is perhaps a compound of cofa and hyrst, hence, 'wood in the cove (or bay).' Mr Ray points out that here there is a sort of undercliff which is wooded and called Covehurst Wood. In the 18th cent. it was a famous resort for smugglers and was called 'the Govers.'

ECCLESBOURNE GLEN is *Eglesbourne* 1724 B and may be identical with the 'stream called *Agnesborne*' 1706 DKR 41, 289.

FISHPONDS FM is *Fyshepound land* (1574 *Ct*).

FRENCH COURT FM is *Frenshecurt* 1320 Misc, (*in Farlegh*) t. Ed 2 IpmR, *Frenshcourt* 1355 Ipm. The reason for the name is unknown.

[1] Salzman (VCH i. 405 n.) suggests that the DB entry *unum ferlang* in Guestling Hundred, which is said to have been assessed at 6 hides and contained 12 ploughlands is really an erratic form for this name.

FROSTBOURNE, now WINTERSTOW, is *Frosseburne* (1320 Misc), *Frostbourne* (1460 Dawson) and so on old maps. It is clearly OE *forsca burna*, 'frogs' stream,' as in BCS 225.

KNOWLE WOOD (6″) was probably the home of Adam de *Knolle* (1296 SR). *v.* cnoll.

MARSHAM FM is *Mersham* 1279 *Ass* (p), 1290 Ch, *Meresham* 1279 *Ass* (p), 1318 Ch, *Mersehms* 1340 NI, *Merceham* 1724 B. *v.* mersc, ham(m).

STONELINK[1]

Stanling c. 1210, c. 1215, c. 1225 Pens, 1279 *Ass*, *-linke* c. 1240 Pens (all p)
Stonling 1262 *Ass*, *-link(e)* c. 1270 Pens (p) *et freq* to 1368 *Add*, with variant spelling *-linghe* c. 1270 Pens (p)
Stanlinch 1274 RH
Stonelinch 1610 Norden, 1634 SAC 33, 110

v. stan, hlinc. The place is on a fairly steep slope.

Guestling

GUESTLING 135 F 6

Gestelinges 1086 DB, 1281 Ch (p), *Geslingis* 12th AD iii, *-es* c. 1130 HMC iii. 223 (p), a. 1176 *FM* (p), 1281 Ch (p)
Gestninges 1181 P (p)
Grestling 1197 FF (p)
Gestleng' 1205 Cur (p)
Gestling(e), *-y-* 1220 FF *et passim* to 1535 VE
Gestlinges 1247 Ch, 1271 FF
Gesteling 1281, 1424 *Add*
Gistelyng 1362 IpmR, *Gystelyng* 1438 Cicestr, *Gyslynge* 1575 SRS 3, 106
Gessoling 1506 Pat, *Geslyng* 1509 LP, *-linge* 1591 MarL
Gestlyng al. *Estlyng* 1509 *Pardon Roll*
Gestlinge al. *Geslinge* 1647 *Recov*

It is probable that this name must be taken along with Gestingthorpe (Ess), for which we have forms *Gyrstlingaþorp* (BCS

[1] It is difficult in many cases to be sure whether the forms refer to Stonelink here or Stonelink in Brede. It is clear in any case however that the names are the same.

1306) and *Gristlyngþorp* (Thorpe 569), *Gestingethorp*, *Glestingethorp* (DB) and then no further trace of the *r*. It cannot be an accident that there was an *r* in the earliest forms of Gestingthorpe (lost without further trace immediately after DB if not already then, for *Glestingethorp* may be simply an error for *Gestlingethorp*) and that we have one early form for Guestling with an *r*[1]. Both alike point to a pers. name *Grystel*, *Gyrstel*, originally of a nickname-type, related to OE *gristel* and *grost* both found for 'gristle.' Hence, 'Grystel's people,' *v.* ing.

Broomham is *Bromham* 1220 FF, 1265 Misc, 1271, 1279 *Ass* (all p), *Bromeham* 1597 Wills, *v.* brom, ham(m).

Old Coghurst is probably to be associated with the family of John *Coghert* (1327 SR). The forms are inadequate for any explanation to be offered.

Guestling Thorn is *terra del West de Torna* 1164–9 BM. *v.* þorn. Near here may have been the home of Henry de *Thornwelle* (1296 SR).

Lidham Hill is *Lideham* 1220 FF *et freq* to 1332 SR (p), with variant spelling *Lyde-*, *Ledeham* 1279 *Ass* (p), *Ledhamme* 1288 *Ass* (p). '*Hlȳda*'s ham(m)' with a weak form of the pers. name found in Lidsey *supra* 63.

Maxfield is *Mexefeld* 12th Battle 42 *et freq* to 1368 *Add*, *Mexlefeud* 12th Battle 21, *Mexfeld* 12th Battle 21, 1535 VE, *Maxfeld* 1569 SRS 20, 294. Professor Ekwall, in view of the persistent early *e*, suggests the possibility of a compound of OE *meox*, 'dung.' Dr Ritter suggests we may have the pers. name which seems to be found in *Meocesdun* (BCS 801). No certain solution is possible. The *a* in the modern form is clearly an irregular development.

Pickham (6″) is *Pekeham* 1220 FF, *Pykeham*, *Pykenham* 1279 *Ass* (p) *et freq* to 1308 BM, with variant spelling *Pike-*. '*Pica*'s ham(m).'

[1] The form (noted by Ekwall, PN in *-ing* 58) comes from a pers. name but as the same man elsewhere is spoken of as de *Gestlinge*, *Gestingges* there can be little doubt of the identification.

SNAILHAM[1]

Snelham n.d. Battle 7, *Snelleham* 1279 *Ass* (p)
Sneilham, *Sneyl-* 1201 Cur *et freq* to 1296 SR (p), *-hamme* 1265 Misc, 1332 SR (p)

v. ham(m). The first element must be the OE *snægl*, 'snail,' cf. Snailwell (PN C 38).

SNEPS FM (lost) is *la Sneppe in Broco* (i.e. brook) n.d. Battle 32, *Sneppes msh* 1340 NI and contains the OE *snæp* discussed *supra* 28. It survived in *TA* (1840).

DOWN FM, GROVE SHAW (6″) and STOCK'S FM were probably the homes of Simon *atte Doune* (1327 SR), Nicholas *atte Grove* (1444 *Ct*), Vincent de *la Stokke* (1265 SAC 6, 215) and John *ate Stock* (1327 SR)[2], *v.* stocc.

BACHELOR'S BUMP, FRAYSLAND FM and FRIAR'S HILL are probably to be associated with the families of John *Bacheler* (1543 *Ct*), John *Fray* of Icklesham (1557 WillsL), and Robert *Frere* (1373 SAC 17, 68).

COPSHALL is *Copped hawle* 1500 *Will*, *v.* coppede. GUESTLING WOOD (6″) is *bosco de Gestling* 1220 FF. SAILOR'S STREAM (6″) is perhaps identical with *Sayestreme* 1543 *Ct*. SHELLIES GREEN (6″) is *Shillersgrene* 1543, *Shellers grene* 1572, *Shelleis greene* 1603 *Ct*. THREE OAKS is *le three Ok'* 1543 *Ct*, *Three Oakes* 1640 SRS 20, 438.

Icklesham

ICKLESHAM [ikəlsəm] 135 E 7

Ikelesham, *Icoleshamme* 770 (c. 1300) BCS 208
Yclesham, *Icles-*, *Ikles-* 12th Bello, 1190 P *et freq* to 1390 *Ct*
Ichelesham 1161 P (p)
Ykelesham, *Ikeles-* c. 1197 Pens *et passim* to 1494 AD vi, *-hamme* 1379 *Ct*, *Ickelesham* 1195 FF
Hykelingesham 1288 *Ass*

[1] Upper Snailham is in Icklesham, Lower in Guestling. Mr Ray suggests that the former is the *Grafhurst* of early records (cf. *Grafherst*, *Grafhurst* 1296 SR (p), *Grofhurst* 1332 SR (p)). There is a wood near by called 'Grove Wood.'

[2] *Stoke House* 1641 SRS 14, *Stocke Farme* 1674 Wills.

Ikylsam 1535 VE, *Icklesome* 1603–10 SP
Ig(g)lesham 1686 SAC 32, 113, 1711, 1724 MarL
'Icel's ham(m).'

Cleeve Axe (local)[1] probably represents *Cliuex* 1202, 1207, 1235 FF, 1320 Misc. This contains as second element a word of curiously local distribution, as so far observed. In the Subsidy Rolls for the hundreds of Goldspur, Baldslow and Gostrow we have personal names formed with *de* as follows: *Spelt(h)ex* (1296, 1327), *Glepenex*, *Clepenex* (1296, 1327), *Edelnex* (1296), *Brodenexe* (1332), *Brokhex* (1296), *Brenyhex*, *Briuiex* (1296, 1327). The third and fourth of these are mentioned as place-names *Edelnex* and *Brodnex* in Court Rolls of 1405 and 1489. In addition to these we have *Ferthex* c. 1270 Pens 118, belonging also to this part of the county. The first element in *Spelt(h)ex* may be *spelt*, 'corn,' that in *Brodenexe* and *Brok(h)ex* is the adj. brad and either brocc, 'badger' or broc, 'meadow land,' that in *Ferthex* is fyrhþe, 'wooded land.' The others are uncertain except that *Glepenex* probably contains the pers. name *Glæppa*. The element *-ex* Professor Ekwall suggests should be associated with German *esch*, 'cornfield,' from OHG *ezzisch*, the cognate of Gothic *atisk*, 'cornfield.' For the use of this term in p.n.s, *v.* Jellinghaus, *Die Westfälischen ON* 63. An immediate English cognate of this would not yield forms in *x* but Professor Ekwall suggests that there may have been a derivative Germanic *atiskon-*, surviving possibly in Germ *esche*, fem. This would give OE *etsce*, oblique cases *etscan*, later *esce*, *escan*. The latter form would have kept *sc* as *sk*, which with metathesis often gives ME *x* (cf. Weeks's Common *supra* 37). The exact sense of the word in OE it is impossible to determine without more knowledge of the sites of the places in which it occurs. So far Cleeve Axe is the only one that has been found. It may denote corn land, perhaps only pasture land. The first element in Cleeve Axe is clearly clif, from its situation. *v.* Addenda *supra* vi.

Grikes Marsh (lost)

Grikes t. Hy 3 BM *et freq* to 1417 Pens, with variant spelling *Grykes*

[1] Found in *TA* as the name of marsh land between Wickham Cliff and Ashes Fm (J.E.R.).

mariscum qui appellatur Grykes 1208 Abbr, *marsh of Grikes* c. 1230 Pens
in marisco qui vocatur Wengrikes 1249 FF
ripa de Gregge 1263 *Ass*

In Battle (19) we have a deed of Stephen and Roger, sons of Agnes *Grik* of Winchelsea, which suggests that the first element here is the possessive case of a pers. name *Grik* of unknown origin[1].

Knockbridge is *Knockebregge* 1306 HMC v. 504, *Knokebrugg'* 1327 SR (both p), *Knokebr'gg* 1378 *Ct.* It is on a small hill (cf. Knock Hatch *supra* 409). The bridge may be that across Pannel Sewer below.

Linthurst (6″) is *Lindhurst* 1220 FF, *Lindehurst*, *-y-* 1279, 1288 *Ass*, *Limd-* 1327 SR, *Lentenhurst* 1288 *Ass* (all p). 'Lime tree wood,' *v.* lind, hyrst. The last form must be corrupt.

The Nook (6″). Mr Ray suggests that this may be identical with *Hotherknok* (1246 FF), *Hothernok* (1247 SAC 58, 185), *Hotherinock* (1247 FF), *Hothknocke* (17th *Ct*). Cf. Knockbridge *supra*. No explanation of the first element can be offered.

Padiam Sewer is *Padyham Marsh* 1368 Battle 81, *Padihamesmerch* 1375 HMC v. 511, *Padihammesherst*, *Padyhammesmers* 1413 *Ct.* 'Pada's hamm.' For the medial vowel *v.* note on Mountfield *supra* 474. It is possible that the name is manorial in origin, deriving from someone who belonged to Padgham in Ewhurst *infra* 520.

The Roughter (6″) is *Rowkton* in 1339 (Coll. Top. and Gen. vii, 118) and *Roweton*, *Rugheton* in 1327, 1332 SR (p). *v.* ruh, tun. 'Rough enclosure,' with later corruption.

Wickham Fm is *Wicham* 1200 FF, *Wickham* 1462 BM, *v.* wic, ham.

Ashes Fm was probably the home of Nicholas de *la Nesse* (1279 *Ass*) and Hamon de *Eysse* (1296 SR), *v.* æsc.

[1] Mr Ray also has a record taken from the Year Books of John *Gryke*, Stephen *Gryke* and James *le Gryche* in connexion with Icklesham and Winchelsea, from the reign of Edward 3.

Cock Wood (6″), Crutch's Fm and Toke Fm are probably to be associated with the families of Roger *le Cok* (1330 FF), Gilbert *atte Crouche* (1288 *Ass*) and William *Toky* (c. 1546 SRS 16, 36)[1].

Broad Street is *Brodestrete* 1468 Battle 117. Brook Fm is *Broke* 1273 Battle 48. Cutthorn Gill (6″) is *le Cuttydthorne* 1463 *Ct.* 'The cut, i.e. pollarded, thorn tree.' For *Gill v.* Inholms Gill *supra* 203. The Friars is *Fryersland* 1569 *Ct.* Pannel Bridge (6″) and Sewer is *Panelbrygge* 1475 *Ct.*

Pett

Pett 135 F 7

Ivet (sic) 1086 DB[2]
Pett(e) 1195 FF *et passim* to 1535 VE, *Pettes* 1249 FF
Putt(e) 1287 FF, 1288 *Ass*, 1316 FA, 1332 SR
Potte 1386, 1421 IpmR
Pytte 1443 Cicestr

v. pytt. The reference must be to some well or pit no longer known, for the village is on a hill and not in a hollow.

Cliff End is *Cliveshende* c. 1197 Pens, *Clyvesende* 1262 FF (p). The name refers to the spot where the line of cliffs extending from Hastings ends in the marshes of Pett Level.

Dimsdale Sewer drains the *marsh called Dynsdale* 1379 Pat. Note also *Dinsdale Bridge* 1593 HMC xiii, App. 4, *Dynesdall brydge* 1595 D, *Dimsel Sluice* 1724 B. The forms are scanty, but this may be 'Dynne's valley,' *v.* dæl.

Fother Marsh (not on map)

le Fothre (*terra*), *marisco del fothre* 1196 FF, *marisc. circa le Fodre* c. 1197 Pens, *la Fothr'* 1279 QW, *Fothre* 1309 Pat
Fother 1207 FF
Fothre Mill 1251 Pens
Fodyr 1458 Pat
Fodermersham 1538, *Fodder-Marsh* 1620 SRS 20, 299

[1] *Valentine's Marsh* (*TA*) may similarly derive from Jac. fil' *Valentini* (1248 FF).
[2] The identification is very uncertain.

Professor Ekwall suggests that this should be associated with OE *fōþer*, *fōdor*, 'cartload,' the land possibly being so called because it yielded a cart-load of some crop. Cf. Fatherford (D), *Foddreford* 1296 (*SR*) 'a ford which would carry a load.' Dr Ritter would connect it with the same word used to mean 'sheath' and take it to refer to the shape of the land. He compares the similar use of ON *Slíðr*, cf. NG xi, 431.

Carter's Fm is *lande of Carters*, *uplands called Carters* c. 1550 SRS 16, 35 and is possibly to be associated with Bartholomew *atte Carte* (1327 SR); cf. Bridger's Pond *supra* 35. Lunsford is to be associated with John de *Londesford* (1303 *Ass*). He probably came from Lundsford *supra* 456. Pett Level is *Pett Levell* 1723 *Recov*.

LX. GOSTROW HUNDRED

Babinrerode 1086 DB
Babirote 1130 P
Gosetre 1230 P
Gosetrewe 1279 *Ass*, 1302 RH, 1326 *Ct*, *-trowe* 1316 FA, 1332 SR, *Gosestrowe* 1327 SR
Gossetrewe 1279 *Ass*
Gowstrow 1629 SAC 13, 47

The first name is obscure. The second seems to be a compound of **treow** and a pers. name *Gōsa*, cf. Gossington (Gl), DB *Gosintune*. The meeting place was at the Hundred House (6″) in Brede. The *Gose-trowe* or 'tree' is mentioned in a Brede Court Roll of 1362.

Brede

Brede 135 D/E 5

Brada 1166 LN
Bretda 11th (18th) EHR 33, 343, *Brede* c. 1220 Pens *et passim* to 1535 VE, *Breede* 1378 Pat, *Bread(e)* 1450 *AsM*, 1588 MarL
Bredde 1252 Ch, 1279 *Ass*
Bryde 1279 *Ass*, *Bride* 1410 Pat

This must be from OE *brǣdu*, 'breadth,' used probably of the broad valley called Brede Level.

ARNDALE BRIDGE (6″) is *Arnold Bridge* in 1656 (SAC 66, 144) and is locally so called. It takes its name from the family of *Arnold*, first mentioned in 1434 (*Ct*).

BREDE HIGH FM (also WOOD and GREEN) may be *Bredehey* 1483 Pens, *Bredhe* 1547 *Churchwardens Book*, as suggested by Mr Ray. If so, the *high* is a corruption of *hey*, 'enclosure,' *v.* (ge)hæg.

CHITCOMBE is *Chitecumbe*, *Chyte-* 1220 FF *et freq* to 1340 *Ass.* 'Citta's valley,' *v.* cumb. Cf. Chithurst *supra* 33.

MAIDLANDS (6″) is *Meydlond* 1501 *Rental*, *Maydenlands* 1527 *Ct*, and gave name to Thomas de *Maydenlonde* (1326 *Ct*) or *Maidelonde* (1327 SR). The first element is probably the common word 'maid' but the reason for the name is unknown.

MARLEY FM (6″) is *Merle* 1327, 1332 SR (p), 1417 *Ct*, *Marle* 1427 *Ct*. *v.* leah. The first element is probably mere, not gemære, since the place is far from the parish boundary.

PURSTER FM is *Podesterif*, *Podesters* 1279 *Ass*, *Podesterf* 1296, *Pasterne* 1327, *Posterne* 1327 and 1332 SR (all p), *Potesterf al. Pusterves* 1374 BM, *Poster* 1428 *Ct* (p), with the same second element as in Dixter *infra* 523. The first element is presumably the pers. name *Pudda*.

SMOLES FM (not on map) is *le Smole* in 1379 (*Ct*), *Smole* in 1435 (*Ct*), and was the home of William *atte Smole* (1326 *Ct*, 1327, 1332 SR). Professor Ekwall suggests that we have here an OE *smol(e)*, cognate with OSw *smula*, Norw *smola*, 'crumb,' Norw *smol*, 'small piece,' Ger *schmollen*, 'the soft part of bread.' For such a word in p.n.s, cf. Crumbles *supra* 428 and *lez Crommes*, i.e. 'the crumbs' in Beckley (1498 Ipm).

SNATHURST WOOD (6″) is *Snoteherst* in 1422 (*Ct*) and is doubtless the same name as Snodhurst (K), BCS 370 *Snadhyrst*. This is a compound of snad and hyrst, descriptive of an isolated wood or a clearing in a wood. For a further Sussex example of this element, cf. *tattingsnad* (BCS 208) in the bounds of Ickleham.

Brook Lodge[1], Mill Wood (6″), Park Wood and Sowdens were probably the homes of Isabella *atte Broke* (1296 SR), Daniel *ater Melne* (ib.), Felic' *atte Park* (ib.) and Thomas *Sowden* (1428 *Ct*).

Austen's Fm, Fryman's Fm, Pattenden's Fm and Raisin's Fm are probably to be associated with the families of Simon *Austin* (1296 SR), Agnes *Freeman* of Guestling (1618 WillsL), William *Pettenden* (1594 WillsL) and Richard *Reisin* (1327 SR).

Brede Place was earlier *hall of Foord* 1546 *Churchwardens Book* and was probably the home of Robert *atte Forde* (1296 SR). Broad Oak is *Broadoke formerly Motts* 1567 SAC 66, 143, *Combers farm al. Broad Oak* 1653 SRS 29, 168. The family of *Mott* were living here in the 16th cent. Eastland Shaw (6″) is *Estlond* 1410 *Ct*. Horn's Wood (6″) is perhaps near the *road of Horne* c. 1220 Pens. *v.* horn. King Wood (6″) is *Kyngwode* 1362 *MinAcct*, *Kyngeswode* 1405 *Ct*. Newman's Fm is *Newmans* 1642 SRS 14, 124. Pickdick is possibly identical with *le Pyke in Brede* (1456 Pat), *Pick Hill* (1823 G). Steephill Wood is *Stepehelł* 1405 *Ct*. Stonelink is *Stonling* 1261 *Ass*, *-lynk* 1327 SR, *-lyng* 1332 SR (all p), cf. Stonelink *supra* 508. Twist Wood (6″) is *Twiste* 1410 *Ct*, cf. Twisly *supra* 486. West Wood is *Westwood* 1653 SRS 29, 168.

Udimore

Udimore [ʌdimər] 135 D 6/7

Dodimere 1086 DB
Odumer 12th AD iii
Hudimere c. 1240 Pens, *Huddemere* 1271 *Ass*
Odimer(e), *-y-* 1249 FF *et freq* to 1535 VE, *Oedymere* 1252 Ipm, *Odemore* 1281 Pat
Udemere 1291 Tax, 1295 Pat, *Udimore*, *-y-* 1295–7 Pat, 1297 Cl, *-mer(e)* 1325 Ipm *et freq* to 1675 Ogilby
Wodymer 1552 *Recov*

'Uda's mere,' *v.* mere. For the *i*, *v.* note on Mountfield *supra* 474.

[1] *Brok* 1410 *Ct*.

BILLINGHAM is *Byllyngham* 1401, 1417 *Ct*, *Billingham* 1625 SRS 14, 39. 'Billa's ham(m),' or 'of his people.'

FLOAT FM is *Flote* 1406 *Ct*, 1553 SRS 20, 309. This may be the OE *flot*, 'deep water,' referring to a wharf on the River Brede near by, where barges can lie in deep water (J.E.R.).

HOUNSTER LANE (6″) is *Hundest'e* 1288 *Ass* (p), *-torr(e)* 1296, 1327 SR (p), *Houndestorre* 1309 Ipm, *Houndestorresfeld* 1413 *Ct*, *Houndhurst al. Hounster* 1620 SRS 14, 65. This name is difficult. The first element may be either OE *hund*, 'dog,' or possibly that word used as a pers. name (cf. MLR xiv. 241). The second would seem to be the word torr found once elsewhere in the county, *v.* Torberry *supra* 37. "The lane is a sunk road and in places the hard sandstone which is a feature of the subsoil would formerly have been quite conspicuous[1]." One can only suppose that some such prominent piece of sandstone was called a 'tor.'

LONEHAM HO (6″) is *Louenham* 1288 *Ass* (p), 1296, 1332 SR (p), *Lauenham* 1288 *Ass* (p), *Lounhamford* 1381 *Ct*, *Louenhammesbrokes* 1403 *Ct*, *Stonehams al. Lonehams* 1621 SRS 14, 197. '*Lāfa*'s ham(m).'

BOURNE'S FM (6″), JORDAN'S FM, MARSHALL'S FM, NICHOLLS, and TIBB'S FM (6″) are probably to be associated with the families of Simon *atte Burn* (1296 SR), Francis *Jordan* of Peasmarsh (1601 WillsL), Thomas *Marshall* of Beckley and Christopher *Marshall* of Rye (1606, 1629 WillsL), John *Nycoll* of Rye (1542 WillsL) and Robert and Nicholas *Tebbe* (1327 SR).

CROSS FM (6″), cf. Thomas *atte Crouche* (1401 *Ct*). *v.* crouche. KNELLSTONE (6″) is *Knelstone* in 1509 *Ct*, *Nelstone* in 1724 B. PERRYFIELD (6″) is *Purifeud* 1230 FF, *Piriefeld* 1320 Misc. *v.* pyrige. ROADEND is *Rudehend* 1399 *Ct*, *Rodehend* 1419 *Ct*. WICK FM (6″) is *Wyke* 1415 *Ct*, *Week* 1823 G and was the home of Thomas de *Wyk* (1279 *Ass*). *v.* wic.

[1] *Ex inf.* Rev. Fred Sergeant.

LXI. STAPLE HUNDRED

Staple, Staplehā 1086 DB
Staples 1130 P
Stapele 1168 P *et freq* to 1334 Ipm

The meeting place was presumably at Staple Cross in Ewhurst *infra* 520, central for the hundred. Cf. Staple Hundred (W).

Bodiam

BODIAM [bɒdʒəm] 126 H 4

Bodehā 1086 DB, *Bodeham* 12th Bello, 1318 Ipm
Bodiham, -y- 1166 RBE (p) *et passim* to 1592 MarL, *-hamme* 1259 FF, late 13th BM, 1299 *Ass*, 1313 Pat, 1382 IpmR
Bodinhan c. 1180 HMC Rutland iv (p)
Bodingham 1259 FF
Budeham 1319 Ipm
Bodgiham 1610 Speed

'Boda's ham,' with connective *-ing*. For such a personal name *v*. Redin 45, but cf. also *boddingmed, boddanstan* BCS 544. For the *i*, *v*. note on Mountfield *supra* 474.

KNOWLE HILL (6″) is *Knowle Hill* 1572 *Ct*. *v*. cnoll. PARK FM is *the Park Farm* 1611 Battle 149, and was perhaps the home of Robert *ate Parrokk* (1340 NI). *v*. pearroc. The manor of Bodiam had its 'park' or game-enclosure as early as 1176 (LN)[1].

Ewhurst

EWHURST 126 J 4, 135 C 4

Werste 1086 DB
Hyerst, Yherst 1195 Pens, *Hihurst* 1201 Cur
Hiuherst 1202 Cur, *Ywehurst* c. 1210 Pens *et passim* to 1535, with variant spellings *Yu(e)-, Iu(e)-, Iw(e)-, U-, Ew(e)-*, and *-herst, -hirst* 1336 Ipm
Houehurst 1223 Pat
Uhurst in Lurdyngstrete 1360 Ipm
Iwehurst or *Ewehist* 1509 LP

[1] *Ex inf.* Professor A. E. Levett.

'Yew wooded hill,' *v.* iw, hyrst. Cf. Ewhurst (Ha, Sr). The Ha name is *ywyrst* in KCD 739. For *Lurdyngstrete v.* Lordine Court *infra*.

Badland Shaw (6″) is *Badeland* c. 1220 Pens, *Badilande* t. Hy 3 BM, *-lond* c. 1250 Pens, *Badlands* 1535 VE. 'Bada's land,' cf. Bathurst *supra* 469 and for the *i*, *v.* note on Mountfield *supra* 474.

Edgington Fm (6″) is *Eggingethone* c. 1197, *Eggingheton* 1200–5, *Egelington* 1261, *Egelinton* c. 1240, *Eglinton* 1270 Pens. This is probably 'farm of *Ecgel*' (*v.* ingtun), this being a diminutive of OE *Ecga*. Cf. Edgcott (So), *Eggeliscote* 1327 SR (p), and PN NRY 301.

Eyelid Fm is *Eslede*, *Ellede* in 1086 DB. It is difficult to offer any suggestion in view of the paucity of forms.

Fowlbrook Wood is *Fugelesbroc(k)*, *Fuggelsbrock*, *Fuggelbroc*, *Fuggesbroc* c. 1200 Pens, *Fukelesbrok* 1261 *Ass* (p), *Fugesbroke* c. 1300 Pens. '*Fugol*'s meadow' (*v.* broc), though here it might be 'bird's meadow' (*v.* fugol)[1].

Lordine Court Fm [lɔ'dain]

Lordistret 1086 DB

Lurdingestret' 1200 Cur (p), *Lurdi'strete* c. 1200 BM Facs (p), *Lurdingstrate* c. 1210 Pens, *-strete* 1296 SR (p), 1320 Misc, 1428 FA, *Lourdyngstrete* 1342 Ipm

'*Lēofrēd*'s stræt,' *v.* ing. For the form of the first element *v.* Lordington *supra* 52.

Morgay Fm (6″) is *Morgtheve* c. 1240, *Morgheyve* c. 1248 Pens, *Morgewe* 1554 *Ct* (cf. also *Morgaỳ* Wood in Guestling). There can be little doubt that we have here a name repeated several times in Sussex field-names. In Mayfield we have *terr. voc. Morȝueve* (1411 *Ct*), *le Morghyeue* (1467 *Ct*), *Morgeve* (1672 SAC 64); in Wisborough Green we have *Morniffehaghe* (1347 *LibP*), *Morghþeue* (1372 SRS 31); and somewhere in Bramber Rape we have *Morghyuemear* (1270 Sele 117). It is clear that these are all examples of OE *morgen-gifu*, 'morning-

[1] Professor Levett suggests, with a good deal of likelihood, that this may take its name from *Fugel* the Fleming, who held land in this neighbourhood c. 1200 (Pens 53). This would help to account for the otherwise irregular ME *Fuggeles*, *Fugges*.

gift,' i.e. the gift given the morning after marriage by the husband to the wife. Such a gift often took the form of a piece of land, cf. Liebermann, *AS Gesetze*, Glossar *s.v. morgengabe*. The *þ* forms are clearly examples of the common confusion of *ȝ* and *þ* in ME. The normal phonological development would be to *moryeve* (*v.* NED *s.v.*) or *Morn(y)ive*. The form with *g* can only be explained by conscious association of the second element with the form of the vb. *give*. That such took place is clearly seen in the 17th cent. form *Moregeve* for the Mayfield field-name[1].

Ockham Ho is *Occham* c. 1205 Pens (p), *Ocham* 1271 *Ass*, 1291 Battle 52, *Okham* 1295 Ch, *Ochammeswode* c. 1275 Pens. *v.* ac, hamm.

Padgham is *Padiham* c. 1200, c. 1220 Pens (p), 1285 *Ass*, 1327 SR (p), *-hamme* c. 1245 Pens (p), *Padinham* 1261 *Ass* (p), *Pati-*, *Patyham* 1279 *Ass* (p), *Padchamme* (sic) 1340 NI (p). '*P(e)ada*'s ham(m)' or *Padda*'s, from *P(e)ad(d)ingham(m)* or *P(e)ad(d)anham*, *v.* ing, ham(m). For *i*, *v.* note on Mountfield *supra* 474.

Prawls Fm (6″) is *Pralle's Tenement* in 1621 Battle 15 and takes its name from the family of *Pralle* (1276 Pens, 1296, 1332 SR). In 1280 (Pat) we have mention of the court of *Pralle* at Ewhurst[2]. No suggestion can be made for this difficult name.

Staple Cross is *Stapele* c. 1180, c. 1240 Pens, *atte Cruche de Staple* 1296 SR (p), *Staple Cross* 1768 Battle 181. *v.* stapol. Staple Cross was perhaps an ancient cross which marked the site of the hundred meeting-place.

Streetfield Wood is *Stratfeld* c. 1230 Pens, *Stretfeld* 1279 *Ass*. 'Clearing by the street' (*v.* stræt), here the main Rye-Robertsbridge road. Cf. Matilda *atte Strete* (1327 SR).

Udiam (ʌdʒəm) is *Hudeham* c. 1180 Pens, *Hudi(h)am* c. 1207 Pens, 1279 *Ass*, *Hodihame* c. 1245 Pens, *Udgeham* 1823 G. Persistent *h* makes it likely that this is for *Hudanhamm* or *Huding-*

[1] A parallel name, *le Moryeuefeld*, has been noted in Capel (Sr), *v. Bodl* 83 A, and another in *atte Morghiue*, in Woodhay (Ha) (1327 *SR*).

[2] Mr Ray notes a form *Prelhm̄* (c. 1421), which probably has reference to this place, given in Dawson's *Hastings*.

hamm or *-ham*, the 'ham(m) of *Hūda*,' *v.* ing. For *i*, *v.* note on Mountfield *supra* 474.

Wattlehill Fm is *West Wateleland* c. 1180 Pens, *West Watele* c. 1245 Pens, and probably gave name to Reginald de *Watele* (1296 SR), *Whatele* (1327 SR). 'Wheat-ley-hill,' *v.* hwæte, leah.

Wellhead Wood is probably the site of *Waliland* in 1086 DB and appears as *Welilonde* (c. 1230 Pens) and *Welilonde* (c. 1248, c. 1260 ib.). It is *Wellond Felds* in Ewhurst in 1535 (VE). This would seem to be one of the numerous examples of OE *ing(a)* appearing as *i* in ME forms in this part of the county (cf. note on Mountfield *supra* 474) and the name must go back to OE *wiellinga-land*, 'land of the dwellers by the stream,' *v.* wielle, ing, land and also *s.n.* Stoneland *supra* 272.

Yorkshire Wood (6″)

Gergneshelle 1184 (c. 1230) Pens
Jerc(h)nescelle, *Jercneselle* 1195 Pens, *Jercneshal*, *-hell*, *Jerkeshelle* c. 1207 Pens
Yercneselle c. 1210 Pens
Jarchnesell c. 1220 Pens
Erkenesell 1279 *Ass* (p)
Herknesulle 1296 SR (p)

Here we must have a pet-form *Eorcon* of one of the OE pers. names in *Eorcon-*. It is noteworthy that this rather rare element is found in the names of two kings of Kent, *Eorconbeorht* and *Eorcongota*. OGer *Erchan(a)* is found as a pers. name (Förstemann PN 457–8). Initial [j] shows a common ME dialectal development from OE initial *eo*. The second element is probably OE *geselle* as in Buxshalls *supra* 340, hence 'Eorcon's buildings.'

Brook Shaw, Gate Fm, Knowle Corner[1] (all 6″), and Stock Fm were probably the homes of Peter *atte Broke* (1296 SR), John de *Porta* (1279 *Ass*), Wm *atte Knolle* (1296 SR) and William de *Stocke* (1296 SR), *v.* stocc.

Andrew's Wood (6″), Boyce's Fm, Collier's Green, Cripp's Corner, Holman Wood (6″), Marchants (6″), Winches Wood (6″) are probably to be associated with the families of Stephen *Andrew* of Rye[2] (1359 Pens), Ann *Boys* of Northiam (1602–40

[1] *Knowle* 1690 *Ct.* [2] Granted lands in Edgington called *Andrewesland.*

Wills), Robert le *Coliere* (c. 1240 Pens), John *Cryps* (1432 FF), Roger *Holman* (1393 *Ct*), Robert *le Marchaunt* (c. 1270 Pens) and Godfrey de *Winch* (c. 1240 Pens).

Court Lodge (6″) is *the Court Lodge* 1635 Battle 154. Crainham Wood (6″) is *Cran(e)ham* c. 1207 Pens, *Cranham* 1274 Cl, *v.* cran, hamm. Greenden Wood (6″) is *Grenedene* 1478 Pens, *v.* denu. Scows Downs Shaw (6″), cf. *Scorestowne* 1574 *Ct.* Sempstead Fm is possibly identical with *Selmyston in Ewhurst* (1543 SRS 14, 156) in which case the modern form is a corruption, *v.* Selmeston *supra* 338. The name must be manorial in origin. Shoreham was the property of Simon de *Schoram* (1281 Pat) and must be manorial in origin. Spital Wood, cf. *Spetellond* 1406 *Ct*, *Spittlewyshe*, *terr. voc. Spyttles* 1574 *Ct.* The land was probably part of some charitable endowment.

Northiam

Northiam [nɔ̊·rdʒəm] 126 J 5

Hiham 1086 DB, *Hyham* c. 1210 Pens, *Iham* 1296 SR
Nordhyam c. 1200, c. 1210 Pens, *Nordiham* 1218 FF
North Hyham c. 1210 Pens, *North Ihamme* 1302 FF
Northyham c. 1210 Pens *et freq* to 1588 MarL, with variant spellings *-i-* and *-hamme*.
Northeham 1288 *Ass*, 1604 MarL
Nordiam 1675 Ogilby

'North high enclosure' (*v.* heah, hamm) in contrast to Higham *infra* 523, the site of New Winchelsea, called *Suthyhomme* in 1339 (SAC 28, 92).

Barham Cottages (6″) is *Berham* 1296, 1327, 1332 SR (p), *Berhame* 1343, 1402 HMC Var vii, *Berhamme* 1347 ib. (p), *Beerham* 1642 SRS 14, 127. Possibly 'barley enclosure,' *v.* bere, hamm, unless stress is to be laid on the long vowel suggested by the 1642 spelling, which would point to OE bære, 'swine-pasture.'

Dadland Shaw (6″) is probably identical with *Dudilande* 12th (1432) Pat, *Dodylonde* 1295 HMC Var vii. '*Dudda*'s land.' *v.* note *s.n.* Mountfield *supra* 474 for the *-i-*.

DIXTER

Dicdstere c. 1200 Pens (p)
Dixterve 1276 Pens (p), *Diksterne* 1295 HMC Var vii (p)
Dikesterwe 1279 *Ass* (p), *Dykesterue* 1327 SR (p)
Dyksterf 1296 SR (p)
Dicksterve 13th *Robertsbridge* 5, 1340 SAC 52, 153
Dextern 1518 SRS 19, 131
Dixster al. Dixsterne 1596 SRS 19, 131

The form *Dyksterf* in 1296 makes it clear that the *n* in the forms given above is an error of transcription for *u*. The second element is the word *stiorf* found in an old forest area in *biddanstiorf* (BCS 502, a Kentish charter) and probably also in *to siferþinge steorfan* of the Bexhill charter (BCS 208), which may either be a weak form of this word or a dat. pl. form. It is found also in Purster *supra* 515 and (possibly) in the unidentified *Bromsterne* (sic) in Bexhill in 1320 (Misc) and 1335 (*LibP*). Middendorff (125 *s.v. steorfa*) suggests that this denotes a place where there has been a *steorfa* or pestilence, but such a place-name element does not seem very likely. The interpretation must remain uncertain. The first element is probably dic.

GATE COURT is *Gatecourt* 1518 SRS 19, 130 and was the home of Robert de *Porta* (1236 FF), and Henry *atte Gate* (1296 SR) or de *la Gate* (c. 1315 Pens), who had a tenement in Northiam.

GOATLEY is *Gatele* c. 1210 Pens (p), *Gotele* c. 1260 Pens (p) *et freq* to 1320 Misc, *Gotteleye* 1279 *Ass* (p), *Gootle* 1428 FA, *Gotley* 1607 SRS 14, 156. 'Goats' leah,' *v.* gat. The modern form is due to the influence of the independent word 'goat.'

HIGHAM is *Hiham* 1086 DB, *Heham* 1201 Cur, *Higham next Newenden* c. 1210 Pens. 'High homestead or enclosure,' *v.* heah, ham(m).

TUFTON PLACE was the home of Matilda de *Tuktone* (1332 SR), Simon de *Toketone* (1361 HMC Var vii) and Wm *Toughton* (1451 ib.). *kt* presumably became *ght* and so *ft*. Perhaps from OE *Tuccan-tun*, 'Tucca's farm,' cf. Tugmore *supra* 369.

CHURCH HO (6″), MILLCORNER, GREAT OCKFORD (6″) and STENT FM were probably the homes of Benedict *ate Cherche* (1310

HMC Var vii), Andrew *atte Melne* (1296 SR), Geoffrey and Michael de *Okwerth* (1296 SR), *v.* ac, worþ, and John de *Stenth* (1332 SR). This last is clearly the word *stint* (OE **stynt*), denoting first the action of *stinting* or limiting and then what is limited, a piece of pasturage or the like.

Cook's Fm (6″), Crockers, Dyneshill Wood (6″), Goddens Fm (6″), Hornscross, Peckham Wood (6″), Usbornes Fm (6″), Watts Hill and Wildings are probably to be associated with the families of William a lye al. *Coke* (1498 HMC Var vii), Hamo de *Creueker* (1279 *Ass*), cf. 'The Creakers,' PN BedsHu 52, Robert *Dyn* (1296 SR), Wm *Goodwyne* (1438 HMC Var vii), Roger de *Horne* (1271 *Ass*), William de *Pikehame* (1332 SR), John *Osebarn* (1327 SR) of Goldspur Hundred, Wm *Watte* (1392 HMC Var vii) and Nicholas *Wyldyng* of Salehurst (1554 WillsL).

Brook's Fm (6″), cf. *Broclonde* 1327 SR (p), *Brokesland* 1448 *Ct*. Clinch Green Fm (6″) is *le Clenchefeld* 1398 HMC Var vii, *Clenche Greene* 1521 *Ct*. Harlot's Wood (6″) is possibly to be associated with Thomas de *Hane(l)holte* (1332 SR) or *atte Haneholte* (1327 SR). Hoath Coppice (6″), cf. *Hothfield* 1216 Pens, *v.* West Hoathly *supra* 270. Limes Shaw (6″), cf. *Lyme strete*, *Lyme wood* 1575 *Ct*, *Lymes*, *Lymewood*, *Lymewish* 1630 SRS 14, 38. Marlpit Shaw (6″), cf. *le Marlyngge* 1398 HMC Var vii and *v.* Marling Place *supra* 386. Morley Fm is *Morle* 1429 BM. *v.* mor, leah. Park Wood (6″) *le Parke* (piece of wood called) 1396 HMC Var vii. Perryman's Cross (6″) is *Perymans Crosse* 1529 *Ct*. In 1445 *Ct* there is mention also of *Pirymans*, *Pirymannys gardyn*, all deriving probably from a former owner. Quickbourne, cf. *Quykbonecrouche* 1498 HMC Var vii. Probably named from one of the streams near it. Reach Wood may be the place called *Longreche* in 1276 Pens. The significance of the name is not clear.

Sedlescombe

Sedlescombe [selzkəm] 135 D 4

Salescome, *Selescome* 1086 DB, *Selescumba* t. Hy 2 (1361) Pat

Setelescumbe c. 1180 Pens *et freq* to 1281–95 Ch, *Satlescumbe* c. 1220 Pens (p)
Sedelescumbe, -combe 1205–16 BM *et freq* to 1342 Ipm
Sadelscombe 1316 FA
Sidlescombe 1340 NI, *Sydlyscombe* 1535 VE
Sedlescombe al. Sellescombe 1584 *Recov*, *Selscome* 1584 MarL

The persistent *e* suggests an origin for this name different from that of Saddlescombe *supra* 286. Professor Ekwall suggests that we have OE *sepel, setl*, 'seat,' hence 'valley of the seat or residence.'

Austford Fm is *Alkysford* 1483 Pens. For the personal name involved cf. Hawksbourne *supra* 227.

Chittlebirch Fm (6″)
Chitesbrich 1279 *Ass* (p)
Chitelbirch(e) 1281 Ch, 1380 Pat, *Chytelbyrche* 1296 SR (p)
Chitelbuch 1281 Ch, 1363 Pat (p), *Chiltebirche* 1418 Pat
Chetelisbirch 1288 *Ass* (p), *Chitelesbirche* 1327 SR (p)

This is probably a compound of bierce and the OE name *Cetol* which is found in the ME version of a Wiltshire charter (BCS 915) in the p.n.s *chetoles beorge, chetoles heafde*. The name is probably the English equivalent or even an Anglicising of the common Scandinavian *Ketel* and the source of the common later surname *Chettle*. Hence '*Cetol*'s *birch-tree*[1].'

Durhamford (6″) is to be associated with Luc. de *Deramford* (1296 SR, 13th *AOMB* 57). 'Ford by the deor-hamm.'

Footland Fm
Fodilant 1086 DB, *-land(e)* c. 1180 Pens, 1210–12 RBE, 1291 Tax, *Fodylonde* 1377 Pens
Fudiland(e) 1195, c. 1197, 1198 Pens, 1293 Ch (p), *Fudlond* 1535 VE

This name would seem to contain the same pers. element as Foddington (So), DB *Fodintona*, found perhaps in a diminutive form in the field-name *Fodelindenne* (1210) in Sussex. No such pers. name is known but it might be associated with OE *fōda*,

[1] One should note however the difficult *Chitelebym* (c. 1260 *LibA*), *Chutelbeme* (1372 SRS 31) which suggests the possibility of some association of the common word cietel, 'kettle, hollow,' and a tree-name, here beam.

'food,' which in ME is used in the sense 'race, offspring.' The full form must originally have been *Fōdingland*, i.e. 'Foda's land.' The *u*-forms are difficult to explain.

Hurst Ho is *Herste* 1086 DB, *Herst i Sedelescumbe* 1320 Misc. *v.* hyrst.

Swaile's Green is referred to in the phrase (*via a*) *Swale* (*usque Sedlescombe*) 1523 *Ct*. It is impossible to say what the *Swale* here is. It does not seem to be a stream.

Bartlet's Wood (6″)[1], Cryalls Wood (6″), Kemp's Wood (6″) and Moon's Wood (6″) are probably to be associated with the families of Alan *Berthelot* (1332 SR), Simon de *Criolio* (1160 Pens), John *Kempe* of Beckley (1327 SR) and Ada *le Mone* of Senlac (1296 SR).

LXII. GOLDSPUR HUNDRED[2]

Colespore 1086 DB, 1248 *Ass*, *Colspore* 1279 *Ass*, 1316 FA, *-spure* 1279 *Ass*, 1334 Ipm
Culespore 1180 P, *Kulespor* 1262 *Ass*, *Culspore* 1290 Pat, *Coulspor* 1265 Misc
Gulespore 1230 P
Gulspor(e) 1279 *Ass*, 1291 Pat

The site of the hundred meeting-place is unknown. The second element in the name would seem to be OE *spor*, 'track, footprint,' but no interpretation of the name as a whole can be offered. There is a Goldspur Wood in Mountfield which seems to contain the same name.

Beckley

Beckley 135 C 6

Beccanlea c. 880–5 (c. 1000) BCS 553
Beccalia 12th AD iii
Becheleya 1253 BM, *Beechele*, *Bechele* 1432 IpmR (p)

[1] In 1543 *Ct* there is mention of *Bertlett House*.
[2] It was divided into the four tithings or 'borghs' of Knelle, *Heighton*, Hope and *Wivelridge*.

Beckele(ye), *-kk-* 1261 *Ass et freq* to 1388 IpmR, *Becklee* 1340 NI, *-lye* 1588 MarL, 1617 *Recov*

'Becca's clearing,' *v.* leah.

Bellhurst is *Bellest* 1086 DB, *Belhurst* 1279 *Ass* (p), *-herst* 1320 Misc, *Beleshurst* 1296 SR (p), *Belshurst* 1440 FF (p), *v.* Bellhurst *supra* 456.

Glasseye Fm

Glesye 1189–99 Battle 40 *et freq* to 1332 SR (p), with variant spellings *-ie*, *-i*, *-y*, *Glesybregg* 1363 BM

This name offers difficulties which cannot yet be solved. It is difficult to dissociate the name from that of the quite distinct DB manor of *Glesham* (*Glesham* 12th Bello, *Gleshamme* 1279 *Ass*, 1332 SR (both p)) in which we have apparently the same first element with a variant second one. The element *gles* is always difficult to interpret. *v.* PN La 209 *s.n.* Gleaston and Addenda *supra* vi.

Heighton (lost). In 1248 (*Ass*) we have mention of a villata of *Heghton* in Goldspur Hundred and the same is referred to as *Hecton* (1296 SR), *Heghton* (1327, 1332 SR). In an Assize Roll of 1352 it is spoken of as *Heghton apud Oxenebrigg*. As it is associated in the Subsidy Rolls with Knelle in Beckley it is clear that the Oxenbridge in question must be that in Beckley. The name means 'high farm,' *v.* heah, tun.

Hope Fm is *Hope* 1262 *Ass et freq* to 1375 SAC 17, 69. *v.* hop, 'enclosure.' It was one of the 'borghs' of Goldspur Hundred.

Kitchenour

Cecinore 12th AD iii

Chekenora 1166 RBE (p)

Kechenore c. 1185 Pens (p) *et freq* to 1342 Ipm, *Keckenore* 1320 Misc

Cuchenore 1211 RBE (p), 1279 *Ass* (p), 1339 Misc

Kichinore c. 1220 Pens (p), *Kychenor* 1332 SR (p), 1428 FA, 1477 IpmR

'*Cycci*'s bank or hill,' *v.* ora and for the pers. name *v.* Kitchingham and Kitchenham *supra* 456, 478 and Kitchenham *infra* 532.

Knelle is *Cnoel* t. Hy 2 (1317) Ch, *Cnelle*, *K-* c. 1190 Pens (p) *et passim* to 1488 Ipm, *Knolle* 1262, 1288 *Ass*, (*atte*) *Knylle* 1301 *Ass*, *la Cnolle* 1302 RH (p), *Knulle* 1397 Pat, *Nell* 1724 B. *v.* Knell *supra* 169.

Ludley Fm is *Lodelegh* n.d. Battle 18, 1296, 1327 SR (p), *Loddelegh* 1320 Misc, *Ludleys al. Ludleys Yeard* 1610 SRS 14, 213, *Ludlow* 1823 G. '*Lodda*'s clearing,' *v.* leah, with a weak form of the pers. name discussed under Lodsworth *supra* 26.

Methersham

Maderesham c. 1185 Pens *et freq* to c. 1269 Pens, *Madreshamme* 1288 *Ass* (p), *-ham* 1291 Tax, 1364, 1417 Pens, *Madersham* 1288 *Ass* (p)

Med(d)resham 1279 *Ass*, 1296 SR (p), *Mederesham* 1320 Misc, *Medyresham* 1535 VE

Mardersham 1617 *Recov* (*VCH*)

'*Mæðhere*'s enclosure,' *v.* hamm and PN Wo 209 *s.n.* Madresfield.

Oxenbridge is *Oxenebrigg* 1279 *Ass* (p), 1293 Ch (p), *Oxenebrigg* 1352 *Ass*. The name seems self-explanatory but the place lies high and there seems no reason for a bridge. Possibly the farm takes its name from a bridge across the Rother, a mile to the east. There is the same difficulty about the topography of Oxenbridge in Iden *infra* 531, where again there can be no need of a bridge at the farm, though there are one or two streams near.

Watcombe Fm is *Wescumbe* 1248 *Ass*, *Wetescumbe* 1279 *Ass*, *Weatcumbe*, *Watecombe*, *Wettecumbe* 1279 *Ass* (p), *Watchecumbe* 1296 SR (p), *Vezcumbe* 1327 SR, *Wetecoumbe*, *Wytecumbe* 1332 SR (p). The forms forbid our interpreting this as *hwæte-cumb* 'wheat-valley.' Perhaps it is *Hwætes-cumb*, '*Hwæt's* valley.' For this pers. name cf. Whatlington *supra* 500.

Combe Shaw (6″), Gate Fm[1], Hoath Wood (6″), Woodgate House were probably the homes of John de *Cumbe* (1327 SR), Margery *atte Gate* (1296 SR), Simon *atte Hothe* (ib.), *v.* West Hoathly *supra* 270, and Martin *atte Wodegate* (ib.).

[1] *Gatecourt* 1503 FF.

Carpen Wood (6″), Hayes Fm[1], King's Bank, Roger's Wood, Turner's Wood (6″) and Weaver's Fm are probably to be associated with the families of Jacob *Carpayn* (1332 SR), Matthew *le Hay* (1296 SR), John *Kyng* (ib.), Richard *Roger* (1327 SR), Richard *Turnour* (ib.), and Gervase *le Weuere* (1296 SR).

Four Oaks is sò called in 1795 (GY) and is *Brownsmiths Oaks* in 1724 (B); *Brownsmith* is *Bromenesmythe* (sic) in 1320 (Misc) and is referred to in 1469 as the manor of *Brownsmyth* (Dawson), cf. Whitesmith *supra* 403. Massland Shaw (6″) is *Masillond* 12th AD iii. Moore's Wood (6″) is *Mores* 1495 *Add.*

Broomhill

Broomhill 135 D 9

Prunhelle 12th Bello, *Prunhill*, *-hull* 1201 Cur
Prumhell(e) c. 1200 BM Facs 61, 12th (1432) Pat, *-hill* 1201, 1203 Cur, 1205 FF, 1248 *AOMB* 18, 1250 AD ii
Promhelle c. 1195 Pens, c. 1200 BM (and *-hull*), 1200–5 Pens, 1320 Misc, *-hull* 1235, 1257 FF, 1276 Cl, *-hill* c. 1220 Pens
Bromhell, *Bromhull* 1279 *Ass*, 1322 Ipm
Promehill al. Bromehill 1648 *Recov*

Professor Ekwall suggests that we have here an Old South Saxon word *prume*, 'plum,' corresponding to the form found in OHG *pfruma*, Du *pruim*, MLG *prume*. Hence, 'plum(tree)-hill.' *v.* hyll.

Broomhill Creek (6″) is *Bromehill Cryke* 1595 D. Chittenden's Cottage is probably to be associated with the family of *Chittenden* found in Iden (1631), Icklesham (1634) and Udimore (1641), WillsL. Wallhouse Fm may have been the home of David de *Walla* (c. 1220 Pens), cf. *infra nouam Wallam* 1410 *Rental.* Wicks, The, cf. *le Wyke* 1410 *Rental.* *v.* wic.

East Guldeford

East Guldeford [gilfəd] 135 D 8

Newguldford 1508 *Ipm* (*VCH*), *New Guldeford al. Guldeford* 1511 Cicestr, *Est Guldeford* 1517 *Recov*, 1535 VE, *Est Guildford* 1583 *Ct*

[1] *Hayes al. Hayes Yeard* 1610 SRS 14, 213.

Guldefordsynnyng 1509 LP, *Guldeford Marsh* 1565 SRS 14, 113
Gulforth 1531 SRS 32, 128, *Gulford Marsh* 1610 Speed
Gilford 1598 MarL, *East Guilford* 1724 B

Mr W. D. Peckham notes for us an entry in the year 1505 in the Register of Bishop Fitzjames (f. 43). In that year "the church of New Guldeford, within the brook (*marisco*) commonly called *Guldeford Innyng*, now reclaimed from the sea and made dry land by Richard Guldeford, Kt., having been newly built at his expense," was consecrated by the Bishop and made into a parish church. The *Guldeford* family, who thus gave their name to the place, doubtless originally came from Guildford (Sr). *East* in contrast to that place itself.

Lamb's Fm and Wells' Fm (6″) are probably to be associated with the families of Stephen *Lambe* of Peasmarsh (1642 WillsL) or *Lamb* of Rye (a common name) and Alexander *Welles* (1552 Pat).

Wainway Wall (6″), cf. *Waynwaye Chanel* 1610 Speed, *Wanway* 1823 G. The Wainway was on the earthen wall by the channel. The wall came to be named after it and in turn gave its name to the channel (J.E.R.).

Iden

Iden 135 C 8

Idene 1086 DB *et passim* to 1535 VE, with variant spellings *-denne, -den*
Hiden 1204 Abbr, 1361 IpmR, *Hydēn* 1261 *Ass*

'Yew-tree swine-pasture,' *v.* iw, denn. The place lies high and cannot contain OE ieg, cf. Ebernoe *supra* 104.

Bosney is *Bosinhey* 12th AD iii, *Bosen(e)y* 1296 SR (p), 1304 HMC v. 503 (p), *Bosne* 1332 SR (p). '*Bosa*'s enclosure,' *v.* (ge)hæg.

Boonshill, Brabands Wood (6″) and Skinner's Fm are probably to be associated with the family of Simon *Bone* of Hope (1327 SR), Robert *Braban* of Playden (1480 Pens) and Edmund *Skynner* of Rye (1596 WillsL).

BARON'S GRANGE is *Barnegrange* 1537 LP, *Barne Graunge* 1617 SRS 19, 268, *Barn Grange* 1823 G. The modern form is corrupt. THE GROVE (6″) is *Little, Greate Grove* 1656 SAC 24, 233 and was the home of John de *Groue* (1296 SR). *v.* **grafa.** MOAT FM is *La Mote* 1321 Ch, 1327 SR (p), *La Moote* 1452 IpmR. There are the remains of a moat here. OXENBRIDGE is *Oxenebrigge* 1301 Ipm, *-bregg* t. Ed 2 IpmR, *Oxnebregge* 1331 HMC v. 508. Self-explanatory but *v.* Oxenbridge *supra* 528. THORNSDALE is *Thornedale al. Durndale* 1577 SRS 14, 90, *Durnedale otherwise Thornedale* 1577 SRS 3, 110.

Peasmarsh

PEASMARSH [pi·zmeʃ] 135 C 7

Pisemers(h)e, -y- 12th AD iii, 1247 Pat
Pesemers(h)e, -sse 1248 *Ass et freq* to 1535 VE, with variant spelling *Pesmersshe* 1308 Pat, *-marshe* 1420 IpmR
Peysmerche 1496 FF
Peasmershe 1588 MarL

'Marshy land where peas were grown,' *v.* **pise, mersc.**

BARLINE (6″)

Bereglynd(e) 1279 *Ass* (p), 1280 FF (p), *Berg-* 1279 *Ass* (p), 1296, 1332 SR (p), 1340 NI (p), *Breg-* 1332 SR (p)
Berghlynd 1288 *Ass* (p), *-linde* 1327 SR (p)
Berlinde 1327 SR (p), *Berelynde* 1391 HMC v, 512
Berklinde 1327 SR (p)
Breglynd 1332 SR (p)
Barlynde c. 1450 HMC v. 493

This is probably from **beorg** and *glind* (*v.* Glynde *supra* 352), hence perhaps, 'enclosure on the hill,' or alternatively **bære** and *glind*, hence perhaps 'swine-pasture enclosure.'

DINGLESDEN was perhaps the home of Adam de *Tingelden* (1279 *Ass*). The forms are scanty and difficult but the first element may be the same as that in Finglesham (K), *þenglesham* BCS 403. That seems to be a derivative of OE *þengel*, 'prince.'

EGGS HOLE is *Eggishale* in 1366 HMC v, 510. Possibly the '**healh** of *Ecg*,' but we should not have expected *Egg* in modern

English. Perhaps it is for *Ecgleshale* from the pers. name *Ecgel* (cf. Edgington *supra* 519) when the *g* might be stopped before the following *l*.

Flackley Ash (6″) is *Flekelai* 12th (1432) Pat, *Fleckele(gh)* 1288 *Ass* (p), 1296 SR (p), *Flekkelee* 1337 FF (p), *Flekkle* 1419 BM, *Flackley Ash* 1724 B. '*Flæcca*'s clearing,' *v.* leah and for the pers. name *v.* PN Bk 202 *s.n.* Flackwell.

Kitchenham

Checehā 1086 DB
Checenham 1279 *Ass*, *Kecen(e)ham* 1279 *Ass* (p)
Kechenham 1279 *Ass* (p) *et freq* to 1327 SR (p), *-hamme* 1328 Ch
Kichenham 1328 Ch

v. Kitchingham and Kitchenour *supra* 456, 527. The latter is close at hand.

Marley is *Merelege* 1275 FF. It is near the parish boundary and is probably from (ge)mære and leah.

Pelsham Fm

Ped(e)lesham c. 1200 Pens, 1279 *Ass* (p), 1296 SR (p), *-lis-* 1327 SR (p), 1331 *Add*, *-lishamme* t. Ed 1 HMC v, 507
Petelesham c. 1200 Pens, *Petlesham* 1304 HMC v, 503
Puddelesham 1279 *Ass* (p)
Pylsham 1392 *Ct*, *Pelsome* 1724 B

'*Pydel*'s ham(m).' Cf. Piddingworth *supra* 302.

Tillingham Fm

Tyllyngeham 1296 SR (p), *-ingham* 1307 HMC v, 504 (p), *-ynghame* 1381 *Ct*
Tillingeham 1327 SR (p), *-ingham* 1428 BM
Tylynghambregge 1405 *Ct*

'Ham(m) of the people of *Tila* (or *Tilli*),' cf. Tillingham (Ess), Ekwall, PN in *-ing* 130.

Wivelridge (lost)[1] is *Wyueregg'* 1248 *Ass*, *Wyuelerugg'* 1332 SR, *Wyueleregge* 1344 BM, *Welmeregge* 1539 LP. This is a com-

[1] One of the 'borghs' of Goldspur Hundred, comprising Tillingham, Pelsham, Barline etc.

pound of hrycg and the OE pers. name *Wifela* (*v.* PN Wo 247) or the noun *wifel*, 'weevil,' hence 'weevil-infested hill.'

Groves Fm (6″)[1], Hooker's Wood (6″), Shepherds, Winder's Fm (6″) and Woodlands Fm (6″) are probably to be associated with the families of John *a Groue* (1296 SR), William *Hokere* (1337 FF), Robert *Shepherd* (1547 LP), Wm *Wyndere* (1417 *Ct*), John de *Wodeland* (1296 SR).

Clayton Fm is perhaps to be associated with Adam de *Clotton* (1296, 1332 SR). The form is corrupt. Dew Fm is *Dews Fm* (1823 G) and is to be associated with John *atte Dywe* (1327 SR), i.e. John at the dew, apparently a nickname. Hazel Grove (6″) is *Haselgrove* 1547 LP. Shelley Wood (6″) is *Seligh al. Sedleys* 1610 *Ipm* (*VCH*). Wish Wood (6″), cf. Roger de *Weystwode* (1296 SR). *v.* wisc.

Playden

Playden 135 C/D 8

Pleidenā 1086 DB *et passim* to 1332 SR (p), with variant spellings *Pley-* and *-denn(e)*, *den(e)*, *Pleydon* 1279 *Ass*, *doune* 1316 FA, *Pleindenne* 1225 Pens, *Pleyn-* 1288 *Ass*
Plaidenam c. 1195 Pens, *Playdenne* 1340 NI, *Plaiden* 1379 IpmR, (*by Rye*) 1380 Pat
Pleaden 1610 Norden

'Plega's swine-pasture,' *v.* denn. The name *Plega* is not on independent record but would be a regular pet-form of OE names in *Pleg-*. 'Play swine-pasture,' i.e. where the animals sport, is also possible.

Saltcote (6″) [sɔ·kət] is *Saltcote* 1307 Battle Cust 21, *Saltecote* 1411 HMC v, 513, *Salcott al. Pleyden* 1629 SRS 19, 124[2], *Saltcote Hill* 1648 BM. This name and *Saltbarn* near by indicate the presence of former 'salt pans' in the parish.

[1] *Groves* 1575 SRS 3, 103.
[2] So also in Ogilby (1675), *Playden al. Salcote al. Plaistow*, the last name evidently being an attempt to associate Playden with the common word *play*. Lower (ii. 99) says 'the village has that singular alias of *Sauket* or *Saltcot* street.'

Boonsfield Ho (6″) is perhaps to be associated with the family of *Bone* (*v.* Boonshill *supra* 530). Brook's Gate (6″), cf. *ley brokes* 1419 *Ct*. *Brook* refers here to the flat marshland round Union Channel. Cliff Fm (6″) is *loc. voc. Cleves* 1419 *Ct*, *v.* clif. Houghton Green probably derives from a family named *Horton* who were living nearby in 1683 (*ParReg*). A field on the farm called *Horton field* preserves the more correct spelling of the name. White Kemp Sewer is possibly to be associated with the family of Richard *Kemp* (1296 SR). *Sewer* in the sense of watercourse for draining the marshes (*v.* NED *s.v.*).

LXIII. THE CINQUE PORT LIBERTY OF HASTINGS AND THE ANCIENT TOWNS OF WINCHELSEA AND RYE

Hastings

Hastings[1] 135 G 5

Hastingas 790 (12th) BCS 259, t. Wm 2 (1317) Ch
Hæstingaceaster 1050 D (c. 1100) ASC, c. 1100 Laws, *Hæstinga* Cnut, Harold 1 and 2 Coins
Hestingport Edw Conf Coins, *Hæstingaport* 1066 D (c. 1100) ASC, *Hestinga*, *Hestenga* c. 1080 *Bayeux Tapestry*
Hastinges, *-y-* 1086 DB, 12th Battle *et passim* to 1428 FA
Hæstinges c. 1100 ANG
Hasting, *-y-* t. Hy 2 (1271) Ch, 1232–4 Ch, 1308 Cl, 1334 Ipm, 1449 IpmR, 1535 VE, 1587 MarL, *Hasteng'* 1302 RH
Hastyngs 1342 Ipm

For this name *v.* Introd. xxiv and port, ceaster. *v.* Addenda *supra* vi.

Baldslow is *Baldeslowe* 1296, 1327 SR (p), 1340 NI (p), *-lawe* 1320 Misc, *Balteslow Beacon* 1610 Speed. For further forms see Baldslow Hundred *supra* 501. '*Beald*'s hill,' *v.* hlæw. For the pers. name *v.* PN Wo 187 *s.n. Balsford*.

[1] The present boundaries of Hastings include parts of the parishes of Fairlight, Ore and Hollington which were in the Hundred of Baldslow.

BULVERHYTHE

Bulwareheda t. Steph France, *Bulewar'* 12th AD iii
Buleworehethe 12th Bello, *Buleware-* 1250 Pat, t. Ed 1 and 2 BM, 1293 RBE, *-hithe* 1310 Ch, *-huth* 1334 Ipm, *Bulwareth* 1229 SAC 1, 15, *Bulwereheth* 1361 BM
Bolewarheiham, *-(e)heye* 1218 Pat, 1281 Ch, *Boluuareheth* 1283 Pat, *Bolewar(e)heth* 1280 Misc, 1325 FF, 1355 BM, *-hith* 1342 Ipm, *-wardeshethe* 1308 Pat
Burewarehethe 1229 Pat, *-wardeh'* 1231 Cl, *-waldehee* 1234Cl
Bolewarehute 1291 Pap
Bulverhethe, *Bolverhethe* 1430, 1496, 1519 *AsM*
Bulferith 1478 SAC 32, 119
Bulver Hyde Point 1587 SAC 1, 132, *Bulverhyde* 1672 MarL

The second element in this name is clearly OE hyð, 'landing-place, harbour.' The first is the OE gen. pl. *burhwara*, 'citizens,' and the whole name means 'harbour of the citizens (of Hastings).' Such a name has its exact parallel in the *portmonna hyð* (BCS 1094), the harbour of the men of the *port* or town of Southampton, now Hythe (Ha). For a similar compound we may compare Burmarsh (K), *Burcwaramersc* (KCD 732), the marsh of the *burhware* of Canterbury, which in the form *Borwardemerssh* (1313 Ch) shows a similar intrusive *d*. The *l* in many of the early forms is due to common AN confusion of *l* and *r*, especially in names containing a second *r* (IPN 106 ff.), cf. Bulphan (Ess), *Bulgeven* DB, *Bur(e)g(h)efen* 1243, 1247 FF, a compound of burh and fen[1]. Such confusion was specially likely in one of the Cinque Ports under the shadow of a great Norman Castle. Later there was also a confusion of *w* and *v*, cf. Valdoe and Fyning *supra* 78, 39.

GENSING (6″)[2]

Genesinges 12th France (p), *-ingges* 1281 Ch (p), *-ynges* 1363 Pat (p)
Ganesing 12th AD iii, *Ganstinghe* 1261 *Ass* (p)
Gen(e)sing(e) 1296 SR (p), 1320 Misc, 1327 SR (p), t. Ed 2 IpmR
Geneysyng 1296 SR (p)

[1] *Ex inf.* Mr P. H. Reaney.
[2] Only surviving in Gensing Gardens and Rd. There is also a Gensing Wood (6″) in Herstmonceux, which must take its name from this Gensing.

'The people of *Genesa*,' *v.* ing and for the pers. name *v.* Ekwall, PN in *-ing* 57. *v.* Addenda *supra* vi.

Minnis Rock (6″). The first element in this name appears as *le Menewes* in 1500 (HMC 13, App. iv) and *Mynnis* in 1657 (SAC 12, 196). It may be suggested that the *menewes* form is an error of transcription for *Menennes* and that we have here an example of the ME *menesse*, OE *gemænnes*, discussed *infra* 560.

St Leonards

ecclesia Leonardi de Hastynges 1279 *Ass*
vill. de Sco. Leonardo juxta Hasting 1288 *Ass*
Seynt Leonards 1557 SRS 19, 198

Self-explanatory.

Shornden Wood (6″) must have been the home of John de *Sarndenne* (1296 SR). *v.* scearn, denn.

Bourne Stream (6″) is *le Bourne* 1374 HMC xiii, App. 4. *v.* burna. Clive Vale is *Cleve* 1366 IpmR, *Clyffe Lands* 1578 SAC 13, 104 and was the home of Robert *atte Clyve* (1340 NI). *v.* clif. Great Ridge is *Rugges* 1452 Ipm. Tackleway (6″) is *le Tegill Wey* 1500 HMC xiii, App. 4.

Rye

Rye 135 D 8

Ria, *Rya* 1130, 1165 P *et freq* to 1232 Cl
(*on*) *Rie* t. Steph coins, *Rye*, *Rie* 12th AD iii *et passim*, *La Rye* 1222 Bracton *et freq* to 1379 IpmR
Rey 1535 VE, 1610 Norden

The name is a derivative of OE eg, and was so called from its island-site[1], ME *at ther ye*, having developed into *at the rye*. *v.* Addenda *supra* vi.

Cadborough, Gateborough (6″)[2]

Gadeberge 1215–35 Battle 43, *-berewe* 1262 *Ass*, *-bergh* 1296 SR, 1331 Pat, 1382 *Ct*, *Gateberwe* 1260 FF, *marsh of Gadebergh* t. Ed 1 HMC v, 505, *Gateberghe Marsh* 1514 Pens
Gatheberge t. Hy 3 HMC v, 503 (p), *Gateberg* t. Ed 1 HMC v, 505, 1296 SR, *Gattebergh* 1279 *Ass*

[1] Originally built on a rock-promontory separated from the mainland by marshes which until the 14th cent. were overflowed by the sea.
[2] Cadborough Fm is upon the hill, Gateborough Fm in the marsh below.

Cateberwe 1260 FF, *Catisbergh* 1288 *Ass*
Caresborough 1831 Map

This is probably *gāta beorg*, 'goats' hill,' *v.* gat, beorg, with later confusion of initial consonant.

HOLMDALE (6″) is possibly *Holm(e)dale* 1279 *Ass* (p). 'Holly-tree valley,' *v.* holegn, dæl.

LANDGATE (6″) is *Landgate Tower* in 1460 (HMC v, App). WATCHBELL STREET (6″), cf. *Watchbell Warde* 1625 (SAC 17, 133).

Rye Foreign[1]

LEASAM HO

Leuesham 1200 FF (p), 1455 FF
Leuelesham 1279 *Ass* (p), 1296, 1327 SR (p), (*juxta la Rye*) 1314 FF
Leueleshamme 1288 *Ass* (p)
Levelysham al. Levesham 1585, *Lewesham al. Levelysham* 1598 SRS 19, 275
Lesam 1675 Ogilby, *Lesham* 1724 B

The first element is apparently a diminutive formation from the OE pers. name *Lēofa*, hence '*L(ī)efel*'s ham(m).'

BOWLERS TOWN derives its name from one '*Bowler*' Banister who built the farm in the 19th cent. BRABAND'S FM probably derives from the same family as gave name to Brabands Wood in Iden *supra* 530. FAIRFIELD (6″) is *Fayrefyld* 1574 SRS 19, 124. Here St Bartholomew's Fair was held, near the site of St Bartholomew's hospital. LEA FM is *Legh* 1298 Ch, *Legh or Ligh* 1498 Ipm. *v.* leah.

Winchelsea

WINCHELSEA 135 E 7/8

Wencles t. Edgar Coin[2].
Winceleseia 1130 P, *-eie* 12th Battle
Winchenesel 1130, 1197 France, 1191 P, early Hy 3 BM

[1] The corporate liberty of Rye is within a larger area called Rye Foreign, which was a liberty for other purposes (J.E.R.).

[2] There may be other coin-forms for Winchelsea, but in their abbreviated forms it is difficult to distinguish the mints of Winchester, Winchcombe and Winchelsea.

portum Vincenesium 12th Ord
Winchelese(e) 1165 P *et passim* to 1342 AD vi, *Old Wynchelse* 1321 Ch, *Winchelsey* 1477 IpmR
Wincelsea 1673 MarL

The second element is clearly OE ea, 'stream.' The first element is probably a diminutive *Wincel* of the OE pers. name *Winece* (*v.* PN Bk 112 *s.n.* Winchendon). It should be borne in mind that this name was descriptive of 'Old' Winchelsea and not of its successor the 'New' Winchelsea on the hill of Higham *infra.*

Camber Castle

Camere 1375 Pat, *Camer* 1400 Pat
Portus Camera 1397, 1456, 1519 SAC 20, 225
Caumbre 1442 Pat, *le Caumber* 1451 ib., *Cawmbur* 1479 ib.
the Cambre c. 1450 HMC v, 491, 1512 LP, *le Cambre* 1483, 1488, *le Camber* 1487 Pat, *Camber Point* 1747 SAC 20, 380
the Combr' early 15th ECP

It is clear that in this name we have French *chambre*, AFr *cambre* (Lat *camera*), 'room,' applied to the confined space of a harbour. Cf. the name *La Chambre* (Joanne, *Dictionnaire Topographique s.n.*) given to an anchorage in Finisterre between the mainland and some islands. Cf. the somewhat similar use of OE *pynd* noted under Pen Hill *supra* 200.

Higham[1] St (6″) is *Iham* 1200 FF *et freq* to 1509 LP, with variant spelling *Ihamme*, *Ihomme* 1205 ClR, *Iham*, *Yhamme*, (*Little*) 1290, 1291 Pat, *Suthyhomme* 1339 SAC 28, 92, (*apud Wynchelse*) 1428 FA. This is the name of part of the cliff on which the new town of Winchelsea was built c. 1280. The name must be descriptive of a hamm on the island-like site of Winchelsea, the first element being eg. Cf. Ebernoe *supra* 104.

[1] Known as *Petit Iham*, it was in the liberty of the Cinque Ports and so extra-parochial.

THE ELEMENTS, APART FROM PERSONAL NAMES, FOUND IN SUSSEX PLACE-NAMES

This list confines itself for the most part to elements used in the second part of place-names or in uncompounded place-names. Under each element the examples are arranged in three categories, (*a*) those in which the first element is a significant word and not a pers. name, (*b*) those in which the first element is a pers. name, (*c*) those in which the character of the first element is uncertain. Where no statement is made it may be assumed that the examples belong to type (*a*). Elements which are not dealt with in the *Chief Elements used in English Place-names* are distinguished by an (n) after them. The list omits many of the minor names which appear to be of late origin.

ac (a) Rokes Row, Rookses, Rock (2) and one example of (b).
æcer Denniker, Halnaker, *Headacre*. **ærn** Waldron.
æsc Ash (2), Downash, Nash (3).
æwielle Awell. **æwielm** Newelm. **alor** *Foxearle* (?).
anstig Ansty. **apulder** Appledram.
bær(e) Barehurst (?), *Barley*, Horsebeer.
bærnet Barnet. **balke** ME (n) Quabrook.
bar Boreham, Boarzell. **beacen** (n) Beacon Hill.
beam Bemzells, Holbeanwood, Rumbeam.
bece (n) 'stream, valley,' (a) *Beach*, (b) 1, (c) Seabeach (?).
bece 'beech' (a) Beech (2), Burbeach (?), Cowbeech, (c) Seabeach (?).
beorg (a) Barline, Barpham, Burgh (2), Burghill, Crowborough, Flexborough, Frag Barrow, Frankbarrow, Gateborough, Rough Brow, *Rumbridge*, Swanborough, Wanbarrow, Wisborough, Woolborough, (b) 5, (c) Pulborough.
bere Burlands. **beretun** Barton, Buriton (?).
berewic Berwick. **bern** 3.
bierce (a) Birches, (c) Chittlebirch.
biercen Birchden, *Birchen Ersh*, Birchen Wood, Bursteye.
binde ME (n) Bineham, Bines Fm. **bing(e)** (n) Bingletts (?).
bleat (n) *Bleatham*.
boc Bucksteep, Buxshalls, Buckhurst (*freq*).
boga (n) Bow Hill. **boþ** Boothland. **bræc** Breach, Breechlands.
brædu (n) Brede, Broadhurst, Shulbrede.
brant Barnsnape, Brantridge. **bred** (n) Breadsell.
bremer (n) Bramber

brende, brente Burntland.
bridd (n) Birdham.
broc (a) Brook (20), Blackbrook(s), Bolebrook, East Hambrook, Holbrook, Horsebrook, Ibrook, Kidbrooke, Laybrook, Millbrook, Mudbrooks, Mullbrooks, Northbrook (2), Posbrook's, Ridgebrook, Southbrook, Swansbrook, Wellbrook, Wildbrooks, Woodbrook(e) (2), (b) 5, (c) 1.
brocc Brooksmarle, Broxmead. **broil** OFr (n) Broyle (2).
brycg Broadbridge (3), Elbridge, Ell Bridge, Fel Bridge, Felbridge, Forbridge, Goldbridge (2), Groombridge, Horsebridge, Kits Bridge, Knightsbridge, Knockbridge, Longbridge, Newbridge, Oxenbridge (2), Pennybridge, *Plotsbridge*, *Reddingbridge*, Rotherbridge, Shortbridge, Slaughter Bridge, Stanbridge, Stockbridge, Tan Bridge, *Wildbridge*, (b) 3, (c) High Bridge, Mock Bridge, Salmons Bridge.
bur Bower (2).
burh (a) Balmer, Barfold, Berry (4), Borough, Burfield, Burgh, Burgham, Burleigh, Burpham, Burwash, Bury (2), Chanctonbury, Oldbury, Shermanbury, Torberry, (b) 4, (c) Saxonbury.
burhsteall Bostal (2).
burhtun *Broughton*, *Norbelton*, Westburton (2).
burhware Bulverhythe.
burna (a) Albourne, Ashburnham, Bourne (2), Eastbourne, Ebernoe, Fishbourne, *Frostbourne*, Glyndebourne, Haslingbourne, Haybourne, Howbourne, Lambourne, Limbourne, Mitchborne, Nutbourn(e) (3), Shipbourne, Swanbourne, Wapsbourne, Westbourne, Winterbourne, (b) 4, (c) Crimbourne.
(ge)burscipe (n) Boship. **byge** *Hobby*.
byrgels Heathens' Burial. **bysc** Bish, Bush.
byxe Bexhill **cammoc** (n) Camick.
camp (a) Barcombe, Camp, Comp, Comphurst, (b) 2.
cant ME (n) Cant's. ***ceagga** (n) Chailey (?).
cealf Chaffields, Chalcroft (2), Chalder. **ceaster** Chichester.
ceole (n) Chilgrove (?).
ceorl Charlston, Charlton (3), Charlwood. **cild** Chilthurst.
clate Clothall's. **clere** ME (n) *Cleeres*.
clif Cliff(e) (2), Clive. ***clopp** (n) Clapham (2).
cnæpp Hardnip's, Knepp (2). **cniht** Knightsbridge.
cnocc Knock Hatch, Knockbridge.
cnoll (a) Kno(w)le (6), Nutknowle, Woodknowle, (b) 1, (c) 1.
***cnyll** (n) Knell(e) (2). **cofa** Covehurst.
coppede Cophall, Copyhall, Cowbeech.
cot(e) Calcot, Coates, Cote, Costell's Wood, East Court, Saltcote, Woodcote (2), Woodmancote (2).

coudraie OFr (n) Cowdray, Cowdry.
court OFr *Barecourt*, Court, French Court, *Oldcourt*.
crabbe ME (n) Crab, Crabbet. **cran (corn)** Cornes, Cornhill, Cranmer.
crawe Cralle (?), Crawfold, Crawley, Crowhurst.
crocc (n) Crockstead.
croft Chalcroft (2), Horncroft, Stubcroft, Wellcroft.
crog Crowham, Crowhurst.
crouche Critchfield (?), Crouch (2), Faircrouch.
crundel Crumble. ***cryde** (n) Creed (?).
***crymel** (n) Crumbles. ***crype** (n) Creep.
cu Keymer, Keynor. **cucu** ME (n) Cuckfield (?).
cumb (a) Carcombe, Combe (4), Coombe (7), Coombers, Coombes, Coombewick, Halcombe, Harting Combe, Hollycombe, Horn Combe, Motcombe, Ranscombe, Saddlescombe, Sedlescombe, Sheep Combe, Varncombe, (b) 13, (c) 3.
cyta (n) Kidbrooke, Kitehurst, Kits Bridge.
dæl (a) Dale, Daleham, Hendal, Hendall, Holmdale, Summerdale, (b) 1.
dal Doleham. **(ge)delf** Delves.
dell Arundel, Dell, Rowdell. **demmed** (n) Dumpford (?).
denn[1] (a) Birchden, *Brambleden*, Cowden (3), Danegate, Danehill, Danhill, Dann's, Deanhouse, Denne (2), Hammerden (2), Haselden, Iden, Maplesden, Playden, Reddins, Reedens, Reeding's, Riddens (2), Ringden, Riseden, Rounden, Rumsden, Sharnden, Shornden, Thornden, Varndean, (b) 10, (c) 1.
denu[1] (a) Dean (5), Deans (3), Greenden, Highden, Holedean, Marringdean, Preston, Sandyden, Standean, Swandean, (b) 12, (c) 4.
denn or denu Den Wood, Gosden, Hazeldean, *Hendon*, Holden, Summersdeane, (b) 2, (c) 1.
dic Mark Dyke, Reddyke, White Dyke.
dræg Drayton. **dryhten** (n) *Drigsell*.
dun (a) Bardown, Browndown, Down(s) (10), Findon, *Grovedown*, Highdown, Marden, Ramsdean, Slindon, Waterdown, (b) 4, (c) 1.
dyncge (b) Denges Barn. **ea** (b) Winchelsea.
eg (a) Bolney, Bradness, Danny, Eaton, Glasseye, Honey, Horse Eye, Horsey, *Iham*, Langney, Medmerry, *Northeye*, Nyton, Rayland's, Rise, Rye (3), Selsey, *Southeye*, Thorney (2), Weston's, (b) 7, (c) 2.

[1] These elements are often difficult to distinguish unless one has clear evidence of forms with double *n* or the topographical evidence is definitely against *denu*. The evidence as a whole is fairly clear that *denn* belongs only to areas which were once afforested.

egland Naylands, Neyland, Railland, Raylands.
ellen Elsted, The Neale.
ersc (a) *Birchen Ersh*, Burwash, Hazelhurst, Lagness, Selhurst, Socknersh, *Speldridge*, Stapleash, Starnash, (b) 6.
erþ Eartham. **esce** (n) *Cleeve Axe*. **fæsten** (b) Brinfast.
falod (a) Ashfold(s) (2), Barfold, Barn(s)fold (2), Birchfold, Buckfold, Chaffields, Cowfold, Crawfold, Danefold, Darwell, Durfold, Exfold, Frithfold, Hawksfold, Hurstfold, Ifold, Kingsfold (2), Lickfold (2), Linfold, Orfold, Petsalls, Poundfield, Ramsfold, Redfold, Rowfold, Rumbold, Sharnfold, Shernfold, Slinfold, (b) 13, (c) 3.
fealh Felpham. **feax** (n) Flexborough, Vox, Wax End.
feld (a) Barnfold (?), *Benefeld*, Benfield, Berryfield, Blackfold, Broomfields (2), Burfield, Castle Fields, Churchfield, Cuckfield, Eastfield, Fairfield, Field, Freshfield, Furzefield, Greenfield, Hartfield, Heathfield (5), Henfield (2), Highfield(s) (3), Ifield, Kingsfield, Lindfield, Lovel, Lovell's, Maresfield, Mayfield, Merryfield, Millfield, Netherfield, Ninfield, Northfield, Perryfield (2), Portfield, Rotherfield, Ryefield, Selsfield, Sheffield, Smithfield, Southfield, Spitalfield Staplefield, Streetfield, Watersfield, Westfield (2), Woodfield, (b) 11, (c) 2.
fenn Black Ven, Fenland, Vinnetrow. **feo(h)** (n) Faygate (?).
feorðung Farthing(s) (3). **fersc** (n) Freshfield.
fierd (n) Verdley.
fin Fincham, Findon, Fyning, Vinehall.
fliema (n) Flimwell. (ge)**flit** (n) Flitteridge (?).
flod Flood (2). **flot** (n) Float. **fodor, foðor** (n) *Fother*.
ford Blackford, Bradford, Brightford, Chilver, Cinderford, Dumpford, Durford, Durhamford, Forbridge, Ford, Fulfords, Holford, Iford, Leeford, Lydford, Lyford, Pickforde, Ratford, Redford, Rigsford, Rushford, Seaford, Slaughterford, Stafford, Stamford, Summerford (2), Twyford, Wickford, (b) 14.
forstall ME (n) Forstal. **friþstol** (n) *Freestoole*.
funta (a) Founthill, Frontridge, (b) 1, (c) 1.
furh (n) Highfure (?). **fyrde** (n) Treyford (?).
fyrhþ(e) Fatland, Frag Barrow, Frankbarrow, Freek's, Freezeland, Fright, Frithfold, Frith Hill, Frith's, Frithwood, Rowfant (?), Vert.
fyrnþe (n) Frant, Rowfant (?). **gærstun** Garston's, Gaston's.
gara Gore (3). **geac** Yorkhurst.
geard Yotham (?).
geat Ashgate, Downgate, Eastergate, Fishersgate, Gate (5), Lithersgate, Parkgate, Redgate, Rogate, Watergate, Westergate, Woodgate (2), (b) 1, (c) 1. **geoc** (n) Yokehurst (?).

glind (n) (a) Barline, Glynde, Glyne, Glynleigh, (b) Picknill.
gote ME (n) Goat (2). **græfe** Gravenhurst.
græfet, grafet Gravatt's, Greatwick, Grevatt's.
graf(a) Boxgrove, Graffham, Grove (14), *Heregrave*, Hollgrove, Hollingrove, Hookgrove, Michel Grove, *Polegrove*, Redgrove, (b) 1, (c) 1.
grene Green. **greot** Greatham.
grome ME (n) Groombridge. **grype** (n) Crypt.
gylden (n) Gillridge, Guildenhurst, Guilden Rd (?).
hæcc (a) Chuckhatch, Claphatch, Hatch (2), Hatches, Plawhatch, Prickett's Hatch, Sicklehatch, Westhatch, (b) 3 (late).
(ge)hæg (a) Brede High (?), Bushy, High Hurstwood, Highwoods, Horney, Roffey, Valdoe, (b) 1.
hæfen (n) Cuckmere Haven. **hæme** Strettington.
hæþ (a) Heath (9), Heathfield (5), Heyshott, (b) 1.
hætt (n) Hat Hill.
haga (a) Limbo, Priesthaus, Vinehall, (b) Beckhall.
ham(m) (a) Appledram, Ashburnham, Barham[1], Barkham, Barpham, Benhams, Bineham, Birdham, Blackham[1], *Bleatham*, Boreham, Broadham, Broomham[1] (2), Broomham (2), Buckham[1], Burgham, Burpham, Chestham, Clapham (2), Claverham, Crainham, Crowham, Daleham[1], Doleham, Durhamford, Eartham, Fareham, Felpham[2], Flexham, Graffham, Greatham, Grittenham, Ham[2] (12), Hams[2] (2), Hamsey[2], Higham[2], Higham, Horeham, Horsham, *Iham*[1], Kingsham (2), Lampham, Langham (2), Leamland, Longham, Malham[1], Mersham, Michelham, Middleham, Moseham, Newham, Newnham (2), Northiam[1], Nutham, Ockham[1], Offham, Oreham, Parham, Peckham, Rackham, Saltham, Selham, Shepham, Shoreham, Slaugham, Smallham, Snailham[1], Southam, Southerham, Springham, Stammerham, *Stockingham*, Stoneham[1], Streatham, Thakeham, Thornham, Waltham (2), Washingham, Wellingham, Westham[1], Withyham[1], Wrenham, Yotham, (b) 4 certain *hamm*, 12 probable *hamm* and 74 others, (c) 7.
hamsteall Homestall. **hamstede** Hempstead (3).
hamtun Hampnett (2), Littlehampton.
han Headhone, Marringdean, Medhone.
hangra Hangleton (2). **har(e)hune** (n) Arundel.
hassuc Hassocks.
***haþ** (n) Haywards Heath, High-hoad, Hoadley (2), Hoads (2), Hoadsherf, Hoards, Hoath (2), Hoathly (2), Hoddern, Hodore, Hodshrove, Horsmanshoad, Lywood, (b) Poppinghole.
heald (n) Hairley, Hanlye.

[1] Probable examples of hamm. [2] Certain examples of hamm.

healh (a) Barkhale, Clothall's, Hale (5), Hall (?), Moor Hall, Pookhill, Tinghale, Willowhale, (b) 6, (c) 1.
heall Cophall, East Hale, Hale Hill, Hall, Hallgate, *Southall*.
hecg *Hedgland*. hege Faygate (?). henge (n) *Henge*.
heolstor (n) Hylters.
hese (a) Heaseland, *Heys*, Northease, Southease, (b) 1, (c) 1.
hid Hide, Hyde (3), Hyffold, Idehurst.
hindberie (n) Imberhorne. hiwan (n) Hewenstreet.
*hiwun (n) Heene (?).
hlaw, hlæw (a) Lewes, (b) Baldslow, Cudlow, (c) Sedlow.
hlidgeat Leggatt, Latchett's.
hlinc (a) Buckland, Crowlink, Linch (2), Links (2), Stonelink, (b) 1.
hlið (a) Leithe, Lithersgate, Lydwick, *Lythe*, Underley, (b) 2.
hlose Loose, Stuckles. hlot (a) Loats Lane, Lovel, Lovell's.
hlype Hindleap.
hoc Hook(e) (16), Hookshole, Ripshook, Rowhook, (b) 2.
hoh (a) Ebernoe, Hoe (5), Hooe, Houghton, How, Howick (2), (b) 2.
holegn Holmbush, Holmdale, Holme, Holmhill, The Holms, Holmsted, Homestreet.
holh (a) Hole (3), Honer, Honey, Oldhole, Sokenholes, (b) 1.
holt (a) Boxal, Buckholt (2), Buckwell, Hazelholt, Holt (3), (b) 2, (c) 2.
hop (a) Hope(s) (2), Hophouse, (b) 2.
horn (a) Horn Combe, Horn (3), Horns, Imberhorne, Woodhorne (2), (b) 3.
hraca (n) Rake. hragra (n) Raughmere (?).
hreac (n) Rackham (?). hreod Ratford.
hrycg (a) Brantridge, Clearhedge, Derridge, Eridge, Fair Ridge, Flitteridge, Frontridge, Gillridge, Iridge, Langridge, Lentridge, Pannelridge, Pickeridge, Ridge (4), Rigg, Rudgwick, Tickerage, Tickeridge, Verridge, (b) 4, (c) 1.
hryding *Baynardruding*, *Reddingbridge*. hufe (n) Hove.
hwelp Whelpley. hylde, hielde Bugshill, Hilders, *Sandhill*.
hyll (a) Barrow Hill, Black Hill, Boarzell, Bow Hill, Branshill, Brockshill, Broomhill, Bugsell, Burgh Hill, Cornhill, Crockerhill, Foxhole, Green Hill, Hamsell, Hellingly (?), Hill (7), Hornshill, Hungerhill, Moonhill, Sand Hill, Steephill, Terrible Down, (b) 7.
hyrne Adversane, Cansiron (?), Horne's, Hurlands (2).
hyrst (a) Akehurst, Ashurst (5), Barehurst, *Bishopshurst*, Blackhurst, Blakehurst, Broadhurst (2), Brockhurst (2), Broomhurst, Buckhurst (3), Chilthurst, Coneyhurst, Coolhurst, Covehurst, Crockhurst (2), Crowhurst (3), Dunhurst, Ew-

hurst (3), Fernhurst, Greenhurst, Guildenhurst, Harehurst, Hawkhurst (2), Henhurst, Herst, Hollist, Horsebridge, Horselunges, Hurst (14), Idehurst, Isenhurst, Kithurst, Landhurst, Langhurst (3), Lankhurst (2), Linthurst, Madehurst, Maplehurst, Midhurst, Milkhurst, Northurst, Nuthurst, Oakhurst (2), Okehurst, Parkhurst (3), *Ramshurst*, Renhurst, Roundhurst, Salehurst, Sharpenhurst, Slathurst, Slifehurst, Snathurst, Songhurst, Spithurst, Stonehurst, Tablehurst, Ticehurst, Tilkhurst, Wallhurst, Weyhurst, Whithurst, Whitters, Woodhurst, Yokehurst, Yorkhurst, (b) 26, (c) 8.

hyð Bulverhythe, Heath.

ing Bramble Bottom, Fyning, Hazeldean, *Withering*.

ing(a) (a) Goringlee[1], Haslingbourne[1], Hellingly[1], Raffling Wood[2], Shillinglee[1], Vinnetrow[1], (b) 39 compounds with **broc, denn, denu, fal(o)d, feld, ford, hliþ, hoh, hrycg, hyll, hyrst, leah, lund, þorn, wic, wielle, worþ.**

ing(a)ham(m) (a) *Stockingham*, Washingham[2], Wellingham[1], (b) 14, (c) 2.

ingas (b) 41, (c) 4.

ing(a)tun (a) Dankton[1], Funtington[2] (?), Hollington[1], (b) 59.

inland (n) Inlands. **inn** (n) *Netherin*, North End, Southings.

isen (n) Isenhurst.

lacu (a) Lake, Rushlake, *Senlac*, Shiplake, (b) 1.

lad Lydford (?).

læs Cowlease, Tegleaze. **lam** Lampool (?).

land (a) Bedlam, Beechland, Beldhamland, Blackland, Brookland(s) (2), Burlands, Burntland, Churchlands, Deanland, Eastland (2), Fatlands, Fieldland, Fryland, *Hedgland*, Highland, Highlands (2), Hill Land, Holland, Hurlands (2), Knowlands, Lealands, Leamland, Leyland, Maidlands, Marland(s) (2), Moorland, Muslins, Nepland, Newlands, No Mans Land, Northland(s) (3), Oldlands, Penland, Postland, Racklands, Rapeland, Redgeland, Redland(s) (5), Rocklands, Rowland, Sharelands, Spurland, Stilland, Wellen's, Westerland, Westland (3), Whitelands, Wicklands, Woodlands (2), (b) 3, (c) 6, together with 72 examples of *land* added to the name of the post-Conquest owner or holder.

leac Lickfold (2). **leactun** Laughton.

leah (a) Apsley, Ashleigh, Barklye, Bartley, Bentley, Bexhill, Broomlye, Burleigh, Cralle (?), Crawley, Downley (2), Dunly, Early, Earnley, Fairlight (2), Glynleigh, Goatley, Goringlee, Gravelye, Hailey, Hairley, Hanlye, Harley, Hellingly, Henley (3), Highleigh (2), Hoadley (2), Hoathly (2), Horleigh, Horsley, Ketley, Langley (2), Lay (2), Lea, Lee (5), Leigh (3),

[1] Some forms with *inga, inge*. [2] No forms with *inga, inge*.

Ley, Lye (2), Markly, Marley (3), Morley (3), Nutley (2), Oakleigh, Ockley, Petley, Rendlie, Ripsley, Shelley, Shillinglee, Shipley, Sidley, Somerley, Spitlye, Stanley, Timberley, Truleigh, *Turfleigh*, Twisly, Verdley, Wattlehill, Whelpley, Whiligh, Whyly, Woolfly, (b) 29, (c) 11.

mægþe, magoþe (n) Mayfield. (ge)mæne Manhood.

(ge)mænnes (n) Minnis.

(ge)mære Marden, Marley, Marringdean, Merryfields (2).

mæþel (n) Madehurst. mapuldor Maplesden.

mearc Mark Cross (2), Mark Dyke, Marker, Markly, Mark Street, Shiremark.

medeme (n) Medmerry. meoluc Milkhurst. meos Miswell(s).

mere (a) Balmer, Elmer, Falmer, Keymer, Limmer, Marehill, Mareland, Marley, Meers's, Mersham, Raughmere, Ringmer, Stanmer, Tangmere, (b) 7, (c) 1.

mersc (n) *Deepmarsh*, Marsh (5), Merston, Peasmarsh, Salt Marsh.

micel Michel Grove, Mitchborne. mona (n) Moonhill (?).

mor Bramber, Bremere, Broomer, Cranmer, Moor (8), More.

morgen-giefu (n) Morgay. (ge)mot Motcombe.

mote ME (n) Moat, Moatcroft. muþa *Hormouth*.

*mylde (n) Rodmell. mynster (b) Lyminster.

neat Nutley. nige, niwe Nye (3), New (8). nymen (n) Ninfield. ofen (n) Noven. *ofhylde (n) Navant.

ofer (a) *Bestnover*, High and Over, Nore, Orfold, Overhill, Southover, Stanover, (b) 1.

ora (a) Chalder, Cornes, *Grey Nore*, Hodore, Honer, Keynor, Marker, The Nore, Nowhurst, Ore, Oreham, Owers, Rowner, *Sandore*, *Sidnor*, (b) 6, (c) 1.

palent (n) Pallant. peac (n) Peckham, Peke's (?).

pearroc Park (14), Parrock. penn Pen Land.

*perric (n) Perching. peru (n) Parham. pic (n) Pyecombe (?).

pigge ME (n) Pickeridge, Pickforde.

pise Peasmarsh, Posbrook's.

plega Playden (?).

plegstow Plaistow. plot *Plotsbridge* (?).

pol Brapool, Lampool, Lychpole, Pool.

pollede ME (n) Poulter's.

port *Lamport*, Landport, Portfield.

pot Pothill. *prume (n) Broomhill.

puca *Polegrove*, Pookhill, Pookreed, Poppets, Puckscroft, Puckstye.

pund Newpound, Pound (3). pundfold (n) Poundfield.

pyll Pell.

*pynd (n) Monkyn Pin, Pen Hill, Penland (2), Pinland, Pound.

pyrige (a) Perry (2), (b) 1.
pytt (a) Petsalls, Pett, Pit(t) (3), Poppets, Sandpit, Stonepit, Woolpack, (b) 1.
quabbe ME (n) Quabrook. **queche** ME (n) Cotchford.
ra(h) Raughmere (?), Rogate. **ræw** Forest Row.
***ric** (n) Glynde Reach.
ridde Reddyke, Redfold, Redland(s) (5), Reedens, Reeding's, Riddens (2).
***ried** (n) (a) Ashreed, Ashreeds, Broadreed, Foulride, Hayreed, Oakreeds, Pookreed, Reed, The Reeds, Shipreed, (b) 4.
ripp (n) Ripe.
***rispe** (n) Ripshook, Ripsley.
rip Broad Rife, Fullingmill, *Pucksroad*. **rod** Shiprods.
rokke ME (n) Rocks, Stonerocks. **ruelle** OFr (n) Rewell.
rum Rumbeam, Rumbold, Rumsden.
rymed (n) Rendlie, Renhurst, Roundhurst. **rysc** Long Reach.
***ryscet** (n) Rushetts. **ryt** (n) Rat.
sadol (n) Saddlescombe.
***sængel** (n) Chancton (?), *Single Park*, Singleton.
sænget (n) Saint Hill (?), St Ives.
sæte Exceat. **sand** Sands (2), *Sond*, Ups and Downs.
sceaga Eastshaw. **sceald** Shadwell, *Shomer*.
sceap Shipley, Shiprods, Shopwyke. **sceapwæsc** Sheepwash.
scearn Sharnden, Sharnfold, Shernfold, Shornden.
scearp Sharpenhurst.
sciete (n) Heyshott, Sheetland.
***sc(e)orf** (n) Hoadsherf, Hod-shrove.
***scrippa** (n) Shripney (?). **scrobb** Shrub.
***scydd** (n) (a) Bowshot, (b) 2.
scylf (a) Shelley, Shillinglee, Shovelstrode, Shulbrede, (b) Paxhill.
***scylfre** Shover's. **sealh** Salehurst. **seðel** Sedlescombe.
sele Sele, Selhurst, Selsfield, Wassell.
***(ge)sella** (n) Bemzells, Breadsell, Buxshalls, *Drigsell*, Yorkshire.
seohtre Sefter. **seolh** (n) Selsey. **seten** (n) Oxteddle (?).
sid Sidley. **sielling** (n) Sullington.
slæd (a) Slade (3), Sladeland, (b) 1.
slah Slaugham. **slahtreo** (n) Slaughter(s) (3), Slaughterford.
sliete (n) Slathurst, Sluts. ***slind** (n) Slinfold.
***slinu** Slindon. **slipe** ME (n) Slipe. **sloh** Slough.
slyf (n) Slifehurst. **smeagel** Brooksmarle, Broxmead.
***smol(e)** (n) *Smoles*.
snad (n) Snathurst. **snægl** Snailham.
snape ME (n) Barnsnape, Snape (2), Snapelands, *Sneps*.
socen (n) Socknersh, Sokenholes. **sol** Soleland.

spær Rusper, Sparr (2), Sparwood, Spurland.
sped (n) Spitlye. speld (n) *Speldridge*.
spic (n) *Mispies*, Poles Pitch. spring (n) Springham.
stæger (n) Stair Bridge.
stæne (n) Stains, Stein, Steine, Steyning (?).
stan (a) Mallingdown, Stone (5), Whitestone, (b) 2.
stapol (a) Staple (2), Stapleash, (b) 1. steall Stallhouse.
*steap (n) (a) Bucksteep, (b) 1. stearn (n) Starnash.
stede (a) Binsted, Buxted, Crockstead, Elsted, Grinstead (2), Hickstead, Holmsted, Horsted (2), Minsted, Stansted, Worsted's, (b) 2, (c) 1.
steddle ME (n) Costell's, Hundredsteddle (2).
steor (n) Stafford.
stig (a) Bursteye, Casteye, Puckstye, Puxty, (b) 2.
stigel Stile Place, Stilland.
stiorf (n) (b) Purster, (c) Dixter. stoc Stoke (3).
stocc Barnstake, Blackstock (2), Rawstick, Stock(s) (2), Stoughton, Woodstock, (c) 1.
stoccen Stockbridge.
storc (n) Storrington.
stow Moustows. stræl (n) Streel(e) (3).
stræt Broad Street, Cade Street, *Farnstreet*, Green Street, Hewenstreet, Lordine Court, Mark Street, Streat, Streatham, Street, Street End, Streetfield, Strettington.
*streac (n) Homestreet, Streak's.
strod (a) Shovelstrode, Strood (10), Stroud, Strudgate, Strudgwick, (b) 3.
stubb Stubb Hill, Stubcroft.
*stumbel (n) Stumbleholm (?), Stumblewood, Stumlets.
sumor Somerley, Summersdeane. suþerra (n) Southerham.
swan Swanborough, Swanbrook (?), Swandean.
sweora Swares, Swear.
swylle (n) Swale Bank.
syle (a) Selham, (b) Brinksole.
tang Tangmere.
tavel ME (n) Tablehurst (?).
teag Antye, Brambletye, Gravetye, Holtye, Langtye, *Lavertye*, St Ives, Tickeridge, Tye (4).
tegge ME (n) Tegdown, Tegleaze.
telga (n) Sweetwillow, Tilkhurst. þæc (n) Thakeham (?).
þel Theale. þelbrycg Elbridge, Ell Bridge, Felbridge.
þille (n) Dill. þing Tinhale (?).
þorn (a) Copthorne, Leythorn, Thorn(e) (3), (b) 3.
þrocc (n) Drockmill. ticcen Ticehurst, Tickerage.
tilthe ME (n) Tiltwood.

timber Newtimber, Nyetimber (2), Timberley.
tod (n) Todhurst (?). **tord** (n) Terrible Down, Terwick.
torr Hounster, Torberry.
tote ME (n) Toat (2), Tote (2), Tott.
***trædding** (n) Trotton (?).
treow (a) *Light Row*, Poulter's, Treyford, Vinnetrow, (b) 2, (c) 1.
tryndel (n) Trundle.
tun (a) Ashton, Bishopstone, Charlston, Charlton (3), Clayton (2), Compton (2), Denton, Dittons, Drayton, Eason's, Easton, Eaton(s) (2), Hangleton (2), Heighton (3), Horton, Houghton, Hurston, Kingston (4), Littleton (2), Merston, Middleton (2), Milton, Norlington, Norton (3), Nyton, Plumpton, Preston (4), Ruston, Singleton, Storrington, Strettington, Sullington, Sutton (3), Town, Townhouse (3), Town Row, Upperton(s) (3), Walton, Westerton, Westmeston, Weston's, West Town, Wootton (2), (b) 22, (c) 5.
tunsteall Tunstall. **turf** (n) *Turfleigh*.
twisla Tweazle, Twissell's. **twist** (n) Twisly, Twist.
uppe (n) North End, Westup (2). **ute** (n) *Westout*.
vale ME (n) Vale.
***wæsse** (n) Washingham.
wæter (n) Broadwater, Southwater, Water Fm.
weald Valdoe, Waltham (2), Weald.
wealh Wallhurst, Walton ***wedering** (n) *Withering* (?).
welig Willowbed, Willowhale. **wenn** (n) Wanbarrow.
wer Wassell, Weir. ***werpels** (n) Wapsbourne.
wic (a) Aldwick, *Barpham Week*, Coombewick, Crabbet, Eastwick, *Endlewick*, *Feldwycks*, Gatewick, Gotwick (2), Greatwick, Hazelwick, Honeywick, Howick (2), Lydwick, Lynwick, Newark, Newick (2), *Northwick*, Rudgwick, Sedgwick, Shopwyke, *Smithwick*, Southwick, Strudgwick, Terwick, *Thornwick*, *Upwick*, Wick (10), Wicks, (b) 7, (c) 1.
wicham Wickham (2), Wyckham.
wielle (a) Adder Wells, Banwell, Blackwell, Broadwell, Burrell's, Colwell, Crowell, Flimwell, Hartwell, Hewells, Holywell, Loudwell, Ludwell, Miswells, Potwell, Shadwell, Thornwell, Well (4), (b) 7, (c) 1.
wig (n) *Patchway*, Whiligh, Whyly.
wilde Wellen's, *Wildbridge*, Wildbrooks.
wisc (a) Buckwish, Buddlewish, Glydwish (?), Weeks's, Wisborough, Wish (4), Wishdown, (b) 2.
wist (n) Downash. **wiþer** Worsted's. **wiþig** Withy.
woh Offham, Woodknowle.
worþ (a) Cotchford, Danworth, Haywards Heath, Littleworth, Ockford, Smithers, Thistleworth, Worth (3), (b) 26.

*wræst (n) Wrest. wrið Easewrithe, Reeth.
wudu (a) Birchen Wood, Brookwood, Charlwood, Colwood, Combe Wood, Fore Wood, Greenwood, Hazelwood (2), Highwoods, Homewood (4), Iwood, Kingswood (2), Manhood, Newoods, Northwood (2), Nyewoods, Prestwood, Raffling Wood, Ridgewood, Shortwood, Southwood (2), Sparrwood, Steepwood, Underwood, Wish Wood, Wood (3), *Wowood*, (b) 2, (c) 1.
yfre (a) River, Riverhall (2), Riverhill, Rivers, Wheat River.

NOTES ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF THESE ELEMENTS

A few notes on the distribution of certain p.n. elements may be given but as the comparative material for other counties is not (except in one or two cases) complete as yet, the remarks can to some extent be only tentative.

beorg is used both of a hill, e.g. Crowborough, and of a barrow, e.g. Hunters' Burgh, *Rumbridge*.

broc is much more common than in any county hitherto dealt with. This is because *brook* is used in Sussex not only of a stream but also of a water-meadow or low marshy ground, a use found also in Kent. For its use in the sense 'meadow-land,' cf. the quotation *s.n.* Stumlets Wood *supra* 375. As might be expected the words with this element are all names of unimportant places.

burh as in Burpham occasionally represents an ancient *burh* or borough, or, as in Cissbury, an ancient encampment or earthwork; very rarely if at all does it seem to be used in the later manorial sense of *bury*.

dæl. In the use of this element Kent and Sussex go together as against the south and south midlands generally, where the element seems to be unknown.

denn. Kent and Sussex are the great homes of this element because of the large areas of ancient woodland and we have no definite evidence for its use in other areas. It is often difficult however to distinguish it from denu, *v. supra* 541 n.

fal(o)d. Sussex and Surrey (in the parts adjoining the Rape of Arundel) are the great homes of this element, elsewhere it is found but rarely. Of the fifty or so examples of it in the county, thirty-two belong to the Rape of Arundel and seven to Bramber Rape, and all are in the Wealden area. In Surrey there are none to the north of the Downs and none in Farnham Hundred, a sandy waste.

feld. The proportion of names with this element is high as was to be expected in this county, for the *felds* to a large extent represent the clearings in the woodland. It is curiously rare in the Rape of Arundel; perhaps the more common term here was fal(o)d, *v. supra* 550.

geat. The considerable number of *gate*-names is probably due to the system of enclosures in the woodland areas. Similarly we have a good number of hæcc-names. The enclosures themselves account (beside the fal(o)d names) for a few in (ge)hæg.

ham and hamm. Sussex, Kent and Surrey form a group of counties in which *ham*-names are much more common than in any other part of England except in the group Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, with Essex standing between the two groups both numerically and topographically. It is very difficult to distinguish between those names which have ham and those which have hamm, except in those places called *Ham* pure and simple, where the ME forms always have double *m*. The little OE evidence that we have makes the distinction more rather than less difficult. In Bosham we should never suspect a *hamm*-name were it not for the one form in Bede, nor should we in Felpham, apart from the one early form, viz., that in King Alfred's Will. The same is true of Hankham and Ersham. None of these forms are derived from originals, but if confusion could arise as early as the Moore MS of Bede it is clear that there was no longer any distinction in the popular mind between ham 'homestead' and hamm 'enclosure.' It should perhaps be noted that, apart from Bosham and Felpham, names other than the simple *Ham*-names show hardly a trace of spellings with *hamm* in the four western rapes. It is only in Pevensey and Hastings that they become common. It is also very doubtful if hamm is used in Sussex of land within the bend of a stream. Occasionally as in Hamsey it looks like it, in many others the topography is definitely against it and the probability is that it is only a chance that *Ham*sey is by a river-bend. The great majority are low-lying, but one or two, like Ham in Burwash, are definitely on high ground. The element ham(m) is commonest in the Rape of Hastings and curiously rare in that of Lewes, only seven examples out of some 200 occurring here.

hlaw is very rare as it is indeed throughout Surrey, Kent and Hampshire. hlæw is found once in Lewes.

hoc is specially common, especially in an uncompounded form.

hyrst is widespread throughout England but is specially common in Sussex and Kent.

ing. Four examples of sing. names in *-ing*, in addition to those discussed by Ekwall (PN in *-ing* 1–23) have been noted.

ing(a). Of the places with medial *ing* the only one in *ingham* found in an OE document, viz. Beddingham, has *-inga-*. Of the others, Aldingbourne has *-ing-*, Chiddingly and Goringlee have *-inga-*, Annington (with dun) has *-inga-*, *Bidlington* and Washington have *-inga-*. All the *-inga-*names show *-inge-* frequently later while Aldingbourne shows occasional *-inge-*. Names in *ton* with medial *-ing-* show persistent *ing* rather than *inge* in the great majority of cases, pointing to earlier *ingtun* rather than *ingatun*.

ingas. Only three further examples of names of the type viz. Filching, Lippering and a second Peppering, have been added to the list in Ekwall (*op. cit.* 54–65). These names are distributed very evenly through the county. Except in the west of the county they are generally within a few miles of the coast, only very rarely being found on the Downs or to the north of them, as in Fulking, Perching, Poynings, Ditchling and Filching. In the west of the county we have however Didling, Glatting, Harting, Iping and Woolbeding to the north of the Downs. In mid-Sussex we have the one exception of Fletching right up in the Weald, while in East Sussex Brightling and Peppering Eye are a fair way inland.

ing(a)ham(m). To the *ingham*-names enumerated by Ekwall (*op. cit.* 130–1) have been added Chalkham, Hardham, Nunningham, Ruttingham, Washingham and (probably) Bodiam, Padgham, Padiam and Udiam, while Kitchingham goes out. There are none in the Rape of Chichester. In Arundel Rape we have Hardham, Pallingham and Washingham all on the Arun. In Bramber Rape we have Erringham on the Adur. There are none in the Rape of Lewes but in Pevensey Rape we have Chalkham, Beddingham and Wellingham on the lower Ouse with Ruttingham in Fletching right up in the Weald and Sessingham on the Cuckmere. In the Rape of Hastings we can make no such clear topographical arrangement. Etchingham (high up the Rother) and Glottenham are well up in the Weald and Nunningham is on its southern edge. Tillingham and Billingham have ready access to the sea and so has Padiam on the Brede River. Bodiam, Padgham and Udiam all lie on the Rother, but a good many miles from the sea.

ing(a)tun. It is to be noted that in the vast majority of cases these are formed from pers. names. This was clearly a commonly recognised method of formation.

land is very common indeed but only as a rule in names of minor importance, and very rarely indeed in composition with old pers. names.

leah, as was to be expected in this forest-area, is very common. It seems to be very much more common in Surrey and Sussex than in Kent.

ora. This distinctively south-country suffix, not known north of Bucks, Berks, Oxon and Pershore in Worcestershire and lacking in Essex, is fairly common in Sussex.

pearroc is very common in uncompounded form. It denotes as a rule a small enclosure.

scydd, (ge)selle and snad. The use of these terms is definitely a link with Kent.

stede. This county goes with Essex, Kent and Surrey, though not to so great an extent, in its use of the element stede. It usually gives name to a place of some importance.

tun. There are numerous examples of this element but Sussex belongs to the group of counties in east and south-east England where the proportion of such names is definitely lower than elsewhere. In a number of names like Townhouse (Slinfold), Town Littleworth, Town Place (Horsted Keynes), Town Row, West Town (Hurstpierpoint) as seen by the early forms we have the word tun still used by itself in ME in the form *toune* to denote an isolated farmstead.

wic is fairly common, much more common than in Kent. With this agrees the fact that it is less common in Pevensey than in the more westerly rapes and unknown in Hastings Rape except once in Heathfield and once in Guldeford and in one example of *Wickham*.

worþ is fairly common, much more so than in Kent. Here again it is comparatively rare in the Rape of Hastings.

PERSONAL NAMES COMPOUNDED IN SUSSEX PLACE-NAMES

Names not found in independent use are marked with a single asterisk if their existence can be inferred from evidence other than that of the particular place-name in question. Such names may be regarded as hardly less certain than those which have no asterisk. Those for which no such evidence can be found are marked with a double star.

Æcci (Ashcombe), *Æddi* (Adsdean), *Aefic*, **Aefi* (Avisford), *Ælfrǣd* (*Alversham*), *Ælfrīc* (Alfriston), *Ælfrūn* (f) (*Auronehelle*), *Ælfsige* (Alciston), *Ælla* (Allington), **Æmbre* (Ambersham), *Æmela* (Amblehurst), *Æsc* (Ashington), **Æscel*

(Ashling), *Æþel* (Atlingworth), *Æþelbeorht* (*Albursham*), *Æþelhere* (Atherington (?)), **Ange(n)mǣr* (Agmerhurst (?), Angmering (?)), *Anna* (Annington), **Anneca* (Ancton), **Anta* (St Anthony's Hill), ***Ap(p)a* (Awbrook), **Ap(p)el* (Applesham), **Assa* (Asham), *Bac(c)a* (Paxhill), *Bada* (*Baddingmere*, Badland, Bathurst), *Bæbbe* (f) (Bepton), **Bæbbi* (Babsham), **Bæcci* (Batchmere's), *Bǣda* (Batworthpark, *Bedford Well*), *Bǣga* (Bainden, Baycombe, Bayham, Byworth), **Bǣrel(a)* (Birling), **Bætel* (Batsford), *Bal(l)a* (Balneath (?)), *Bēada* (Beddingham, Beeding), *Beadda* (Bassell's), **Beadeca* (Barkfold), *Beaduheard* (*Badhurst*), *Beald* (Baldslow, Balsdean), **Bealda* (Balcombe, Balneath (?)), *Becca* (Beckhall, Beckington, Beckley), **Becci* (*Bechington* (?)), *Bella* (Bellhurst (3)), *Benna* (Benefold), *Beofa* (Bevendean, Bevern Bridge, Bevingford), **Beofor* (Beverington), **Beorge* (f) (Bersted), *Beorht* (Bridgwick), **Beorhtel(a)* (Bricklehurst, Brightling), *Beorhthelm* (Brighton), *Beorna* (Barnham), *Beornlāf* (Barlavington), *Beornðrȳð* (f) (Binderton), **Bēta* (Battenhurst, Betley), **Bētel* (Bittlesham), *Bibba* (Bigknowle), *Bica* (Bignor, Pigstrood), **Bida* (Biggen Holt), **Bidel*, (*Bidlington*), ***Bifela* (Bivelham), **Bil(l)* (Bilsborough), *Billa* (Billingham), *Billing* (Billingshurst), *Blæcca* (E. and W. Blatchington, Bletchingley), **Blæcsige* (Blackstone), *Boda* (Bathurst, Bodiam), **Bodeca* (Burton), *Bofa* (Bowley), **Bola* (Bolney), *Bosa* (Bosham, Bosney), *Botta* (Botley), **Braccol* (Bracklesham), ***Brægel* (Brailsham), *Brēme* (*Bramses*), **Brica* (Brigden, Brigdens), *Brūn* (Broomden (?)), *Brynca* (Brinkhurst, Brinksole), *Brȳni* (Brinfast, Brinsbury, *Brinscombe*), *Bucge* (f) (Bognor), *Bud(d)a*, *Boda* (Bedham, Buddington), *Buga* (*Bowley*), **Bula* (Bolnore (?), *Bullington*), *Buna* (Buncton), **Bunt* (Birchgrove), **Butta* (Buttinghill), ***Bȳli* (Bilsham), *Byni* (*Bungehurst*), *Bynna* (Bennyfold), **Byrna* (Barnham), **Byttel* (*Buttleswell*), **Cac(c)a* (Cakeham), **Cæga* (Kewhurst), **Cāfa* (Caveridge), *Carla* (late OE) (Calem), **Catt* (Catslands (?)), ***Ceacga* (Chailey (?)), **Cealfa* (Chalvington), *Ceatta* (Chatfields), **Cent* (Kingsley), *Cēol* (Chilsfold), *Cēola* (Chelworth, Chilgrove (?), Choller, *Chollington*), *Ceolrǣd* (Chesworth), *Cēolwīg* (Chilsham), **Ceorl-lāc* (Charleston), **Cetol* (Chittlebirch (?)), *Cilla* (Chilley, Chillinghurst, Gillhope), **Cilta* (Chiltington (2)), *Cissa* (Chichester), **Citta* (Chiddingly (2), Chitcombe, Chithurst), ***Climpe* (Climping, Climsfold), **Cobb* (Copsale), **Cobba* (Cob Brook, Cobham, Copford), **Cocc* (Coxbrook), **Cocca* (Cockhaise (?), Cocking, Cokeham (?)), **Cōda* (Cooden), *Codda* (Codmore), *Cola* (Coleham, Colhook, Collington (2), Collumn, Colner, Colworth (2)), **Coppa* (Cobden), **Cotela* (Cottenden), **Crott(a)* (*Cortesley*, *Crottebergh*), ***Crymi* (Crimsham), *Cūda*

(Cootham, Cudlow), **Cūfel(a)* (Cullinghurst, Cuttinglye), **Curta* (Courtup), *Cūða* (*Cudnor*), *Cūþhere* (Coultershaw), **Cycci* (Kitchenham (2), Kitchenour, Kitchingham), **Cylli* (Kelsham), *Cyneðrȳð* (f) (Kirdford), **Cyppi* (Kipson), **Dæddi* (Dedisham), **Dædel* (Dallingridge), *Dalling* ME (Danefold), *Dealla* (Dallington), *Dene* (Densworth), **Deneca* (Dencombe), *Dēor* (Deerswood), *Dēora* (Drungewick, Durrington), ***Dīca* (*Dishenhurst*), ***Dīcel* (Ditchling), **Duccel* (Douglaslake), *Dudd* (Dudsland), *Dudda* (Dadland, Dudwell), *Dudel* (Duddleswell), *Duhchae* (f.) (Daux), **Dunneca* (Donnington, Duncton), *Dyddel* (Diddlesfold, Didling), *Dynne* (Dimsdale), *Eabba* (Yapton), *Ēadburh* (f) (Edburton), *Ēadgifu* (f) (*Edivestone*), *Ēadhere* (Atherington (?)), *Eald* (Aldsworth), *Ealda* (Aldingbourne, Eleanor), *Ealdhere* (Aldrington), **Ealh* (Austford, Hawksbourne), **Ealha* (*Alchin*), *Ealhmōd*, *Æþelmōd* (Almodington), **Eamba* (Amberstone, Hamly), **Earda* (Ardingly), *Eardgār* (Argos), ***Earric* (Alkesford), **Eccel* (Ecclesden), **Eccen* (Eckenfields), *Ecci* (Exceat (?)), *Ecci*, *Hecci* (Etchingham, Etchingwood (?), Itchingfield), *Ecga* (*Egley*, Egdean), **Ecgel* (Edgington), *Eddi* (Edgerley), **Eorcon* (Yorkshire Wood), **Eorla* (Arlington), *Erra* (Erringham), *Ēsa* (Easebourne, Easewrithe), ***Fēra* (Ferring), ***Fila* (Filsham), *Fitela* (Fittleworth), **Fitti* (Fitzhall, Fitzlea (?)), **Flæcca* (Flackley), ***Flæmmi* (Flansham), **Flecci* (Fletching), **Flota* (Flattenden), ***Fōda* (Footland), **Folc* (Foxhole), **Folca* (Folkington, Fulking), *Folcwine* (Faulkner's), *Franca* (Frankham, Frankwell), **Fremma* (Framfield), **Frēo* (Friston), **Fricca* (Freckley), **Fylca* (Filching), **Gāra* (Goring (?)), **Ge(o)fa* (Jevington), **Gefhere* (*Yeverington*), *Gefwine* (Younsmere), ***Genesa* (Gensing), **Gifrīc* (Ersham), **Glott* (Glatting, Glottenham), *Goda* (Goddenwick), *Godgiefu* (f) (Goodwood), **Gōsa* (Gostrow), **Grægel* (Grainingfold, Graylingwell), **Guma* (Gumber, Gunshot), *Gūðhere* (Goodsoal), *Hac(c)a* (Hackenden), *Hadda* (Hadfold), **Hægel* (Hailsham), *Hæmele* (Hammingden), **Haneca* (Hankham), *Headda* (Hadlow Down), **Heafoc* (Hawkridge, Hawksborough, Hawksfold), **Hēaha* (Eckington (?)), **Helm(a)* (Hemingfold), **Heort* (Harting, Harting Combe), **Here* (Hardham, Hesworth), *Hereberht* (*Harpingden*), *Heregȳð* (f) (Hardham), *Her(e)rīc* (Hurchington), *Hidda* (Hydneye), ***Hlanca* (Lancing (?)), **Hlȳda* (Lidham), **Hlȳdi* (Lidsey), **Hobba* (*Hobney*), *Hōc* (*Hockington*), *Hocca* (Hockham), **Hōd* (Hudsons, Woodsdale), *Horn* (Hornshill), ***Hrunta* (Runtington), *Hucc(el)* (Hucksteep), *Hūda* (Headfoldswood, Udiam), **Hūdel* (Huddlestone), *Hūna* (Hunston), **Hunda* (Houndean (?)), *Hwæl* (Whalesbeech, Whalesborne), **Hwæt* (Watcombe), **Hwætel* (Waddle's Wish, What-

lington), *Hwīta* (Whitenwick), *Hygeburh* (f) (*Heberden*), **Icca* (Itchenor), *Icel* (Icklesham), ***Illa* (Tilgate), **Inte* (Inchreed), **Ip(p)a* (Iping, *Ipthorne*), **Īsa* (*Iscombe*, Isfield), **Īsel* (Idolsfold, *Ilsham*), **It(t)a* (Eatenden, Itford), **Lāfa* (Loneham), *Lēodheard*, *Lēodrād* (Lordington (?)), *Lēofgȳth* (f) (Ludlay), *Lēofrād* (Lordine, Lordington (?)), **Līefel* (Leasam), ***Lip(p)era* (Lippering), *Locc* (Locksash, Loxfield, Loxwood, Luxford (?)), **Lod* (Lodsworth), **Lodda* (Ludley), **Lot(t)a* (Lackenhurst (?)), **Loxa* (*Loxbeech*), *Lulla* (Lulham, Lullington, Lyminster), ***Lundrād* (Lundsford), **Lut(e)gār* (Lurgashall), **Lȳtel(a)* (Litlington), **Mæcga* (Magham), **Mǣga* (Main Down), *Mǣgla* (Malecomb), *Mǣðhere* (Methersham), *Mann* (Mansbrook), **Mannoc* (Manxey), **Mealla* (Malling), ***Mēce* (*Meeching*), **Mocca* (Mock Bridge (?)), *Mūl* (Moulsecoombe, Mousehall, Moustone), *Munda* (Mountfield, Mundham, Muntham), **Nēðel* (Nettlesworth), *Nunna* (Nunningham, Nunnington), *Occa*, *Ocga* (Oakendean), *Oc(c)a* (Ocklynge), *Ofa* (Novington, Ovingdean), *Offa* (Offham, Offington), *Ordlāf* (*Orleswick*), *Ōsa* (Orznash), **Otta* (Ote Hall, Otham), *Pad(d)a* (Padgham), **Pæccel* (*Patchway*), **Pæcci* (Pashley, Patching), **Pæcga* (Pagham), *Paga* (Paythorne), *Peada* (Padiam), **Peccea* (Patcham), **Pecga* (Pegden), **Pefen* (Pensfold, Pevensey), **Pena* (Pannel(b)ridge (?), Pen Bridge, Penhurst), *Penda* (Pendean), **Pīca* (Pickham, Pickwell), ***Pidda* (*Pidborough*), **P(i)ertel* (Pattleton's), **Pīla* (Pilstye), **Pīl(e)ca* (Pilt Down), **Pinca* (Pangdean, Pinkhurst), **Pinna* (*Pingwell*, *Pinham*), ***Piper(a)* (Peppering, Peppering Eye), *Pippa* (Piplye, Pippingford), **Plega* (Playden), **Poppa* (*Pophall*, Poppinghole), **Port* (Portslade), **Posa* (Possingworth), **Puccel* (Purchase), *Pudda* (Purster), **Pulla* (Pulborough (?)), **Pūna* (Poynings), *Punt* (Pounsley), *Pybba* (Pephurst), **Pyddi* (Piddinghoe, Pitsham), **Pydel* (Peelings, Pelsham, Piddingworth), **Pyppa* (*Pipstye*), **Pyppel* (Pebsham), **Pytta* (Petworth, Pythingdean (?)), **Raca* (Racton), **Rāda* (Ratton), **Rīca* (Rickney), **Rōta* (Ratham, Rottingdean, Ruttingham), **Rūna* (Rowley, Runcton), **Rusta* (Rustington), **Rȳmic* (Renching), **Saca* (Sakeham), *Sǣbeorht* (Sapperton), *Sǣlāf* (Salvington), **Scealc* (Chalkingham (?)), *Sceobba* (Shopham), **Sceoh* (Shoyswell), *Scīra* (Sherrington), **Se(a)ssa* (Sessingham), *Seolca* (*Silkden*), **Sīdel* (Sidlesham), *Sigehelm* (Selmeston), ***Stedda* (Stedham), **Stoppa* (Stopham), ***Sumer* (Summersdale), **Sunna* (Sunninglye), **Tada* (Todham), *Tella*, **Tylla* (Telham, Tilton (2)), *Tēoda* (Teddard's), ***Teorra* (W. Tarring, Tarring Neville), **Ticca* (Tickfold (?)), *Tīda* (Tidebrook), *Tila*, *Tilli* (Tillingham), **Tinte* (Tinsley), **Tippa* (Tipnoak), **Tīrheard* (Turzes), **Titta* (Tillinghurst), **Toppa* (Topleigh), **Torhta* (Tortington),

**To(t)t(a)* (Tas Combe, Toddington, Totease, Totnore, Tottington, Tottingworth), ***Trubba* (*Trubweek*), *Tucca* (Tufton, Tugmore), **Tucci* (*Tuxlith*), *Tudda* (Tedfold), *Tulla* (Tillington), *Tydi* (Tisserand), **Tytel*, **Tittel* (Telscombe), **Ucca* (Uckfield, Uckham), *Uda* (Udimore), *Ūfe* (Oving), **Waca* (Wakeham, Wakehurst), *Wada* (Wadhurst), **Wændelhelm* (*Wandelmestrei*), **Wæppa* (Wappingthorn, Wepham, Wephurst), *Wærburh* (f) (Warbleton), **Wærna* (Warningcamp), **Walca* (Walstead), **Waneta* (Wantley), **Wassa* (Washington), *Wealdburh* (f) (Walberton), *Wealdhere* (Walderton), **Wearda* (Wardley), **Weardel* (Warninglid), **Wēna* (Wenham), **Wenna*, **Wænna* (Warningore, Wenbons), **Weorð* (Worthing), **Werna* (Warnham), ***Wīca* (Wiggenholt (?)), *Wicga* (Wiggenholt (?), *Wigperry*), **Wicg(i)* (Wigsell), **Wifel* (Wivelsfield), *Wīga* (Winton), *Wīgstān* (Wiston), **Wihta* (Withdean), *Wihthere* (Wittering), **Wil* (Wilson's), *Willa* (Willingdon), *Wilma* (Wilmington), **Wilta* (Wilting), *Wina* (Willingford), **Wincel* (Winchelsea), ***Winda* (Wyndham), *Wippa* (Whiphill), *Wiðer* (Witherenden), **Wlenca* (Linchmere), **Wulfbæd* (Woolbeding), *Wulfheard* (Woolmer Bridge), *Wulfhere* (Woldringfold), *Wulf(here)* (Wolverstone), *Wulflāf* (Woolavington), *Wynna* (*Wonworth*), *Wyrma* (Warminghurst), **Wyrtel* (Ridlington, Wartling, Worsham), **Ylca* (Elkham).

FEUDAL NAMES

Burleigh Arches, Hamsey, Herstmonceux, Horselunges, Horsted Keynes, Hurstpierpoint, Kingston Boucy (*vulgo* Kingston-by-Sea), Tarring Neville. Other feudal names are used sporadically, e.g. Bishop's Preston or Preston Episcopi for Preston near Brighton.

MANORIAL NAMES

No satisfactory list of manorial names can be compiled. It is to be noted that there are no *bury*-names. The number of manorial names with and without possessive *s* of the type represented respectively by Massets and Posingford is very large, but the cases where it is uncertain whether we have a name of local origin or a name of manorial origin are so numerous that it is not possible to draw up a full list distinguishing these names accurately.

FIELD AND OTHER MINOR NAMES

In collecting material for the interpretation of place-names (i.e. those found on the O.S. maps), a good deal of material has been gathered in the form of field and other minor names. It is impossible to deal with these exhaustively because they are too numerous and many are without interest, whilst interpretation is often impossible without a succession of forms.

An analysis of the more interesting of these elements follows, with illustrations of their use. Those elements which have been fully illustrated in the major place-names are for the most part left unnoticed.

æcer is common, the first element refers sometimes to its shape, *Goreaker* (1289), *Taylledacre* (1614), size, *le Langacre* (1541), *Longeaker* (12th), *Shorteacre* (1289), position, *Hegheaker* (1327). Sometimes we have reference to its area, *Halfacre* (2), *Oneacre* (1437), *Foueracrys* (1407), *Vyfacres* (1369), *Seuenacre* (1413), *Furtenacre* (1292), *Sexteneacr* (1330), *Twentyacris* (1417); *Hundredesacre* (1292) refers probably to land belonging to the hundred, perhaps its meeting-place. *Beracres* (1275), *v.* bere, *Flexacre* (1489), *Lyneacre* (1448), *Medaker* (1239), *Nepacre* (1499), OE *nǣp*, '*neep*, turnip,' *Stenacre* (1230), *Thistelacre* (1490), *le Wetakere* (12th) (*v.* hwæte), refer to the crops or lack of such. *Golfynchacre* (1543) suggests an interest in birds, *Snegacre* contains ME *snegge*, dial. *sneg*, 'snail,' known only in Kent, while *Cruchacre* (1343), *Hethen aker* (1263) refer probably to the presence respectively of a *crouche* or cross and 'heathen' burials. *Wiacre* (c. 1200) in Brede may be another 'heathen' field, cf. Whyly *supra* 401.

broc denoting a water-meadow is very common indeed. *Draybroke* (1569) may be another compound of the mysterious dræg, and *Sneppbrok* (1372) of *snæp* (*v. supra* 28), 'marshland.'

brycg. Of interest are *Erdynbregge* (1407), *Mapebregge* (1492), *Okebregge* (1273) referring apparently to the material of the bridge. *Copyedbrygge* (1532) is perhaps a 'copped' or 'peaked' bridge. *Bullokkes Brigge* (1416).

clæg is fairly common by itself as a field-name, or with such an adj. as *North*, *Little*.

cnoll and cnyll are very common.

cot(e). There are three examples of *Walecote* (12th, 13th and 14th cents.), 'serfs' cottages,' *v.* wealh.

croft is a very common field-name element. We have reference to the soil *Claycroft* (1430), *Stenecroft* (1430), to plants *Bramblecroft* (1367), *Bromcroft* (1437), *Farncroft* (13th), *Hethecroft* (1224), *Rysshencroft* (15th), to woodland *Frithcroft* (1236), to marshland *Snappecroft* (1467), *v. supra* 28, to the crops *Berecroft* (1270), *Flaxcroft* (1377), *Hempcroft* (1454), *Ryecroft* (1249), to the animals *Bullokescroft* (1300), *Chalfecroft* (1400), *Conyescroft* (1370), *Gotecroft* (1400), *Hoggecroft* (13th), to the owners or users *Bissopescroft* (1203), *le Clerkescroft* (1433), *Gromenecroft* (1312) (cf. Groombridge *supra* 371), *Monekescroft* (13th), *Prestecroft* (1340). Note also *Somercroft* (1489), *Wyntercroft* (1324).

dal is rare. The earliest is *Brodedole* (1249 FF).

draf (n) used of a cattle-road is found occasionally as in *la Drove* (1257).

feld is a very common field-name element. Interesting examples are *Istergonfeld* and *Westergonfeld* (13th), in which we seem to have a compound of *easter* and *wester* and *yon* with **feld**. *Halebredfeld* (14th) refers perhaps to a piece of land given as an endowment for providing the bread for the mass. *Hethenefeld* (1330) near Chichester preserves some tradition of the heathen past.

furlang is common. We may note *Westmestforlange*, *Midmestefurlange* (12th) and *Northmestfurlange* (13th).

gærstun and **gara** are found occasionally.

gardyn ME (n) is fairly common but not found before the 13th cent. It denotes apparently an enclosure. We may note *Pekydgardyn* (1425), referring apparently to the shape, *Bolegardyn* (1334), presumably a bull-enclosure, *Perygarden* (1497) from **pyrige**.

gealt. *gealtborgsteal* (BCS 261) may be a compound of **burhsteall** and a lost OE *gealt*, cognate with ON *gǫltr*, 'boar.'

geard. There is one reference to a *Vyngeard* or vineyard (1382) and there is a *Mastyngerde* (1467), perhaps containing OE *mæsten*, 'swine-pasture,' from *mæst*, 'mast.'

grene is rare and late.

haga is fairly common.

hamm is very common both by itself and compounded with such adjectives as *broad*, *north*, *south*, *east* and *west*, *little*, *long*, *green*, besides other compounds.

hecg is found occasionally, the earliest example being *le Hegge* (1289).

hlaw. A few examples of *lowe* compounded and uncompounded are found in the 15th cent. and one early *Lawa* (1219 FF).

hliþ. Just as we have Underley *supra* 155, so we have *Bovelhide*, *Bouelithe* (1263, 1325), i.e. above (the) hill.

hoh. A few examples of this element are found from 1292 onwards, either uncompounded or in such simple compounds as *Michelho*, *Litleho* (1292).

holh. We have several foxholes (earliest *Foxeshole* 1256), *brock* or badger holes (*Brochole*, *Brokkeshole* 13th), a mousehole (*Mushole* 1325), a wolfhole (*Wlfola* t. Steph) and 'goblin'-hole (*Poukehol* 1357).

hryding is very rare.

ing. There are traces in Sussex minor names of a late use of the element *ing* as a connective element between a place-name and a following further significant word. Examples are to be found in *Heregrauingfeld* (c. 1256) *s.n. Heregrave* in Findon *supra* 198, *Wychamyngbrok* (14th) *s.n.* Wyckham *supra* 237, *Esthallingebrouk* and *Esthallyngwey* (1290, 1325) *s.n.* East Hale Bottom *supra* 429. See also Raffling Wood *supra* 118.

lond is very common in field-names. Among the commonest compounds are those with crops, e.g. *Benelond* (1474), *Berlonde* (1292), *Garslond* (1215), *Peseland* (1292), *Rylond* (1386), *Watelond* (1292), *v.* hwæte; with animals, e.g. *Bolelond* (1352), *Bullokesland* (1206), *Foxlond* (1404), *Hertislond* (1424), *Hoggeslond* (1347), *Netlond* (1427) (*v.* neat), *Rotherlond* (1351) (*v.* hryðer), *Shepelond* (1490), *Teglond* (1410), *Wolveslond* (1306). We have reference to the size of the 'land' in *Ferdynglond* (1404) (*v.* feorðung) and *Halfe Yardlond* (1474), to its user in *Cotemanneslond* (1335), *Haywardeslond* (14th), *Husbandmanlond* (1404), *Mulewardslond* (1325), to the way in which it is worked in *Spadelond* (1335). *The lampelands* (1519) may have paid for the upkeep of the lights in Steyning church. Cf. *Halebredfeld* *supra* 559. *Domesdaylond* (1324) is also worthy of note.

mæd is fairly common. We may note *Menemede*, *Ymenemede* (14th), *Menewysshe* (16th) from OE (*ge*)*mǣne*, 'common.'

marlyng ME (n) is fairly common in 15th cent. field-names. *v.* Marling Place *supra* 386.

menesse ME (n) is found several times in minor names in Sussex. Thus we have *Menesse* in Earnley (1412 FA), *la Menesse* (1422), *le Menysse* (14th *LibE*), *Hoggemanysse* (1485), *le Menesse* (wood), (1502). *atte Menysse* is frequent also in pers. names in Kent (1327 *SR*). There can be little doubt that this is OE *ge-mǣnnes* used first of joint or common tenancy of property and then transferred to the property itself. Cf. BCS 426 'in commune silfa quod nos saxonice *ingemennisse* dicimus,' that is a '*menesse* wood' such as is mentioned above and such as the

Manwood of Manhood Hundred *supra* 79. *Hoggemanysse* is a wood of this kind used for hog-pasture.

pightel ME (n) is very rare in Sussex. Only one example, *le Pightil* (1272) has been noted.

plot(t) is rare. Note *Penyplott* (1563).

pol(d)re ME (n). In Playden we have mention of *le Newpolder* and 'the *polder*' (1484 Pens). This is the same word as Polders in Woodnesborough (K), *Poldre* 1232 Cl, *Polre(s)* 1246 Ch, *Poldre* 1344 BM, and a '*werklond vocata Polre*' in Fleet (L), in the 1316 Terrier of Fleet[1]. All these places are in low-lying land and we clearly have the English cognate of MLG *polre*, *polder*, 'low-lying land reclaimed from the sea.' *polder* is first used of English soil in the 17th cent. and defined by Somner, the Kent antiquary, who speaks of soil which is 'moorish, boggy and fenny, such as our Ancestors have usually called *Polder*' (NED *s.v.*). It is clear from the examples given here that it is far older than has commonly been supposed.

pyll is found occasionally. Cf. Pell *supra* 386.

pytt is found in *Lymepett* (1489), *le Marlyngputte* (1256), *Wodeputt* (1247), *Oxeneput* (c. 1230), *Quernpettys* (i.e. perhaps where 'querns' were quarried), *Theuesput* (1330), presumably where they hid themselves or their loot.

ried, ryd (*v.* Inchreed *supra* 378) is very common indeed in the ME forms *rede* and, more rarely, *rude* (in the western part of the county).

rið is fairly common. *Twirythe* in Heathfield (1366) seems to describe a double or forked stream.

sceaga is very rare and so are sceat and steort.

seohtre and sihter, 'drain, ditch,' are found more than once in OE charters; we have *seohtre* twice in BCS 208 and once in BCS 50. *sihter* is found in the Ambersham charter (BCS 1114).

seten is found in the pers. name *de la Setene* in Pagham (1296 SR) and is identical with the place-name Seaton in Boughton Aluph (K), *Seten* t. Hy 3 Ipm, *Setene* 1309 Ipm. This must be the OE *seten*, found in the compound *landseten* denoting 'land in occupation or possession,' BT *s.v.*, and by itself in the Laws of Ine (c. 68), where it denotes land in a nobleman's occupation. In this latter passage it would seem to mean land brought into use at the lord's own expense, for while he can be expelled from his *botl* or house, he cannot be forcibly dispossessed of his *seten*. In Oxteddle Bottom, *supra* 355, *seten* clearly refers to a concrete

[1] We owe these references to Dr Schram.

object, viz. an earthwork which could readily be adapted for the stalling of oxen. This involves a not unlikely semantic development of *seten* from 'land in occupation' to 'buildings which are necessary for such occupation,' and finally to one of those buildings.

weg is found in the usual compounds *Grenewey* (1271), *Holewey* (1289), *Portwey* (1289), (*v.* PN Wo 3), *Rugweye* (13th) or 'ridgeway.' We also have more than one *Mastwey* (1289) used perhaps of a road along which acorns were brought from the forest. *Whappleway* (*v.* Wapelgate *supra* 129) is found on occasion but never early.

wielle. We may note *Beggerswell* (16th), *Foxinholewell* (1410) and *Rynggelwell* (1404) i.e. one fitted with a small ring, cf. Ringles Cross *supra* 397.

wisc is very common indeed.

wist is frequent in the Rapes of Pevensey and Hastings but not found west of them, *v.* Downash *supra* 452.

worþ is occasionally found in unidentified minor names. Of interest is the name *Halueword*, i.e. apparently half a *worth* in West Itchenor (12th *Box*).

Among other minor names of interest we may notice the following: a group of names compounded with **puca**, suggesting that in local folk-lore Sussex was goblin-haunted to an extent without parallel elsewhere: *Pokerithe* (1457), *pucan wylle* (8th), *Puklane* (1455), *Poukestrete* (1400), *Pukehole* (1327), *Poukehale* (1379), *Pookehill* (1648), *Poukham* (1418), *Pukewisse* (13th), *Pokeryde* (1484), *Powkeland* (1399), *Powkehagh* (1428), *Poghemill* (1324) suggesting that 'rithes' or streams, springs, lanes and streets, hollows, nooks, hills, enclosures, meadows, clearings, mills and land of every kind might thus be haunted (*v.* further *supra* 546). Of similar interest is the *aqua de Nikerpoll* (1263 *Ass*). This is a pool or stream frequented by nickers, i.e. water-demons, kelpies. Cf. the mention in 1270 (Ipm) of a *Nikerpoll* in Savernake Forest. Other minor names are: *egesawyda* (BCS 997), 'terror-wood,' from OE *egesa*, a wood which may have been similarly haunted. We have a relic of heathenism in *halignesse beorg* (BCS 144) i.e. hill of sanctity, also in *þunorslege* (BCS 208) which is the clearing where the god *Thunor* was worshipped (cf. Thursley (Sr)). *Chusehar*, *Chisharwe*, *Cheseharegh* (t. Hy 3 1330 Ipm) seems to contain OE **hearg** and to refer to some heathen site, but the first element is obscure. *le Malberew*, *le Melbergh* (1488, 1511) may on the other hand refer to a hill on which there was a cross (*v.* **mæl**, **beorg**). Ancient customs are referred to in *Gretebedryp* (1373) from OE *bed-rip*, the customary service

whereby tenants at the *bid*ding of their lord had to *reap* his corn, and *le Nedripe* (1369) from *need*, 'necessity.' *Halmotwyssh* (1375) is apparently the meadow in which a lord held his *ha(l)mote-court*, *Gameneslond* (1375) and *le Playenplace* (1574) have reference to country sports. Miscellaneous names of interest are—*Godesworlde* (1407), *Pourpasture* (1534), *Robynhoodes Garden* (1540), *Wisdomgardyn* (1473), *loc. voc. Trecherie* (1291), *Little Bits* and *Little Hies* (1636), i.e. probably 'eyes' of land in marshland (*v.* eg), *Haghdowninthewode* (1377), *v.* haga, *Dedmonswent* (1543) from *went*, 'path,' and *Dedmenlane* (t. Hy 6), *la Throte* (1330), cf. Rake *supra* 41, *Oyedebef* (14th), apparently an adaptation of French *œil-de-bœuf*, 'bull's eye,' *Wepyngcros* (1462), *Damyselehalle* (1263).

PERSONAL NAMES IN FIELD AND OTHER MINOR NAMES

Ælfbeorht (*Albriþtesworth*, 1273), Ælfhēah (*Elfeckesacre*, 1421), Ælfheard (*Alfardeslond*, 1398), Ælfræd (*Alfredesholte*, 1279), Ælfric (*Elvrychmede*, 1381), Ælfðrȳð (f) (*Ælfriðe ho*, 10th), Æschere (*Asshereslond*, 1427), Æþelgār, Ælfgār (*Algaresweye*, 1227), Æþelheard (*Aillardeshull*, 1405, *Alardeswud*, 1413), Æþelwine (*Aylvinescroft*, 12th), Babba (*Babbingeflet*, 1249), Bæga (*Begeherst*, 1234), Bēaghild (*Beyhyldebrugg*, 1288), Beald (*Baldeshelde*, 12th), Bealdwine (*Baldwynesbrugg'*, 1330), Bēdwine (*Bedewynesfeld*, 1327), Benna (*Bennanbeorge*, 10th), Beorhtmund or Beornmund (*Bermondeslond*, 1327), Beorhtstān (*Borstanstigele*, 13th), Bicca (*Biken muþe*, 10th), *Biccel (*Bykelingehurst*, 1272), *Blicc(a) (*Blikeshulde*, 1247, *Blikefeld*, 1327), Botta, *Botti (*Bottingehamm*, 1279, *Bottesdene*, 1327), Buna (*Bunningfald*, 10th), Burghild (f) (*Burgyldeherst*, 13th), *Centing (*Kentynggestret*, 1399, *Kentyngesbrok*, 1371, *Kentingescrouche*, 1405), Cēolweard (*Chelewardesly*, 1253), *Codel (*Codelesford*, 1328), *Cybbel (*Kebbelyslond*, 1393), Cyddi (*Chiddesdene*, 1289), Cylla, *Cylli (*Cyllan beorge*, *wylle*, 8th, *Cullesdon*, 14th), Deneburh (f) (*Deneburge hleawe*, 10th), Dudda (*Dodehaye*, 1256, *Dodeknoll*, 1295, *Dudebergh*, 1320, *Duddeheye*, 1349), Dudemann (*Dudemanneslond*, c. 1230), Dunning (*Dunnyngeshyghter*, 1473), Ēadgifu (f) (*Edyuecroft*, 13th), Ēadgȳð (f) (*Edithelee* (t. Ed 1), *Edithelynke*, 15th), Ēadhelm (*Edemesbroke*, 1409), Ēadric (*Edricheslond*, 1335), Ēadweard (*Edwardiscrouche*, 1406, *Edwardesfeld*, 1444), Ēadwine (*Eadwining dæn*, 8th), Ealdgȳð (f) (*Aldithewisse*, 1307), *Ecgel (*Egleswerth*, 1291), Ecgheard (*Egardeseye*, 12th), Ecgweald (*Egwaldescumbe*, 1256), Godwine (*Godewyneslond*, 1440, *Gode-*

wynescroft, 1495), Gunnhildr (f) ON (*Gonyldemede*, 1403, *Gonneldered*, 1448), Haraldr ON (*Haraldescroft*, 1327, *Haroldeshagh*, 1445), Headda (*headanscræf*, 7th), *Heafoc (*Hafocunga leahge*, 8th), Hereweard (*Herwardeslond*, 1402), Hild (f) (*Hildefalda*, 12th), *Hrōc (*Rokingeherst*, c. 1300), Hrólfr ON (*Rolveslond*, t. Ed 3), Hūn (*Hun(n)escnoll*, 10th), Hūnweald (*Hundweldefeld*, 1272), *Hūnrǣd (*Hunredingfald*, 10th), Ibba (*Ibbanhyrste*, 8th), *Idhild (f) (*Idhildestan*, 10th), *Idica, *Itica (*Itekedone*, *Idekedune*, 13th), *Ifel (*Y(f)felesleah*, 10th), Lēofcild (*Leofecildescot*, 8th), Lēofgār (*Leuegarislond*, 1393), Lēofgiefu (f) (*Liuiueland*, 1208), Lēofrǣd (*Leveredescumb*, 1230), Lēofsige (*Lefsiescroft*, 13th), Locc (*Lokkysfold*, 1437), Ludeca (*Estlodechelande*, 12th), Lulla (*Lulantreouue*, 7th), *Lutt (*Lutteshale*, 15th), Lȳfing (*Levingeslond*, c. 1280), Mǣðhere (*Madereshell*, 1370), Man(n) (*Manning stan*, 10th), *Nōða (*Nōðingford*, 8th), Ōsbearn (*Osebarneshoth*, 1420), Ōsric (*Osrichcrofte*, 13th), Pæcci (*Pachescumb*, 1230), Pearta (*Peartingawyrð*, 8th), *Penheard (*Penardesye*, 1377), *Pippen (*Pipeneselle*, 1283), Punt (*Pountesland*, 1452), *Rīcel (*Ricleshurst*, 1320), Rīcweard (*Rykewardeslond*, 1272), Sǣfrið (*Seuredeswelle*, c. 1110), Si(ge)ferð (*Siferðinge steorfan*, 8th), Sigegār (*Sigarismark*, 1380), Sigemund (*Symonesland*, 1276, *Symondrede*, 1452), *Smēawine (*wista Smewini*, 12th, *Smewyneshurni*, 1327), *Tæppa (*Tappeworth*, 1368), Tātmann (*Tatmonnesapoldre*, 10th), Tat(t)a (*Tatanham*, 7th, *Tattingsnad*, 8th), Tēoweald (*Tewoldesle*, 1494), Tibba (*Tibbanhol*, 8th), Tilbeorht (*Tilbirhthes ford*, 10th), Tilmund (*Tilmundes ho*, 10th), *Titel (*Titlesham*, 8th), Toti ON (*Totieslond*, 1368), Tyrhtel (*Tortelescumbe*, 1405), *Umma (*Ummanig*, 10th), Una (*Unninglond*, 7th), Wada (*Uuadan hlæu*, 7th), Wærmund (*Uuærmundes hamm*, 7th), *Wærna (*Warneford*, 1223), *Weardwulf (*Wardulveslond*, 1247), Wendel (*Wendlesworthe*, 1275), Wīga (*Wigancampe*, 10th), *Wīggar (*Wygeresfeld*, 1427), Wīglāf (*Wilauesdena*, 13th), Wīgmearc (OGer) (*Wymarkyswysth*, 1392), Wilheard (*Willardeslonde*, 1293, *Willardescrouche*, 1378), Wilmund (*Wylemundesworth*, 1318), *Wott (*Wotysberne*, 1409), Wuffa (*Wufincg fald*, 10th), Wulflǣd (f) (*Wulfledemareis*, 1197), Wulfric (*Wolfrychesland*, 1427), Wulfweard (*Wolwardeslond*, 1429), Wynburh (f) (*Wynburgespær*, 10th).

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